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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Threatening; fresh south to southwest winds.

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TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES,

With

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

FOREIGN.—Indignation is being aroused in Germany over the seizure of steamers by Great Britain, and the newspapers hint at an anti-British coalition with France and Russia. The steamer Mashona has been released, but her cargo of American flour has been held pending a trial of the case. Fears are entertained in South Africa that the Zulus will attack the Boers. Col. Baden-Powell reports that his men were repulsed in an attack on the Boers on Dec. 26, and that four officers and forty-one men were killed or wounded, and that three men are missing. Firing was heard yesterday at Ladysmith and Colenso. An appeal has been made to Americans for funds to establish a British hospital base at Cape Town. France has ordered a squadron of warships to Santo Domingo. The British steamer Ibex yesterday struck a rock and went down off the Guernsey coast. London is short of meat.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

It is announced that Dr. Henry A. Rowland, Professor of Physics at Johns Hopkins University, has discovered the cause of terrestrial magnetism.

The executors of the estate of George M. Pullman were yesterday allowed a fee of $425,000 by the Probate Court of Cook County at Chicago.

Page 2.

Julia Morrison, the actress, on trial at Chattanooga for murder, testified in her own behalf yesterday.

Incendiaries are believed to be at work at Miami, Fla., and the citizens there are seeking them. Three buildings were burned yesterday.

The Chicago Platform Democracy adopted a resolution declaring its intention to nominate State and Congressional tickets in this State next Fall.

Page 3.

The first Italian divorce suit ever brought in New Jersey is being tried at Newark.

Licenses will be issued to United States fishing vessels to enter the Canadian Atlantic ports for specified purposes.

The make-up of the Assembly committees will be decided at a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening.

The joint legislative Committee on Taxation is said to favor taxing real estate only for local purposes and raising State revenues by taxes on mortgages and trust companies.

Magistrate Worth, in Brooklyn, dismissed proceedings in abandonment because the plaintiff could not show a marriage record, although her attorney said he had papers to prove that she and the defendant had lived together as man and wife.

Page 4.

Frank Segila was fatally stabbed by Pietro Pulize in a saloon at 319 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Neafie, who had been married over fifty years, died less than five hours apart Thursday night at their home in West Hoboken.

At the close of the eighth week of the Molineux trial there were signs that the prosecution was nearing the end of its case. Handwriting experts from local banks were on the stand yesterday, together with former friends of the defendant.

Page 7.

Three girl skaters were rescued from Patchogue Pond by a human life line.

W. W. Watt, a white man, was taken from the station house at Newport News and shot to death by a mob.

Lawrence Godkin has been appointed referee to pass on claims against George H. and Samuel J. Tilden, nephews of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

Page 8.

President Joseph J. Little of the Manhattan School Board and Henry R. M. Cook, Auditor of the Board of Education, replied yesterday to the charges of the Controller, alleging incompetency in the board and conspiracy against himself.

Page 9.

Lovers of racquets and court tennis saw some interesting games at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway's new Brooklyn terminal will cost, it is reported, $5,000,000. Work was begun yesterday.

Page 14.

John D. Rockefeller has pledged $5,000 to the Dewey Arch Fund, which now amounts to about $200,000.

The Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company will soon begin an active war against the Bell concern, charging half rates.

The Board of Trade and Transportation took additional steps yesterday to further the work of gaining adequate postal facilities for this city.

Final testimony was taken yesterday in the suit of Mary E. Howe against Mrs. Frances Augusta Skinner for $24,750 for services as a companion. The case was given to the jury.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

ASKS FOR A REHEARING.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5.—Counsel for the Eugene Kelly estate to-day gave notice of application to the Alabama Supreme Court for a rehearing of the East and West Railroad of Alabama case. In this case E. T Browning and others were accorded a ten-twelfths interest in the road, provided they paid the Kelly estate $700,000. It was generally thought that this settled the matter.

The unexpected action of the Kelly estate delays matters, and the proposed extension of the road from Pell City, Ala., to Birmingham is again deferred.

FALL KILLS A JUDGE'S WIDOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Ellen Spaulding, widow of Judge Spaulding of New York, died in the Hahnemann Hospital to-day from the effects of a fall yesterday in the Reading Railway Station. In recent years Mrs. Spaulding met with reverses, and has for some time been an inmate of the almshouse here. She had secured Christmas leave of absence from the institution, and was visiting a woman by whom she was occasionally employed as seamstress. Mrs. Spaulding had just left the train, when she fell, and it was thought she was intoxicated. A policeman sent her to the station house, and later she was removed to the hospital, where she died from a fractured skull.

Mrs. Spaulding was wealthy a few years ago, but mismanagement of her husband's estate caused her to lose all. She had considerable jewelry, and when this was pawned or sold, she became a public charge. She came to this city soon after her husband's death. She leaves a married son in this city and a daughter in St. Vincent's Convent, New York.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.
The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND DEAD

Ex-Surgeon General of the Army Expired in Washington.

Dismissed from the Army and Later Reinstated Upon Act of Congress by President Hayes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Dr. William A. Hammond, formerly Surgeon General of the army, died at his residence in this city to-night from an attack of heart disease, brought on by hurriedly ascending a flight of stairs. He expired before a physician could be summoned. Dr. Hammond had been in the house but a short time before the attack. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

Dr. Hammond was born in Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28, 1828. His father was Dr. John Wesley Hammond of Annapolis, a physician of prominence. When William A. Hammond was two years old his father removed to Somerset County, Penn., and when Rittner was elected Governor of Pennsylvania he was appointed to a position in the Auditor's office at Harrisburg.

His son began the study of medicine with Dr. Roberts of Harrisburg, and afterward went to New York City, studying in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. He was graduated from that institution before he was twenty-one years old, and received a permit to be examined before a board for a position in the United States Army.

In 1849 Dr. Hammond, having passed the examination, received a commission as Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant. He served in Kansas, New Mexico, and elsewhere until a year before the breaking out of the civil war, when he received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Maryland University School of Medicine. He resigned his post in the army in order to accept this position, but when the war began he gave up his professorship and again entered the army.

At that time the army medical department was found to be entirely inadequate to meet the demands upon it, and in April, 1862, Congress passed a bill to reorganize it. Indorsed by Gen. McClellan, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, and with the unanimous consent of the members of the United States Sanitary Commission, the post of Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General, was offered to Dr. Hammond and accepted by him, his commission being signed April 25, 1862.

Innumerable difficulties were encountered by Dr. Hammond from the first, and, according to his statements, he was crippled at the outset by the refusal of the authorities to provide him with the means which he regarded as essential to his work. He, however, instituted a number of radical changes, established the Army Medical Museum by special order, and suggested the plan of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion."

A number of acrimonious controversies followed the occupancy by Dr. Hammond of the post of Surgeon General, and charges were made against him. He was tried by court-martial and dismissed from the army in August, 1864, the President having approved the findings of the court. The charges upon which Dr. Hammond was convicted were in substance as follows:

First—Violation of the act of Congress of April 16, 1862, by making purchases of medical supplies in person, and not through a medical purveyor.

Second—Corruption in ordering purchases of particular articles, sometimes of inferior quality, from certain persons at specified prices.

Third—Falsehood, in stating that Gen. Halleck had requested him as a particular favor to assign Surgeon Murray to duty in Philadelphia.

After his dismissal from the army, Dr. Hammond removed to New York, where he settled in the practice of his profession, making a specialty of diseases of the nervous system. He accompanied Eugene Langdon, grandson of the first John Jacob Astor, as medical attendant to Europe, receiving for his services a fee of $10,000. From 1867 to 1873 he was professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in the latter year was elected to a similar chair in the medical department of the University of the City of New York.

He remained there until 1882, when he became one of the founders of the New York Post Graduate Medical School. He also delivered lectures in the medical department of the University of Vermont, and in 1870 became physician at the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System.

In 1878 a bill was submitted to Congress authorizing the President to review the proceedings of the court-martial which convicted Dr. Hammond, and, if justice demanded, to reinstate him. This measure was passed almost unanimously by the House and Senate. In August, 1879, it was approved by President Hayes, and, after inquiry, he restored Dr. Hammond to his place on the rols of the army as Surgeon General and Brigadier General on the retired list.

Dr. Hammond was the author of a large number of medical works, and also wrote several well-known novels, including "Dr. Grattan," "A Strong Minded Woman," and "Mr. Oldmixon." His medical works include "Diseases of the Nervous System," which has been translated into French and Italian; "Physiological Memoirs," "Insanity and Its Medico-Legal Relations," and "Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism." Dr. Hammond was one of the originators of The New York Medical Journal, and he established The Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

Two children survive Dr. Hammond. One is Dr. Graeme Monroe Hammond of New York and the other the Marchioness of Lanza, formerly Miss Clara Hammond.

POPULISTS TO SUPPORT BRYAN.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 5.—The conference last night, to-night, and to-day of the few Western members of the Populist National Committee was to arrange for fusion with the Democrats on the Presidential ticket in the event of the nomination of W. J. Bryan. That much was admitted by J. A. Edgerton of Denver, Secretary of the National Committee, but Mr. Edgerton further declared that the meeting was intended to be secret and its full action would not be given out. Aside from Secretary Edgerton, only four committeemen were present.

Chairman Marion Butler did not arrive as expected. Senator Allen of Nebraska sent word that he was unequivocally in favor of an indorsement by the Populists of Mr. Bryan, and the committeemen present re-echoed that sentiment. Mr. Bryan was in close touch with the committee sessions.

Committeeman Patterson of Colorado said that the Populists wanted the National Convention at the same time and place as the Democratic Convention.

HONEST MESSENGER'S REWARD.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 5.—Appointment to a profitable public office because he returned a five-dollar gold piece given him in mistake for a quarter has come to Charles O'Donnell, a thirteen-year-old Western Union messenger boy of this city, who has been made a page in the New Jersey Senate by Senator Lewis Evans. This good fortune, which means over $200 for from four to eight weeks' work, came to the lad to-day very unexpectedly, when Senator Evans called at the Western Union office.

Senator Evans inquired if it was not one of the Western Union's messenger boys who had come to his residence during the holidays, and, receiving a five-dollar gold piece in mistake for a quarter, had returned it. O'Donnell admitted that he was the lad. Mr. Evans then said that he needed a boy to act as his page when the Legislature is in session in Trenton, and offered to appoint O'Donnell as a reward for his integrity. O'Donnell was overjoyed, and at once accepted. Manager W. J. Meloney will hold O'Donnell's position as a messenger open for him until his return. O'Donnell has been employed by the telegraph company about three years.

MAGNETISM OF THE EARTH.

Prof. H. A. Rowland, the Physicist, Discovers Its Cause—Origin in Rapid Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Dr. Henry A. Rowland, Professor of Physics at the Johns Hopkins University, has made a discovery of great importance to the scientific world. It is in the nature of an explanation of the cause of the magnetism of the earth.

It was nearly a year ago that Dr. Rowland commenced his experiments. He was attracted to the subject, he says, by the lack of explanation or theory for the earth's magnetism. The experiments have been continued by Dr. Rowland and his assistants, and their efforts have recently been productive of satisfactory results, which will soon be reported fully for the benefit of science.

The apparatus used by Dr. Rowland is a simple metal wheel revolved upon a shaft by means of an electric motor. The wheel is wound with several miles of fine wire, and in this magnetism is developed when the wheel is revolved. About the wheel is a casing or sheath of brass at a distance of about half an inch from its circumference, but leaving an air or ether space between, which may be said to represent the layer of atmosphere about the earth.

With this simple apparatus Dr. Rowland is now working to show that the faster the revolution of the wheel the more magnetism will be developed. He has shown already that magnetism is produced in this revolving body, and, although upon such an infinitesimal scale in the laboratory experiments, Dr. Rowland says he is convinced that the principle holds good for the earth and other heavenly bodies, as they revolve through space. Of course, the immense weight and great speed of these bodies add to the amount of magnetism which they produce.

It will take an almost endless series of delicate experiments to bring out the various phases of the relation of the magnetism to the speed of the moving body. For instance, the wheel is revolved at a certain speed with the outer sheath, and again without the sheath, to show if any difference exists. Then these experiments must be made at another speed, and so on.

Dr. Rowland, however, is so highly pleased with the result so far attained that he will continue the work for some time to come.

MINISTER HAS A HARD TIME.

Port Ewan Pastor Says Men Should Not Smoke Nor Women Wear Corsets, and Gets Into Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Despite the threats of members of the congregation of the old Dutch Reformed Church at Port Ewan that they will force the pastor, the Rev. William Burton, to resign, the minister is still watching over his flock, or at least over the few who are still cleaving to him.

It is because of the sensational character of the sermons preached by the Rev. Mr. Burton that his resignation was asked for some time ago, but pastors of Dutch Reformed churches hold their pastorates during life and cannot well be ousted except on specific charges.

It is asserted by some of the congregation that the minister is "by far too" personal in his sermons and is apt to call the Elders and Deacons to account for their misdoings during the week. The majority of the men in the church are hard-working people, and the greater number smoke. The clergyman has several times in the pulpit referred to the smokers by name, and has said: "God did not mean that men should smoke, for if he had he would have made him with a stovepipe in his head and an ashpan in his stomach." A recent sermon which was the most talked of sermon ever preached in the old Dutch Church was devoted to the evil of women wearing corsets. The clergyman said that no woman who wore a corset was respectable, and warned young men not to marry a woman who laced. A petition for the minister's resignation has failed to move him. Even petty persecutions and the refusal of the Consistory of the church to pay his salary of $800 per year have not apparently ruffled him. A short time ago an item appeared in a local paper that if the Rev. Mr. Burton did not resign the Consistory would find a way to make him. The next night the parsonage was burned to the ground. From early in the evening until daylight the minister, his young wife, and children were obliged to stand shivering and scantily clad in the church basement, none of the villagers offering them shelter till next day.

The clergyman, despite all this, remains at his post and preaches as usual, but to nearly empty benches.

EXECUTORS GET $425,000 FEE.

Chicago Court Fixes the Amount in the Pullman Estate, Which Will Reach Nearly $14,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Robert T. Lincoln and Norman B. Ream, executors of the estate of the late George M. Pullman, were to-day allotted as compensation for their services the sum of $425,000. The order was entered by Judge Batten, in the Probate Court. This is said to be the largest amount in fees ever allowed executors of any estate handled by the Probate Court here. The compensation was agreed upon, with the approval of Mrs. Harriet Sanger Pullman, the widow; Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, and the other residuary legatees before the order of the court was asked.

Another order was made fixing the widow's award at $20,000. Under ordinary circumstances, this award would probably not have been over half this sum. But Mrs. Pullman, through her counsel, moved the Court for the assignment named, and was joined in the request by her daughters, Mrs. Florence Pullman Lowden and Mrs. Harriet Pullman Carolan, who represented that it is the purpose of their mother to apply the whole amount of the widow's award in the erection of a monument in Graceland Cemetery to the memory of her late husband. It was declared in the petition that the two daughters desired to participate in the erection of the proposed monument, and they therefore joined in the motion that the award be fixed at the amount.

The final accounting of the executors in the Pullman estate is expected to be made next week. It is said that the estate, which was listed at about $8,000,000 when the will was probated, will now figure up to nearly $14,000,000.

HELEN GOULD TO THE RESCUE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Miss Helen Gould has lent the strength of her name, backed by a substantial donation of $1,000, to the movement to retain the Woman's Temple. This announcement was made to-day at the joint meeting of the Temple Trustees and the committee representing the holders of the Temple trust bonds, held to discuss the plans and prospects of the Trustees. Another announcement which gave encouragement to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse and her associates, who have worked to save the Temple, was that Marshall Field had extended the time limit of his offer of $100,000 for another year.

The offer of Miss Gould is the result of a plan conceived some time ago by Mrs. Carse. The scheme is to get one hundred persons to agree to give $1,000 each toward the fund of $300,000 to cancel the trust bonds, the subscriptions not to be paid until the entire amount is subscribed.

Southern Mill Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5.—Morris Adler and associates, who owned the controlling interest in the Bessemer Rolling Mill, announced that they had disposed of their holdings to persons who will organize a new company, elect new officers, and operate the plant. Who the purchasers are they have declined to state. They said, however, that the buyers were men of means and had ample capital to operate the mill at its greatest capacity. The plant has been idle for nine years and was recently put under a course of repairs, which are now about completed.

DISCARDED SUITOR LOST SUIT.

Washington Man Had Former Fiancee, Who Married Another Man, Arrested for Stealing a Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Clara Bandy, the bride of a few days, who was arrested at the instance of her disappointed suitor, Wade Low, was tried to-day and acquitted. The proceedings were enjoyed by everybody except Mr. Low.

It appeared that Mr. Low was much interested in the young woman, and expected that she would be the future Mrs. Low. When he learned that she had married his rival, Richard T. Bandy, his love turned to hate, and he had her arrested for stealing his diamond ring. Mr. Low testified that he loaned her his ring, and she pawned it for $20. Mrs. Bandy testified that Low gave her the ring as an engagement ring. He had a frugal mind, she said, and did not care to incur the expense of buying a new ring when he had one that would answer every purpose. This and other incidents made her believe that he was too economical for a husband, and she decided to marry Mr. Bandy, which she did without advising Mr. Low of her intention. Then, she averred, Low asked her for the ring, and she told him she had pawned it.

"Why did you make that disposition of it?" she was asked.

"I thought it would be a good joke on the mean thing," she replied.

"What did you buy with the money?"

"Part of my wedding outfit," she answered with a gleeful smile at the downcast Low.

Several witnesses testified to the truth of her story. The discomfited suitor left the courtroom without his ring, which was returned to the pawnbroker by the Court's order.

ROW AT NEW ELKS' LODGE.

Two Hundred and Twenty Who Paid a $3.50 Fee Withdrew Because the Organizers Demanded $15.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 5.—There was considerable of a muss here last night over the formation of a lodge of Elks for Westchester County. It was given out by those interested in forming the lodge that the initiation fee for those joining at the first meeting would be $3.50. As a result there were applications from all parts of the county, and the lodge promised to start off with over 300 members.

The first meeting was to take place last night in Moran's Hall. The $3.50 rate stood until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and by that time prominent men from all parts of the county had begun to gather, and by 8 o'clock the crowd numbered fully as many as were expected. There was a lively discussion among the prospective Elks between 5 o'clock and 8. The grand officers who were to institute the lodge arrived at 5 o'clock. They then learned for the first time of the cheap initiation fee, and shook their heads. The fee was $15, they said, and cut rates were never allowed.

The majority of those who had come to join charged the organizers with bad faith, but this was denied, and they supposed, he said, that each lodge had the right to fix its own initiation fee, as in many other orders. There was a general demand for the return of the $3.50 fees paid in, and the money was returned to about 220 men, all prominent—doctors, lawyers, and business men—who refused to join at the higher amount. Many of them said they would have paid $15 willingly had it been announced at the start, but they had been misled and were angry.

Sixty-eight were willing to add $11.50 to what they had paid in previously, and with that number the grand officers retired into the hall and shut the doors.

Many who refused to accept the higher fee cannot seem to get over the matter, and talk as if a personal affront had been put upon them.

The officers elected last night are James W. Husted of Peekskill, Exalted Ruler; William P. Todd, Esteemed Leading Knight; Sheriff William V. Molloy, Esteemed Loyal Knight; John W. Ligney, Esteemed Lecturer; Frederick Hughes, Secretary; Frank G. Shermer, Treasurer; Farrington M. Thompson, Tiler.

$5,000,000 FOR GOOD ROADS.

L. A. W. to Work with Automobile People for Great Military Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—W. E. Underhill, Chief Consul of this division of the League of American Wheelmen and a prominent factor in the affairs of the National body, said to-day that the bill introduced in Congress recently providing for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for good roads throughout the Nation was a step on the part of the League of American Wheelmen toward preparing the highways of the country for the new conditions.

"The plan of the League of American Wheelmen in asking for this appropriation," continued Mr. Underhill, "is to secure the construction of three or four great military roads connecting large Eastern cities like Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and extending from New York to Chicago by way of Albany.

"The significance of the project is only realized when it is taken in connection with the introduction of the automobile. The organization desires to conserve the interests of the automobile people as well as its own members."

KILLED HIM WITH HIS OWN GUN.

Special to The New York Times.

SLOATSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Louis Trapasso, an Italian store and saloon keeper of Sterling Mines, was murdered by a band of Italians Wednesday night. The Italians had been carousing freely at Trapasso's saloon all day Wednesday. In the evening a fight started among the Italians outside of his saloon. Trapasso went out to quiet them; in his hurry he took an old gun.

The Italians, seeing him with the gun, immediately attacked him, took the gun away from him, and broke it across his head, fracturing his skull. He died last night without regaining consciousness. The Coroner's inquest will be held to-day, and an effort will be made by Police Captain Bush to locate the murderers. Trapasso was well-to-do. He supplied the Italians with provisions at the Sterling Mines.

DOG OWNERS WANT DAMAGES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The mad-dog scare which sprang up from nowhere and has held sway in Washington for a month is beginning to yield unlooked-for fruits. During the height of the craze, which extended to the Department of Agriculture and the District Commissioners, measures were taken which resulted in a wholesale war against dogs. A number of people protested that the mad dogs existed only in excited imaginations, but they were not listened to, and the Government increased the poundmaster's forces so as to make the anti-dog crusade more efficacious and destructive.

Now indignant dog owners are beginning to sue the District of Columbia. The first suit, which was for $300 damages, was tried to-day. The plaintiff is Marion O. Burrows, who sues for the loss of a black-and-tan dog named Dandy. Decision was reserved.

Tax Refund for Mrs. Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mrs. George Dewey to-day received a notice from the Assessor's office that she had paid too much in taxes, and could get $13.48 back by making the usual formal application. In clearing up the records of the office it was discovered that the Admiral's wife had duplicated a payment.

Train De Luxe for Cleveland.
Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast via New York Central—Lake Shore. No excess fare.—Adv.

THREE PERISH IN A MIDNIGHT FIRE

Flames Sweep Through a Big Five-Story Tenement.

OTHER TENANTS ARE MISSING

Policemen Make Many Rescues and Four Firemen Are Overcome by Gas and Smoke.

Three persons are known to have been burned to death and several more are missing as the result of a fire which was discovered in a five-story tenement at 305 East Ninety-second Street, at 12:10 this morning. The dead so far as known are two women and a child. Four firemen were overcome by smoke and gas. Three of them are Charles Stone of Engine No. 22 and Firemen O'Leary and Sullivan.

Harry Southerland, five years old, was seriously burned about the face and arms. Raphael Pettito broke his arm in jumping from the third-floor after getting his wife and three small children out. Both the injured persons were taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Edward J. Reardon of 175 East Ninetieth Street and his friend, John B. Brennan, of 148 Cherry Street, discovered the fire.

Policeman Doran heard their calls for help, and with them burst into the building, alarming the tenants. Other policemen saw the flames and ran from their posts to aid. The fire started in the feed store on the ground floor, the property of John Wanamacher & Son. It spread quickly through the airshaft and to the top floor and roof.

The first company of firemen to arrive found the flames on every floor and the fire-escapes crowded with men, women, and children. Policemen and others were carrying terribly frightened women from the burning house. A second alarm was turned in at once.

Policemen Doran and Murtha got to the top floor, where the fire was fiercest, and found Mrs. Southerland and two of her children groping about in the halls. They carried all three down. On the sidewalk Mrs. Southerland recovered and, not finding her child Harry, she screamed to somebody to get him. The building was then filled with smoke, and it seemed impossible for anybody to live in the gas and smoke.

Doran and Murtha rushed back, and with hard work got to the top floor, where they found the missing boy lying unconscious in the hall. When they finally got him out they saw he was severely and possibly fatally burned. He was sent to the hospital without delay, while friends took the frantic mother away with the other two children.

Raphael Pettito, his wife and three children were caught on the third floor. Pettito got them out on the fire escape, where they were found and carried down by Policemen Doran, Murtha, Stewart, and Nevins. Pettito would not wait for the firemen to run up a ladder and jumped from the third story. He broke an arm and sustained internal injuries.

Policeman Doran found two other women and several children on the third floor, and managed to get them all to the fire escape. They were taken down in safety.

The damage done was mostly by water. No family escaped loss, while some lost everything they owned. The families are all extremely poor and the majority of them are Italians.

This latter fact did not make the work of the rescuing policemen any easier, as the Italians became tremendously excited. Several of them ran to the roof and wanted to jump to the street, but they were restrained in time to prevent them dashing their brains out.

What caused the fire is difficult to say. It is thought spontaneous combustion in the dry material of the feed stocks in the basement was the cause.

At 2 o'clock the firemen were still exploring the building, and it was not then known how many lives had been lost. The Babel of tongues and the excitement made it impossible for the police to make anything like an accurate count of the tenants.

Foreman Charles Stone of Engine No. 22 was found in the basement of the building almost overcome by smoke and so drenched by water that his condition is serious. Had he not been found just then, he would probably have lost his life. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

The police and firemen say that a Second Avenue car is responsible for the disaster. When the first firemen arrived the blaze had not spread out of the basement. They got a line of hose out quickly, and had a stream on the blaze with every chance of getting it out, they say, when an electric car whirled by with express speed, cutting the hose in two as if it were made of wet paper.

The car did not stop. A policeman was sent after it to arrest the motorman and conductor, but at a late hour had not been heard from.

The firemen were for a moment unable to do anything, and before a second line was made ready the fire was roaring up the airshaft and for the time being beyond control.

FIREMEN LOSE THREE HORSES.

One Is Killed Going to a Fire and Two Are Missing and May Be in the East River.

One horse was killed and two horses were lost by Company No. 58, which was going to a fire at 114 East Ninety-seventh Street at 2 o'clock this morning. The missing horses belong to the tender of the company, and at last accounts were supposed to have jumped into the East River while running away.

While going to the fire the valve on the engine exploded. This frightened the horses on the engine, and they ran down East Ninety-seventh Street. They ran at racing speed from Third to First Avenue.

At Second Avenue, just after narrowly escaping crashing into a trolley car, the horses accelerated their speed, wild with fright. At First Avenue, the engine capsized and one of the horses was killed. The men on the engine jumped.

Just after the engine horses began to run, the team drawing the hose wagon also took fright and dashed after them.

The tender being the lighter vehicle rapidly drew away. The clanging of the bells created considerable excitement in the street and the yells of the firemen and the frightened pedestrians only made the animals run faster.

At First Avenue the hose wagon struck Duffy's Hill, and down this the team ran at breakneck speed. The horses were running wild at this point, as the crew had jumped for their lives. That was the last seen of the team.

The horses are supposed to have run through the open gate of the lumber yard at the foot of the street. Whether they are in the East River or are wandering about Harlem the firemen at an early hour this morning were unable to discover.

A general alarm was sent out by the police for a lost fire team. So far as could be ascertained none of the firemen was injured.

Two trolley cars, one on Third Avenue and one on Second Avenue, well-filled with passengers, narrowly escaped being run into, with possible loss of life.

STATE EGGS FOR GEN. SICKLES?

Witness Testifies that They Were Shipped from the Soldiers' Home by Col. Shepard.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Before the committee of the State Board of Charities investigating the charges against Col. Charles O. Shepard, the commandant, Capt. Otis H. Smith of Bath, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, swore that he was present in February, 1898, when champagne was served to the members of the legislative committee in the home chapel by order of Col. Shepard, and that the latter was intoxicated on that occasion. He also testified that Col. Shepard was under the influence of liquor at headquarters on Sunday afternoon, and that on that occasion he insulted him (Smith) while he was in that condition.

Capt. Smith further said that on the Sunday following he was at headquarters, and Col. Shepard and Mrs. Shepard begged his forgiveness for the Colonel's conduct.

Capt. Smith further swore that he knew that Col. Shepard had made regular shipments of eggs to New York to Gen. Sickles, who, he said, is Shepard's warmest upholder on the board. These eggs, Capt. Smith said, belonged to the State, and were laid by the chickens on the home farm.

Witness further testified that Col. Shepard caused his private telephone bills to be altered so as to deceive the Trustees.

"These bills," he said, "were charged to the State."

He also swore that it cost the State $131 to fill and refill a demijohn with whisky that was used by Col. Shepard, and to furnish him with cigars in one month. This demijohn, he said, was in a room adjoining the Colonel's office in headquarters.

The first witness examined to-night was Dr. J. Montgomery Mosher, an expert from the Controller's office, who made an inspection of the home hospital this week. He testified that in his opinion too much whisky was used there, but, aside from that, he said he found the hospital in good shape.

Arthur L. Barnum, superintendent of the home laundry, swore that Col. Shepard had his household laundry, which averages 60 to 170 pieces a week, done at the home, at the expense of the State.

Frank S. Downing, manager of the second-hand clothing store at the home, testified that Col. Shepard called at his room one night at an unseemly hour and pounded and kicked on his door. He was about to retire, he said, and the Colonel demanded admittance. He opened the door, and the Colonel rushed in. He acted in an objectable manner, and accused him (Downing) of talking about him, and threatened to court-martial him.

Another witness testified that Col. Shepard spoke disparagingly of members of the Board of Trustees, and called Gen. Sickles a "miserable old hog." He referred to Capt. Smith, as a "hayseed of a farmer," and to Mr. Finch as a "backwoodsman." He also said the last two named "didn't possess enough brains to serve on the Board of Trustees, and that he would see to it that they were removed."

The committee announced that they would continue the investigation to-morrow.

WARSHIPS TO RESENT INSULTS.

France Orders a Squadron to Santo Domingo to Quell Trouble Arising Out of Unpaid Claims.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The French Government has cabled the Commandant of the naval squadron in the Atlantic to proceed immediately to Santo Domingo.

In view of the feeling in Santo Domingo against the action of the French Consul in pressing the Boismare-Caccavelli claim of 280,000f., the following statement of the French position is given from a source whose accuracy of information is undeniable:

"In accordance with the treaty concluded in 1895 between President Heureaux and the French Minister to Haiti, the Government of Santo Domingo agreed to turn over to the French Consul a monthly indemnity in reparation for services rendered, and damages sustained by families of French citizens who had been assassinated. In default of payment, the treaty stipulated that action might be taken against the improvement company having the concession to collect the revenues of the island.

"Since the assassination of President Heureaux the indemnity has been withheld, but, on account of the disturbances following his death, France made no immediate demand for payment. As more than six months have passed without action, and Santo Domingo showing bad faith in the execution of the obligations, the French Consul, in conformity with the treaty, received an order to place an embargo on the revenues of the improvement company. The execution of this order provoked disturbances which the Government of Santo Domingo has not attempted to suppress, and serious insults have been offered to France and the Consulate.

"As soon as advised, the French Government cabled to the commander of the French Atlantic Squadron to proceed immediately to Santo Domingo."

EDUCATION FOR MISSIONARIES.

Hartford Theological Seminary Inaugurates a New Course.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—The Faculty and Trustees of Hartford Theological Seminary have provided a course of instruction in foreign missions, which they announce as "a new thing in theological instruction in this country." The course will include numerous lectures.

The theory of missions will be set forth; the history of different periods and of special lands will be reviewed; the methods of various Christian bodies will be compared and tested; the different forms of missionary activity will be fully described; the religious conditions of the heathen and Mohammedan world will be examined, and particular attention will be given to non-Christian religions; practical topics, such as the missionary's health, will not be omitted, and peculiar problems, such as self-support, will be discussed. Some definite instruction and training in pedagogy will also be given. It is further planned to furnish opportunity for the study of various missionary languages.

One of the subjects to be treated will be "Treaties and International Law as Relating to American Residents in Missionary Countries."

FIFTH TIME ONCE TOO MANY.

Muscular Mrs. Rutter Gets Two Months for Beating Her Husband.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Lizzie Rutter, who was convicted here yesterday of husband beating, was to-day sentenced to serve two months in the county jail as punishment. When she was called to the bar for sentence Judge Zabriskie said:

"Mrs. Rutter, if I am not mistaken, this is the fourth time you have been before me charged with this offense."

"That is wrong; this is the fifth time," was the cheerful reply.

"Well, it's five times too often," said the Judge, "and I want to know if you intend to stop having to come before me on this charge."

"I guess not, so long as occasion demands," said Mrs. Rutter, complacently.

Judge Zabriskie looked at the woman for fully a minute without speaking. Then he shook his head as if admitting defeat and murmured, "Two months."

The prisoner was led away not altogether cast down.

Mrs. Rutter is thirty-two years of age, strong, and muscular. Her husband, whom the law is trying to protect, is fifty-five years old.

Evening Here, Then Your Trip.
After January 6, boat for Lackawanna midnight train to Scranton, Binghamton, Syracuse, Elmira, Buffalo, Chicago, leaves Barclay Street 11:30 P. M., Christopher Street 11:40 P. M. Sleepers open 9 P. M.—Adv.

GERMANY'S ANGER IS BEING AROUSED

Anti-British Coalition with France and Russia Hinted At.

STEAMER SEIZURES THE CAUSE

Paris May Furnish Funds to Pay the Delagoa Bay Award.

Hanover Courier Asserts that 40,000 German Rifles Have Been Shipped to the Transvaal as Furniture.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The seizure of the Bundesrath remains the dominant topic of the German press. Influential papers like The Berliner Tageblatt, Cologne Volkszeitung, Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, Hamburger Correspondenz, and the semi-official Berliner Post strongly hint at the possibility of Germany forming an anti-British coalition with Russia and France.

The anti-British feeling is clearly growing. A series of anti-British demonstrations in the various cities is being organized by the Pan-Germanic League.

A prominent official of the German Foreign Office, who was interviewed this evening, said that Great Britain had not yet answered Germany's request for an explanation of the seizure, but that the reply was expected in the course of a few days. The Foreign Office, according to this official, has not yet concluded that Great Britain is trying to ride rough-shod over Germany.

The correspondent asked what position Germany takes regarding England's right to search German ships on the high seas. The official answered that nothing could be divulged at this stage of the negotiations, but he pointed out that the Bundesrath was sailing for a Portuguese port. On being asked what Germany would do should it turn out that the Bundesrath was carrying contraband, he gave a non-committal reply, but conveyed the impression that such a discovery would seriously damage Germany's case.

The correspondent then asked whether Germany had taken steps to be represented at Durban during the investigation of the cargo. To this inquiry an evasive answer was given, but the official implied that Germany would undoubtedly take this course if the British report were adverse.

Referring to the rumor that

by Flint, Eddy & Co., of 30 Broad Street, New York, the Pennsylvania Milling Company, and other firms.

The details of the seizure of the cargoes of the Masnona and other vessels have not become known. It has been ascertained, however, that after landing the goods on board shipped to New London, notice was served on the Masnona's master by the British authorities that all the rest of the cargo would have to be landed. No reason was given at the time for this action, but it was afterward stated that, although the shipments to Lorenzo Marques were consigned to firms in that city, the British regarded it as certain that the greater portion of the goods, especially food stuffs, were intended for the Boers in the South African Republic.

The matter has been made the subject of representations to the British Government by the Government of the United States. The answer of Great Britain has been delayed, owing to the alleged necessity of consulting the law officers of the Crown. It is expected that Great Britain will be compelled to make a new and distinct ruling as to what constitutes contraband of war and that the American shippers will be compensated for their losses. In their behalf it has been claimed that the flour was not liable to seizure, as the vessel was on her way to a neutral port, Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay.

GREAT BRITAIN CONCILIATORY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Ambassador Choate at London, stating that he had an eminently satisfactory interview yesterday with Lord Salisbury, relative to the seizures of American goods by British warships.

Lord Salisbury listened intently to the representations on this subject made by Mr. Choate, by direction of the State Department, and took them under consideration, promising voluntarily to give the matter immediate attention and to return a speedy decision.

PROF. WOOLSEY ON SEIZURES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5.—Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey of the Chair of International Law at Yale University to-day discussed, in an interview, the questions arising out of the British seizures of the American flour and of German vessels. He said:

"In the case of the seizure of American flour, the one country cannot afford nor can the other country permit any such principle as this, which Great Britain, in its extremity, seems to be clutching at. It is apparent that she is laying down a terribly dangerous precedent for herself."

Prof. Woolsey preferred not to express a detailed opinion as to the seizure of German vessels until the facts had become more manifest. He added that the seizure of goods alleged to be contraband in the Suez Canal might give rise to a larger controversy than a mere ordinary seizure would occasion.

APPEAL FOR AMERICAN AID.

Duchess of Marlborough and Others Ask for Money to Equip a Hospital Base.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess of Essex, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mme. Von Audre, and the leading members of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Fund, appeal to the people of the United States and Canada in behalf of their efforts to equip and maintain a hospital, with a base at Cape Town.

The Duchess of Marlborough said this evening:

"The Duke of Marlborough is certainly going to South Africa at the earliest opportunity, though his appointment is not yet announced, and his exact capacity is not decided. We are all, naturally, much interested in the war, and especially in the success of the Imperial Yeomanry.

"The hospital scheme has the sanction of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wantage. We have already secured £10,000, and need £30,000 to provide 150 beds for the duration of the war. It has occurred to the ladies of the committee that we may properly count on the assistance of the American and Canadian people in our efforts to establish a hospital at Cape Town, and as the matter has not yet been presented to their notice, we believe they only need to know our wants to grant us generous aid."

Lady Essex (formerly Miss Adele Beach Grant of New York) said:

"It only needs £50 to equip and maintain a bed in the Imperial Hospital. Each individual, city, or corporation contributing such an amount will have a bed named in its honor. This forms a definite, tangible object for contributions, and we can assure the people of America that every dollar contributed will reach the object the donor desires. Certainly, then, scores of American and Canadian cities will be glad to have a hospital bed named for them by contributing such a sum.

"We trust this appeal will meet with the hearty approbation of the American people."

The Duke of Marlborough is in town making arrangements for his departure for South Africa. He takes with him four horses, four mules, and a novel cart.

OOM PAUL TO GO TO ST. HELENA?

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Transvaal edition of The Standard and Diggers' News is responsible for the story that the former residence of Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena is being renovated for the reception of President Krüger after the war. The story naturally has created a bitter feeling in Boer official circles.

Webster Davis Going to Pretoria.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Cape Town, dated Jan. 5, quotes Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior at Washington, as saying that, although his visit to South Africa is entirely for his health, he intends to go to Pretoria, at no matter what personal inconvenience.

Transvaal High Sheriff Arrested.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5.—The Transvaal's High Sheriff, Juta, while attempting to sail for Delagoa Bay to-day, was arrested here. He was subsequently paroled.

THE HARRISON-ALTGELD FEUD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison's seat at the dinner which Chairman Johnson of the National Democratic Executive Committee is to give Samuel B. Cook at the Sherman House next Sunday afternoon will be vacant. John P. Altgeld, however, will be present; but the hopes of William J. Bryan, J. C. Johnson, and other Democratic leaders that the Mayor and ex-Governor would become reconciled are blighted. Samuel B. Cook, who has been in charge of the Democratic Committee of Ways and Means for some time, goes to Missouri in a few days to enter upon his campaign as a candidate for Secretary of State.

Mr. Altgeld accepted the invitation, but Mayor Harrison said: "I will not attend the dinner." His friends say the Altgeld people would like to have the Mayor attend the dinner, for they could go into the State and say "The Harrison-Altgeld feud is at an end," and work up a sentiment to send Mr. Altgeld to the National Convention as a delegate at large.

READY FOR KENTUCKY CONTESTS

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 5.—The joint Committees on Contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor have organized. Representative Hickman was elected Chairman of the committee on Governor's contest, and Senator Coleman Chairman of that on the Lieutenant Governor contest.

The committee adopted a rule requiring the evidence to be in by Jan. 15. After that nine days will be allowed in argument before the board.

In the House Mr. Cantrill (Dem.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, denouncing as false the statements made by Republican members charging Chief Clerk Leigh with manipulating ballots in the drawing for the Committee on Contest for Governor.

The Senate, by a vote of 22 to 15, took out of the hands of the Republican Lieutenant Governor the appointment of the standing committees and adopted a list of committees prepared by the Democratic steering committee. Three anti-Goebel Democrats—Hays, Gillespie, and Alexander—voted with the Republicans.

Investigation of Naturalizations.

Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh, who in a statement which he issued prior to the last election declared that he had absolute evidence of the issuance of hundreds of fraudulent naturalization papers in the Federal courts in this city, was a witness yesterday before the United States Grand Jury. He declined later to discuss the subject. In his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of this term of court, Judge Thomas called attention to Superintendent McCullagh's published statement and asked for a careful investigation concerning it.

HARD FIGHT AT MAFEKING

Col. Baden-Powell's Men Meet with a Severe Repulse.

MANY ARE KILLED OR WOUNDED

Troops While Trying to Capture a Boer Position Are Literally Mowed Down by Rifle Bullets.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The War Office has received, through Gen. Forestier-Walker at Cape Town, the following dispatch from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, Dec. 26:

"We attacked one of the enemy's works this morning, endeavoring to push back the cordon northward. Our force consisted of three guns, two squadrons of the Protectorate Regiment, ono of the Bechuanaland Rifles, an armored train, &c. The enemy had strengthened their works during the night and doubled the garrison since yesterday's reconnaisance.

"Nevertheless, our attack was carried out and pressed home with the greatest possible gallantry and steadiness under a very hot fire. But all efforts to gain the interior by escalade failed, the fort being practically impregnable.

"Our attack only withdrew after six of our officers had been hit and a large number of men. Nothing could have exceeded the courage and dash displayed.

"The general situation remains unchanged and the health and spirits of the garrison are very satisfactory.

"I regret to report the following casualties: Killed—Capt. R. J. Vernon, Capt. H. C. Sanford, Lieut. H. C. Paton, and eighteen non-commissioned officers and troopers.

"Wounded—Capt. Charles Fitzclarence and twenty-three non-commissioned officers and troopers.

"Prisoners—Three troopers."

Gen. Forestier-Walker points out that, while the dispatch gives all the names, it fails to show that six officers were hit.

A press dispatch from Mafeking under date of Dec. 26 refers to the defeat reported by Col. Baden-Powell. It is evidently the sortie mentioned in advices from Pretoria Dec. 30. The Mafeking dispatch says:

"There was a sortie to-day with the view of capturing the Boer earthworks, but it was unsuccessful. The works were crowded with Boers awaiting the assault, and a hail of bullets forced the British to retire, killing and wounding a number."

The British morning party numbered eighty men, of which number twenty-one were killed and thirty-three were wounded.

The Times publishes the following account of the engagement from Mafeking, dated Dec. 26:

"At dawn to-day Col. Baden-Powell organized an unsuccessful attack upon a strong position of the enemy at Game tree, two miles from Mafeking, from which the Boers have been maintaining a desultory but annoying shell and rifle fire for several weeks. The railway has recently been reconstructed between the town and Gametree, where the Boers had destroyed it, the final repairs being made in preparation for the sortie.

"During the night the armored train, with Maxim and Hotchkiss guns, under Capt. Williams, and the troops took up positions for attack from two sides. Capt. Lord Charles Bentinck and a squadron were in reserve upon the left, while the extreme left wing was occupied by artillery under Major Panzera and a galloping Maxim of the Cape police, the whole being under Col. Hore.

"Emplacements were thrown up during the night, the orders being to attack at dawn, and the artillery fire to desist upon prolonged tooting from the armored train. At daybreak the guns opened fire and rapidly drew the reply of the enemy, our shells bursting within effective range. Capt. Vernon gave the signal to cease firing and to advance, his squadron leading off.

"As our men engaged the position with their rifle fire it was soon found that the strength of the fort was greater than we had supposed. The enemy concentrated such an exceedingly hot fire that the advance of Capt. Vernon was almost impossible, but with remarkable heroism and gallantry Capts. Sandford and Vernon, Lieut. Paton, and Scout Cooke, who guided the squadrons, and a few men actually reached the sand bags of the fort, within 300 yards of the area of the fort.

"But nothing living could exist there, since the ground was swept by Mauser and Martini bullets. The men who charged through this zone of fire suffered terribly, and, in following their officers to capture the fort, twenty men lost their lives. Capt. Sandford was the first to fall; and Capt. Vernon, already twice wounded, and Lieut. Paton were killed at the foot of the fort. These two officers, climbing a ditch which surrounded the fort, thrust their revolvers through the enemy's loopholes, only to be shot themselves the next moment.

"Gametree is surrounded with scrub, which contained many sharpshooters, and their accuracy of fire still further confused the men who had followed Capt. Vernon and who saw him and his brother officers killed. Being without commanders, they were driven off at one point, but they endeavored to scale the fort at others. They found the position of the Boers, however, almost impregnable.

"When we retired under cover of the armored train, so many men had been wounded that a suspension of hostilities occurred under the auspices of the Red Cross. The veldt around the Boer position was at once dotted with flags of mercy, and it was seen that our wounded were scattered within but a short radius of the fort. We had almost completely surrounded it, and, had it not been so extraordinarily well protected, we should have been in possession.

"I went with an ambulance to Gametree. The fort itself is circular, with a wide interior and a narrow frontage, between six and seven feet high, pierced with triple tiers of loopholes and surrounded by a ditch.

"I was permitted to assist in dressing the wounds, a majority of which appeared to have been caused by explosive bullets, the point of entry being small, but the area of injury covering a wide region. While the wounded were being attended, numbers of the Boers left their intrenchments and gathered round. At the conclusion of the dressing I spoke to several tattered and dirty, but physically fine men.

"Many of them were undersized and all wore beards. They referred me to the Field Cornet, who denied the use of explosive bullets. On being shown the horrible wounds he admitted that at one time explosive bullets had been served out, but he said he was certain they had all been previously expended, and that none could have been used on this occasion. He then produced a bandolier filled with dumdums, and I pointed out that, so far as Mafeking was concerned, these had been recalled.

"Later on I called the attention of the Field Cornet to four of his own men who were rifling dead bodies. He expresed his regret to a British officer that, despite his instructions to respect the dead, the younger Boers were unruly and beyond his control, and he accused the British soldiers of stripping Gen. Kock and leaving him naked and wounded on the field, thus indirectly causing his death."

The correspondent then describes a scene of angry recriminations between the Field Cornet and the Boers regarding the existence of orders about robbing the dead, and also about the facts themselves, some of the Boers asserting that they only took arms, despite the arrival, at that very moment, of the bodies of five British, under Boer escort, with the pockets of their uniforms turned inside out. He goes on to say:

"Some of the British wounded flatly accused the Boers of stealing their money, rings, and other valuables. We had great difficulty in getting permission to use the armored train to remove our wounded. We believe that spies carried the news of our contemplated sortie to the Boers. The Field Cornet admitted that he was re-enforced during the night by 100 mounted men, and acknowledged withdrawing his guns."

FRENCH REPULSES AN ATTACK.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 4.—Colesberg has not yet been occupied. The Boers unexpectedly attacked the British left at daybreak this morning, but were repulsed. They occupied hills to the north of the town, but were eventually driven out of their positions, after an hour's shelling by the British guns. They still hold, however, the hills immediately surrounding the town, preventing the British from advancing along the railway.

The British loss in to-day's engagement was light, while the Boers are reported to have lost 100, including twenty prisoners, who were taken by the Mounted Infantry about midday.

The Boer attackers numbered 1,000 men. The Enniskillen Dragoons cut their way through the Boers, who were forced to retreat by a heavy artillery and musketry fire.

Major Harvey of the Tenth Hussars was killed and Major Alexander was wounded while the Hussars were pursuing the retreating Boers.

Lieut. Gibson of the Enniskillens was also among the wounded.

At Gen. French's special request, the Household Cavalry, a battery of field artillery, and the First Battalion of the Essex Regiment have been dispatched from Cape Town to reinforce him temporarily.

ZULUS THREATEN THE BOERS.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Jan. 5.—The restlessness of the Zulus is increasing. Many of them are on the verge of starvation, and there have been several instances of looting stores. It is feared the Magistrates will not be able to restrain the warriors much longer.

It is asserted that they are anxious to attack the Boers.

The Zulus are the best fighters among the native races of South Africa. For about 100 years they have had a military organization founded on European models. The chief Dingiswayo, who lived at the latter end of the eighteenth century, being exiled when a young man, found his way to the Cape, and observed the military organization of the British. Returning home and regaining his throne, he began to drill his warriors, who, before that time, had fought without order or discipline. He formed them into regiments, and drilled them industriously.

A new and powerful kingdom was formed by the Zulus. It remained a powerful factor in South Africa until the Zulu army, under the chief Cetewayo, was defeated by the British in 1879.

After the overthrow of Cetewayo Zululand was divided among thirteen petty chiefs under a British Resident, and subsequently, in 1887, annexed to the British Crown as a dependency, to be administered by the Governor of Natal. Except for some disturbances in 1888, its people have since remained peaceful and prosperous. The old enmity against the Boers, however, has never been assuaged.

BULLER'S MEN ENGAGE BOERS.

FRERE CAMP, Natal, Jan. 5.—There was a reconnoisance in force from Chieveley this forenoon with 2,000 horse and two guns, the object being to locate the enemy on a hill south of Hlagwano Hill. Several shells were fired, supplemented by the naval gun. The enemy replied at long range, but did not touch the British.

Lord Dundonald, perceiving a strong mounted force issuing beyond the range of British guns, with the evident intention of working around our flank, directed the force to retire to Chieveley.

The Boers' helio can be seen working from a ridge north of Colenso to the Boer camp at Umbulwane.

COL. PILCHER FORCED TO RETIRE?

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from South Africa states that Col. Pilcher has returned to Belmont from Douglas. He was accompanied by many refugees.

Later news of Col. Pilcher's raid shows that some of the first accounts considerably exaggerated its effect on the Boers and their sympathizers. While it is true he successfully drove a couple of hundred rebels from Sunnyside, killing or wounding thirty and capturing forty-three, Col. Pilcher's immediate evacuation of Douglas seems to prove that he had information that there was a sufficient number of Boers in the neighborhood to make his position unsafe. Indeed, there is reason to believe that only the dispatch of the cavalry brigade from the Modder River prevented the force of 600 men sent by Gen. Cronje from attacking Col. Pilcher's column, and as soon as the cavalry returned to the Modder River Gen. Cronje's troops reoccupied Sunnyside.

OFFICERS WHO WERE SHOT.

Capt. Charles FitzClarence of the Royal Fusiliers, who was among the wounded, is a great-grandson of King William IV. He is the eldest son of the late Capt. the Hon. George FitzClarence of the Royal Navy, who was in turn a son of Col. George FitzClarence, eldest illegitimate son of William IV. Col. FitzClarence was elevated to the peerage as Earl of Munster in 1831. The mother of the wounded officer was before her marriage the Lady Maria Henrietta Scott, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Clormell. The present Earl of Munster is the uncle of Capt. FitzClarence.

Capt. Ronald James Vernon of the Fourth Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed, was the third son of the Hon. Greville Richard Vernon, who was for a time member of Parliament for Ayrshire, and the third son of the first Baron Lyveden. Capt. Vernon was an aide de camp of the staff corps. He was born Jan. 25, 1866. His mother is a daughter of the late Commander Cockerell, Royal Navy.

WOULD IMPLICATE CHAMBERLAIN

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.—The Independance Belge prints the first installment of letters and telegrams said to have been exchanged by representatives of the British Chartered Company, Mr. Edward Fairfield of the British Colonial Office, and R. J. Chamberlain, described as the British Colonial Secretary's sister-in-law, with the intent to establish Joseph Chamberlain's complicity in the Jameson raid. The correspondence seemingly establishes little, although some parts are suggestive.

One undated letter from Mrs. Chamberlain to Mr. Hawksley, solicitor to the Chartered Company, says:

"I quite agree with you that very little good, if any, can be done with J. C. now. He knows what he has to expect and will have plenty of time to think it over before C. J. R. arrives.

"As long as you make it impossible for C. J. R. to give Jameson away, he will be loyal to him; but I am sure, from what I have heard, that at one time Rhodes contemplated sacrificing the doctor. The latter must never know of this; and, if any one can keep Rhodes up to the mark, you can."

WILL PAY DAMAGE WITH BLOOD.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Rensburg, dated Jan. 4:

"Some Free Staters sent a petition to President Steyn asking to return home. He replied that they had crossed the border without permission, and, as they had no money to pay the damage done, they must pay for it with their blood."

LEAVE NEW YORK TO MARRY.

Josephine Goulet Becomes Mrs. Russell C. Parks in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 5.—Miss Josephine Goulet, daughter of Charles Goulet of New York City, and Russell C. Parks of New York City were married here this afternoon, and immediately afterward left for Washington.

The couple arrived here this morning, and drove to the County Court House, where they secured the marriage license. Under the Delaware law the bridegroom must give $200 security that he is able to support his wife and that she will not become a charge upon the county. The couple were accompanied by Charles Harriman, who promptly went Mr. Parks's security.

It is reported that Miss Goulet told the clerk who issued the license that she had her parents' consent for the wedding. After getting their license the couple went to the parsonage of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, and the questions asked by the Rev. C. A. Grice, the pastor, were satisfactorily answered. He then tied the nuptial knot.

Miss Goulet said she was born in Montreal and is nineteen years old. The bridegroom said he was twenty-three years old.

GIN COMPANIES MERGED.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5.—The Continental Gin Company has been organized with a capital of $2,000,000, with headquarters in Birmingham and the following plants in the combination: The Northington Munger Pratt Gin Company, Birmingham; Smith Sons' Gin and Machine Company, Birmingham; Winship Machine Company, Atlanta; Daniel Pratt Gin and Machine Company, Prattville; Eagle Cotton Gin Company, Bridgewater, Mass.; Munger Improved Cotton Machine Company, Dallas, Texas. Officers were elected as follows:

President W. T. Northington, Prattville; Vice President, in charge of Western business, S. J. Munger, Dallas; Vice President, in charge of Georgia and the Carolinas, C. R. Winship, Atlanta; Vice President, in charge of Eastern business and exports, F. C. Gammon, Bridgewater, Mass.; Vice President and Treasurer, A. W. Smith, Birmingham; Vice President, in charge of manufacturing and improvements, R. S. Munger, Birmingham; Vice President, in charge of purchasing, insurance, and transportation, Daniel Pratt of Prattville.

The six plants are sold outright to the new company. They represent 90 per cent. of the manufacturers of gins in this country. Each plant will be operated to its best advantage, and especial effort will be made to extend an already growing export trade.

ROBERTS ARGUES HIS CASE

Utah Representative-Elect Heard in His Own Behalf.

DECLARES HE IS PERSECUTED

Ex-Secretary Carlisle, in a Written Opinion, Asserts the Right of Congress to Expel Mr. Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Roberts investigating committee continued its session to-day, with a large crowd of interested spectators present. Among these was Miss Roberts, the daughter of the Utah member-elect, who sat near him and followed attentively the argument presented by her father, who presented his own defense. Chairman Tayler (Rep., Ohio,) stated at the outset that he had received from ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle a letter giving his views on the case. Mr. Carlisle said he was suffering from a cold and could not make an oral argument at this time.

As to the Roberts case, he said:

"It seems to me that the question of citizenship has been abandoned, or at least nothing is said about it in the testimony. The record of Roberts's application and admission to citizenship does not comply with the law, as I understand it, and I do not think he would be allowed to vote in any State upon a certificate based upon that record."

After quoting the law, Mr. Carlisle says the certificate of Mr. Roberts does not conform to the record of the court shown to him. The record itself, Mr. Carlisle adds, does not show that Roberts was an alien, that he came to the country before twenty-one years of age, that he had a bona fide intention to become a citizen, or that he renounced allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty, as required, but simply that he complied with the law. Mr. Carlisle proceeds:

"The resolution under which the committee is proceeding directs it to ascertain and report not only upon Roberts's prima facie right, but on his final right. He seems to have objected to the evidence unless it shows that he was guilty of unlawful cohabitation since the 4th of March last, when he claims to have become a member of the House. I think the testimony shows prima facie that he has been so cohabitating, but this is not material, in my opinion, even though the committee had no jurisdiction to inquire into conduct prior to March 4, 1899, because he is undoubtedly a polygamist, and has been a polygamist ever since he married his first plural wife, within the meaning of that term as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Ramsey case. He is at this very moment a polygamist, not having at any time abandoned or renounced the relation assumed by the plural marriages, as cohabitation with the alleged wives is not at all necessary. The question, therefore, is whether the committee will decide on the question of final right that an undoubted polygamist who justifies the doctrine and practices of polygamy shall be allowed to hold a seat in the House."

It was determined by the committee to ask Mr. Carlisle for his views more at length on the general right of Congress to exclude a member.

Mr. Roberts then began his argument. He spoke quietly and deliberately, with some evidence of nervousness. He took up a typewritten statement reviewing in detail the proceedings of his case up to date.

It said, in part:

"The questions to be considered are the prima facie and final right of B. H. Roberts, Representative-elect from Utah, to a seat in the House of Representatives, to which he was elected in the month of November, 1898, by the people of Utah; the electorate of said State gave him a plurality vote of 5,605. It is a case in which there is no contest, and where it appears, so far as the proceedings before the committee is concerned, the Representative-elect possesses all of the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where there is no statute, so far as made to appear before this committee, either in the State of Utah or the United States, applicable to the case, which disqualifies the Representative-elect from Utah for the office of Congressman in the Lower House of the American Congress."

Mr. Roberts dwelt with special emphasis on the right of a constituency to determine upon the moral capacity of a member.

"It has not even been established," he said, "that B. H. Roberts was ever married to Margaret C. Shipp Roberts."

He challenged the charge that he had contracted three polygamous marriages.

Mr. Roberts continued his argument after the recess. When he sought to read published comment tending to show the motive of the "crusade" and "cause" against him, Chairman Tayler stopped him. The committee had nothing to do with any crusade, Mr. Tayler said, but was trying to ascertain one fact—namely, whether Mr. Roberts is a polygamist. The Chairman said Mr. Roberts's line of procedure was irregular.

Mr. Roberts vehemently exclaimed against those who had "hounded" him. They were not the bankers, merchants, lawyers, and other substantial citizens of Utah, but they were in the main missionaries who had gone to Utah to oppose Mormonism.

At one point Representative McPherson of the committee asked: "Under your faith, was the taking of plural wives merely allowable or was it required?"

"It was mandatory," replied Mr. Roberts, "according to the view of leading Mormon authorities."

Mr. Roberts continued until 4:30 P. M., when he asked that the hearing go over, having spoken almost five hours. The committee thereupon adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow, when Mr. Roberts will conclude.

Mr. Gage's Reply May Be Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Gage may not be able to transmit to the House on Monday the information called for by the resolution adopted yesterday relative to the deposit of Government funds in National banks and the transactions connected with the sale of the New York Custom House site. The wide scope of the resolution makes it necessary to copy over 500 documents from the files, and the actual physical work of copying them may delay their transmission several days.

Chandler Resolution to be Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day took favorable action upon Senator Chandler's resolution prohibiting the appointment or employment of Senators, Representatives, and United States Judges to perform executive functions. The resolution provides that none of these officials shall represent the President or an executive department in any diplomatic or Consular capacity or act in any way as the representative of an executive officer.

CATHOLIC CHINAMAN HANGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Go See, a Chinese murderer, convicted of killing a countryman, was hanged to-day at San Quentin Prison.

A remarkable feature connected with the case was Go See's conversion to the Roman Catholic faith by Albert Hoff, another murderer, who is to suffer the death penalty soon. See protested his innocence and died bravely, though he passed a restless night, crying almost continuously.

MILEAGE, NOT MARRIAGE.

A comedy of errors occurred in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday as the result of a mistake made by Chief Clerk Chambers. Magistrate Brenner had just dismissed the complaint of a man who charged his wife with being a habitual drunkard, when a man and a woman entered the court and hesitatingly addressed themselves to Clerk Chambers.

"We came for mileage," said the man.

"For what?" asked the Clerk.

"Mileage," repeated the man.

"Oh, marriage," said Chambers with a smile. "Yes, yes; right away."

Chambers informed Stenographer Christmas, and the stenographer took Magistrate Brenner aside and told him.

"I'd rather not do it," said the Magistrate. "They'd better go to an Alderman."

But the visitors insisted upon talking to the Magistrate, and with a sigh the latter went into his private room, looked in the mirror, and straightened his cravat. "Well, if they will have me do it, bring them in," he said. "Let the reporters come in to act as witnesses."

The couple, looking very much embarrassed, were ushered into the private office.

"I understand that you desire to be married," said the Magistrate to them. "Take the lady by—"

"Married!" suddenly interrupted the supposed bride-elect. "Why, we've been married for years. What we want is mileage. We've traveled all the way from the Bronx to testify in a case here, and we thought you would allow us mileage or expenses."

Magistrate Brenner looked very hard at the clerks.

The visitors didn't get their mileage.

RULE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

People's Institute Votes Against the Administration's Policy — Mr. Shepard Wins a Debate.

The present policy in the Philippines was the subject of a debate at a well-attended meeting of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, last night. Edward M. Shepard took the negative position against Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, who supported the Administration's policy. That Mr. Shepard's announced appearance had drawn out a large number of supporters of his position was apparent from the greeting which was accorded him when he came upon the platform.

Prof. Seligman, speaking first, said that he would discuss the question from the standpoint of expediency rather than from the Constitutional one. He said that it was generally agreed that after the victory in Manila Bay it would have been quite impossible for Admiral Dewey to have run away. Subsequently, for the United States to have abandoned the Philippines would have meant either a return for the natives to the oppression of Spanish rule or a condition of anarchy. Considering the interests of the natives themselves, he endeavored to show that both in the economic and political aspect these were best conserved by the Americans remaining in the islands.

American interests, considered from the economic standpoint, were next taken up. Progressive nations had always passed from the agricultural to the industrial stage, the professor said, and as England had advanced, so this country was now advancing to the industrial stage, and in due course other countries would become known as the granaries of the world.

As England had gone out into the world's markets with her surplus manufactures, while importing her raw materials, so this country, if not becoming an importing Nation of these materials, would none the less have to look to the world's markets to dispose of her surplus industrial products. The Philippines opened the door to the great Orient, with its infinite needs and millions of population.

The welcome news of the agreement of the powers of Europe to the maintenance of the open door in China would certainly not have been so speedily arrived at had not the United States placed its outpost in the Philippines. The professor ended by speaking of the interest of labor in this country in wider trade and new markets.

Mr. Shepard commenced by saying that there would be more certainty of the achievement of the State Department regarding the "open door" when the pledge had been seen which the various Governments had given. As to the million and a half of Tagalogs controlling the other seven or more millions of the natives of the Philippines, he said he had not heard of any of these numerous tribes, whom it was sought to protect from the Tagalogs, welcoming the American armies. At one point, referring to the position of the Filipinos, he said:

"There is one representative of Filipino aspirations, the man we know as Aguinaldo. [Cheers.] I don't ask you to cheer for Aguinaldo. He has done only what you or I, I trust, would do had we been in his place."

Mr. Shepard took up the cause of the war with Spain, admitting its justice and the propriety of the military operations which had taken the American fleet into Philippine waters and the army into Manila, but he attacked the methods which had been pursued from the time of the peace treaty conference, when, he declared, this Government not only ignored the Filipinos, whose rights were paramount, but was particular that in no way should it be committed as recognizing them.

Mr. Shepard's own suggestions as to the methods that should have been followed were set forth in a scheme by which the United States would have offered a protectorate and held Manila as a naval station.

After Prof. Seligman's reply, the question was put to the meeting, and a rising vote was declared to stand 250 for the Administration's policy and 850 against it.

GOLF AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Dixon, Jr., Wins from Scratch in Opening Round of Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 5.—There were a number of prominent players here to start in a tournament on the links of the Florida East Coast Club this afternoon, among them being W. H. Davis and A. W. Black of Lakewood, who arrived last night.

The result was a surprise to all, and when young Dixon battled for golfing honors and won he not only secured a triumph for himself, but for the University of Pennsylvania team as well. The St. Augustine greens are in prime condition, and the weather to-day was clear with a slight breeze blowing. At high tide the teeing tower is surrounded by water, which calls for a drive of one hundred yards to make the green beyond.

The qualification round of nine holes commenced at 2 o'clock P. M., and two dozen players entered. It was nearly dark when the following nine-hole match play was finished. Friends of C. Menzies Miller were disappointed when he refused to turn in his card, but they learned the cause. He had poor luck at one hole, and lost 13 strokes trying to pull his ball out of a bad lie.

Following are the names of the first eight to qualify, order of the draw, and the handicaps: Dixon, Jr., and Davis, scratch; Black, 2, and McGonigle, 5; Dixon, Sr., and Walter, 3; Ayerault, 3, and MacDowell, 3. The second eight to qualify, the order of the draw, and handicaps were: Champlin, 3, and Bray, 4; Seagears, 4, and Murray, 4; Taylor, 4, and Loomis, 9; Sumner, 3, and Greaves, 4. Results of the preliminary round, first eight, were:

Dixon, Jr., beat Davis, 3 up and 2 to play.
Black beat McGonigle, 3 up and 1 to play.
Dixon, Sr., beat Walker, 1 up.
Ayerault beat MacDowell, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second eight:

Champlin beat Bray, 1 up.
Murray beat Seagears, 1 up.
Taylor beat Loomis, 1 up.
Greaves beat Sumner, 4 up and 3 to play.

The tournament will be concluded to-morrow afternoon.

CITY OF FORT WORTH SUED.

New York Men Begin Proceedings to Recover Interest in Default.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 5.—Suit has been brought against the City of Fort Worth in the United States court to recover judgment for its failure to pay a portion of the November interest on city bonds. The suit has been instituted by Dean Sage and William H. Sage, under the firm name of H. W. Sage & Co. of New York.

The petition recites that the Sages are the owners of eighty-two coupons of the general street bonds of the city, and also sewer and building improvement bonds, Series 7; that the value of the coupons is $2,050; that payment has been refused, and that suit is brought for the amount mentioned, with 6 per cent. interest, and other relief. The plaintiffs are represented by Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter of New York, and Baker, Botts, Baker & Lovett of Houston.

DIED IN SAVING HIS SISTER.

Brooklyn Boy Killed by Trolley Car Pushed Her Out of Harm's Way.

William Cochrane, the four-year-old son of Alfred Cochrane, a machinist living at 263 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, had his leg broken by a Myrtle Avenue trolley car last evening and died an hour later at the Brooklyn Hospital from his injuries.

The child was playing in the street with his three-year-old sister while waiting for their mother, who was in a grocery store.

The children were on the trolley track, and William tried to get out of the way of an approaching car. He succeeded in pushing his sister ahead of him. She fell on her face out of the way of the car, but he was struck by the fender. The mother saw the accident and fainted in the street.

Court Decides Against E. C. Benedict.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 5.—The Court to-day denied the motion of counsel for E. C. Benedict to strike out certain portions of the complaint of Atwood Violett and family in a suit brought against the millionaire for damages on account of alleged injury to health said to have been sustained by the plaintiffs during their occupancy of a house of the defendant in Greenwich, which the plaintiffs contend was in an unsanitary condition.

The Standard Voting Machine,
which was used with complete success in Buffalo, Rochester, Utica and Ithaca at the last election, is now on exhibition at City Club, 34th St., Republican County Com. Rooms, 23d St.; Tammany Hall, 14th St.; State Supt. of Education, 587 Broadway; Democratic County Com., Court Square, Brooklyn; Republican County Com., Joralemon St., Brooklyn, and at the office of this Co., 170 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.—Adv.

FILTER MEN FLOCK TO ST. LOUIS.

Leave Chicago for Missouri Because of the Canal Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Opening the drainage canal has apparently sounded the doom of the water filter for Chicago. An exodus of filter dealers from this hitherto profitable field is predicted by those in the trade. St. Louis will henceforth be the Mecca whither the filter salesman will hie himself. Already filter firms are talking of closing their Chicago headquarters, and have taken steps for opening extensive offices in the Missouri metropolis.

"What's the use staying in Chicago?" queried J. B. Meredith of the George L. Squier Manufacturing Company to-day. The Squier Company has the contract for half the filters in the public schools. "The Chicago people believe the drainage canal will purify their water. You couldn't advise them to the contrary if you tried a thousand years. But the St. Louis people are scared by reason of the drainage canal opening. Of course, they are mistaken, but you see it stirs up the filter business."

Roland Reed Resting Easily.

Roland Reed, who is seriously ill in St. Luke's Hospital, it was said early this morning, was resting easily.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—N. P. R. Hatch, Alaska; Thomas Smith, United States Consul at Moscow, Russia; Blake Dupree, Houston, Texas, and M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" Railroad.

PLAZA—The Rev. E. D. Tibbits, Hoosick, N. Y., and W. M. Kelly, Seattle.

NETHERLAND—Atherton Loring, Boston, and Dr. Feo Lake, Guadalajara, Mexico.

BUCKINGHAM—Judge H. Adams, Canadaigua.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; Joseph H. Manley, member of the National Republican Committee, Maine; ex-Superintendent of Prisons Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock, N. Y.; Capt. N. M. Dyer, United States cruiser Baltimore, and United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

ASTOR—Dr. W. B. Cook, Chicago, and J. Edward Boeck, Shanghai, China.

HOFFMAN—William Schuyler, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, United States Navy; John E. Hudson, President of the Bell Telephone Company, Boston, and Mayor N. V. V. Franchot, Olean.

MANHATTAN—George P. Fernald, Boston, and Gen. Julius H. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.

GILSEY—Ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher, Albany.

GRAND—R. deB. Smith, Anaconda, Mon.; Thomas H. Cowan, Olympia, Washington; George L. Darte, United States Consul at Martinique, W. I., and Gen. M. V. Sheridan, United States Army.

HOLLAND—A. H. Quinn, Anniston, Ala.; W. B. Irish, Pittsburg, and F. M. Hoffman, South Bend, Ind.

EMPIRE—A. D. Scatcherd, Batavia, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—Assemblyman J. K. Apgar, Peekskill, and L. D. Humphrey, Warsaw, Poland.

GR

PLANS FOR TAX REVISION

Committee Favors Raising Local Revenues from Real Estate.

Taxes on Mortgages and Trust Companies to Provide Funds for the State Government.

The joint legislative Committee on Taxation, which was in session at the Murray Hill Hotel for many days, will submit its report to the Legislature, probably on the 15th inst., though it may be delayed several days thereafter. While neither Senator Higgins nor Senator Stranahan, when in the city, would make public the tenor of the document, they intimated that it would recommend some radical changes in the system of taxation.

It is understood that the committee will favor a bill providing that real estate shall be taxed only for local purposes, and that the revenues of the State shall be derived from a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on mortgages, and about three-quarters of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of trust companies. It will recommend, too, that the collection of State taxes shall be made by the State authorities instead of by local officers.

Senator Platt declined last evening to discuss the contents of the report. Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, said he had not seen the report, but he understood that it contained the recommendations above outlined.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments said yesterday that in general he was satisfied with the plan for revision of the tax laws so far as outlined. The imposition for State purposes of a tax on mortgages he regarded as equitable, so far as the city's interests were concerned. It would also prove of benefit to borrowers, he said, as it would have a tendency to lower interest rates. The collection of such a tax, he said, would be entirely feasible. The city administration, however, would oppose any effort to have this tax on mortgages levied or collected by the State authorities. The general tendency of the plan, he said, would be to give cities local option in taxation for municipal purposes, and it would be a step in the right direction. He thought that if the Tax Revision Committee reported such a measure it would be generally supported by the members of the Legislature from this city.

President James McManon of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in discussing recently the outlook in the mortgage loan market for the coming year, said that he regarded as one of the most important factors the proposed taxation of mortgages. "Any legislation along such lines," he said, "should be discouraged, as it would be almost a death blow to the present system of loaning money on bond and mortgage. Such a law taxing mortgages would be aimed at the large lenders and the leading institutions, but it would result in the latter increasing their rates by the amount of the tax, and the burden would ultimately fall on the property owner, who would be paying the city tax on the assessed valuation of his holdings and also the State tax upon whatever mortgage there might be upon it."

FRANCHISE TAX LAW DEFINED.

Counsel J. Newton Fiero Renders an Opinion that the Assessment Roll Cannot Be Completed Until May 1.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Some question has arisen by reason of conflicting statements as to the time within which the State Board of Tax Commissioners must certify the assessments made by it upon special franchises to the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York. J. Newton Fiero, the counsel to the Board of Commissioners, acting on behalf of the Attorney General, has prepared an opinion upon the subject for the use of the board, which it is understood also reflects the view of the Law Department of the City of New York upon the subject.

The Charter of the City of New York provides for the completion of the assessment roll of that city on the second Monday in January of each year; after which time the assessment roll must be open to the public for purposes of examination, and thereafter the Board of Tax Commissioners of the city sits as a Board of Review. The books remain open for correction until the 1st day of May, and beginning with that date the city board must prepare assessment rolls to be presented to the Municipal Assembly in July.

The question is as to when the assessment roll is completed under the provisions of the franchise tax law. This question is passed upon in the case of the Aetna Insurance Company against the Mayor, 153, New York 331, where it is said that the assessment upon property situated in the City of New York is completed in each year on the 1st day of May. The confusion arises from the fact that there are practically two dates for completing the assessment roll. One, the period already referred to, when it is open to the public for inspection, the other, the final inspection, after which the roll is made up for delivery to the Municipal Assembly.

The Attorney General concludes, in view of the decision of the Court of Appeals referred to, and other decisions cited in his opinion, that the time for the completion of the roll contemplated by the franchise tax law is May 1, and not the second Monday in January.

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE HOURS.

From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.—No One to be Received at the Executive Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—During the session of the Legislature this Winter the office hours in the Executive Chamber will be from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The Governor will see the members of the Legislature and the heads of departments from 10 A. M. to 11 A. M. At 11 A. M. the newspaper correspondents will have a fifteen-minute interview with the Governor. From 11:15 A. M. until 1 P. M. the Governor will receive in the large room of the Executive Chamber the callers by appointment. Appointments can be made and the hour designated by application to either of the Governor's secretaries, when a card will be issued bearing the date and the hour of the appointment. These can be applied for in advance by those intending to come from a distance.

The afternoon hour for receiving members of the Legislature this year is from 2 to 3 P. M. From 3 P. M. to 4:45 P. M. appointments will be made by card for the public generally. At 4:45 P. M. the Governor will again receive the newspaper men for a fifteen-minute interview.

The Governor will not see any one at the Executive Mansion.

Bill to Regulate Lobbying.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—A bill to regulate lobbying will, it is said, be introduced in the Legislature during the present session. The measure is to be drawn up on the same lines as the law now in vogue in the State of Wisconsin. A public register is to be kept containing the names of all lobbyists, the various bills to oppose and promote which they are employed, and the names of the individuals or corporations by whom they are employed. Within thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature persons or corporations employing lobbyists must make a detailed statement of expenditures to the Secretary of State.

To Wait for Mazet Committee's Report

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Legislature will wait for the report of the Mazet committee before it passes a bill to allow Gov. Roosevelt to appoint a committee to amend the charter of New York City. The suggestion will be part of the committee's report, and will indicate some of the lines on which amendments shall be made. The Governor said to-night that he was awaiting the Mazet committee's report.

A Non-Partisan Unification Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt said to-day that he was positive that the Educational Unification bill would be drawn on absolutely non-partisan lines, and would be discussed in that manner in the Legislature. He said he would be very sorry to see the bill as presented made the measure of any one party. Senator White is drawing the bill, and he will use his own judgment in incorporating any part of the Regents' plan suggested in the letter of Dr. Dewey.

Legislative Reception Jan. 17.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt has decided that the legislative reception will take place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, at the Executive Mansion, instead of on Monday evening, Jan. 15, as heretofore announced. Owing to this reception Mrs. Roosevelt's usual Wednesday "At Home" will be omitted next week.

SEPARATE NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Important Case to Come Up in the Court of Appeals on Monday—Suit Was Twice Decided.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday contains the case of Elizabeth Cisco, a colored woman, who refused to send her daughter to a separate school for colored girls in Queens County, and who demanded the right to send her to the school for white children, asking the Court to grant a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the board to receive the child, claiming a violation of the Constitution. Judge Wilmot M. Smith denied the motion, saying:

In the case of King vs. Gallagher, reported in 93 New York, 438, the Court of Appeals decided that under the provisions of the common school act of 1864, authorizing the establishment of separate schools for the education of the colored race, the school authorities have the power, when in their opinion the interests of education will be promoted thereby, to establish schools for the exclusive use of colored children, and when such schools are established and provided with equal facilities for education, to exclude colored children from the schools provided for white children.

The Appellate Division in affirming Judge Smith holds:

The present Constitution (Article 9, Section 1,) provides that "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools wherein all the children of this State may be educated." This provision requires no more than that equal facilities in public schools shall be furnished to all children, white and black alike. It cannot be tortured into a declaration that shall bring into conflict with it the principle declared in the Gallagher case. We think this is emphasized by Section 13 of the address which the convention issued to the people, explaining the new features of the Constitution, where it was said: "We have required the Legislature to provide for free schools in which all the children of the State may be educated." In other words, the Constitution only requires that free schools with equal facilities shall be furnished for all alike.

It seems to us that the fundamental error in the appellant's contention is the assumption that the children in question are excluded from the public schools in violation of this section of the Constitution. The record shows that they are excluded only from a particular school, not from all schools. For illustration, the children may insist upon their right of admittance to School No. 47 or School No. 48. They cannot insist upon admittance to a particular one of such schools, as, for instance, to No. 47, by virtue of their own preference of that school, so long as equal facilities are provided in School No. 48. The purpose of the Constitution is to provide free common schools wherein all children of this State may be educated, and as it is admitted in the present record that facilities equal to those of other schools are provided in School No. 48, the relator's contention of exclusion from the benefits of the common school education fails.

From these decisions an appeal was taken.

AID FOR COLORED WAITERS.

Room to be Set Aside in Chicago High School for Their Use.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Colored waiters employed in the hotels of Hyde Park are to have a school of their own if a recommendation of the School Management Committee to the Board of Education is adopted. The committee has decided to report favorably on a plan to set aside a room in the Hyde Park High School for their use. The hours will be from 3 to 5 o'clock every day, and an attendance of 100 is assured.

The waiters first appealed to the University of Chicago, and it was through that institution that the recommendation was made.

TO ENCOURAGE CORPORATIONS.

Bill Will Be Introduced at Albany Reducing Incorporation Fees.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—When a company is incorporated in this State it is taxed $1.25 for each $1,000 of its capital. A general corporation bill, designed to offer special inducements to corporations to organize by reducing the fee to 15 cents for each $1,000 of capital, is likely to be introduced in the Legislature this Winter.

Delaware has adopted such a law, and nine States have during the present year again taken up the solution of the problem. The laws of Arkansas, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are particularly drastic. Besides the National Anti-Trust act, twenty-nine States and Territories now have laws specially designed to prohibit trusts.

PAY PENALTIES TO THE STATE.

Fines Are Imposed for Violating Game, Fish, and Forestry Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Twenty-nine persons and firms paid more than $1,500 as penalties for violating the fish, game, and forestry laws during December, 1899. The largest amounts paid were for illegal fishing, hounding deer, and trespass on State lands, and the greater number of violations were in the Adirondack region. The violators, with the amounts paid either in settlement or by judgment of the court, and the county in which the violations occurred, are:

For Hounding Deer—Edward Miller, Oneida County, $40; Leonard Phinney, Essex County, $113.85; Joseph Haumer, Essex County, $50; William Fleming, Essex County, 850; Edward Dalton, Essex County, $50; Edward Roberts, Hamilton County, $90.50.

Illegal Fishing—Edward Radford, Oneida Lake, $100; Jay Stewart, Cayuga County, $25; C. S. Dunham, Broome County, $10; Lovergne Vaughn, Schuyler County, $35.18; John Sterling, St. Lawrence County, $25; Phil Walcot, Steuben County, $10; Charles Nowlan, Steuben County, $10.

Hunting Rabbits—Leon Smith, Oneida County, $10.

Having Birds Out of Season—William Lowe, Livingston County, $11.50; William Backus, St. Lawrence County, $27.50; Jacob Kerstatter, Cattaraugus County, $50.

Setting Forest Fires—Joseph Fetzoldt, Lewis County, $50; Christian Martin, Lewis County, $50; Christian Wederick, $50.

Trespass on State Lands—Stephen Walley, Delaware County, $52; Emmet Washburn, Delaware County, $42; Edwin Mattoon and others, Hamilton County, $100; Edward Matton, Hamilton County, $25; H. J. Girard, Hamilton County, $210; John Davidson, Hamilton County, $25; Howard Goodwin, Fulton County, $15; Orson Mattice, Hamilton County, $50; Wellard Edick, Fulton County, $101.

COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Their Make-Up to be Decided at a Conference Here.

The make-up of the Assembly committees will be decided at a conference to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening. Senator Platt and Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., returned from Washington yesterday. Later they saw Col. A. E. Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly, who advised them that Speaker S. Frederick Nixon would arrive to-day with the list of committees. From the fact that he expressed the belief that he and Speaker Nixon would be able to return to Albany to-night or early to-morrow, it is inferred that the composition of the committees has been practically determined. According to common report, the Chairmanships of the principal committees have been apportioned as follows:

Ways and Means—ALLDS of Chenango.
Cities—KELSEY of Livingston.
Canals—HILL of Erie.
Judiciary—FISH of Madison.
Taxation—DE GRAW of Kings.
Codes—DELANEY of Onondaga.
Railroads—BEDELL of Orange.
Insurance—COUGHTRY of Albany.
General Laws—BURNETT of Ontario.
Electricity and Gas—WITTER of Tioga.
Labor—COSTELLO of Oswego.
Banks—McEWEN of Albany.
Privileges and Elections—FALLOWS of New York.
Public Health—HENRY of New York.
Excise—ROGERS of Broome

The conference this evening many result in some changes, though it is not deemed probable.

Paterson Ice Dealers to Combine.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The wholesale ice dealers in Paterson have practically settled upon a combination, and it is said that within two weeks the trust will be ready for incorporation. Every dealer in this city is included. The trust will control the output of all the ponds in this vicinity, and the artificial ice plant owned by Sheriff Hopper will be leased for a term of twenty-five years. Sheriff Hopper, it is said, will be the President of the combination.

MAYOR JONES'S PROPHECY

Declares Every Man Will Own Himself Under New Citizenship.

Explains His Attitude on Social Questions Before Brooklyn Clubs by References to His Business.

A large audience listened at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, last evening to an address by Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo on "The New Citizenship." The affair was under the auspices of the Civitas and Get-Together Clubs. Mr. Jones was greeted with prolonged applause when he made his appearance on the platform. He spoke in part as follows:

"The new citizenship will be a comprehensive citizenship. In one respect I may regard myself as belonging to it already, because I am a man without a party, and the new citizenship will be non-partisan. It will be marked by the breaking down of the party idea. Every man will be free. He will own himself. There will be no more following of the blind behests of party. The new citizen will want a better reason for his vote than that the eagle or the rooster is placed above a certain list of candidates on the ballot.

"In order that you may better understand my attitude, perhaps you will pardon some personal references. I am now in my second term as Mayor of Toledo. The first time I was nominated by the Republicans without being a candidate for or desiring nomination. I was indorsed by no club, caucus, or convention. I was chosen after a deadlock as a compromise candidate. Why was I nominated then? Nominations are usually made because the candidate is known as a good 'party man,' has served his party well, and has promised to do certain things after he is elected. I was an indifferent party man. I had not served the Republican Party, and I made no promises of any kind. I was nominated simply because I had tried to apply the principles for which I stand to a small private business.

"I believe that each man has an equal right on earth with every other man. When I went to Toledo, and made preparations to start in business there, my social conscience was shocked by the army of men that swooped down on me to get a chance for what?—just for work. That led me to say, 'I'm going to try to do something.' We began in the factory by shortening the hours of labor, until now each man employed works eight hours a day, has a week's vacation every year, and gets a living wage. He is paid at a better rate for his eight-hour day now than for his ten-hour day five years ago. And yet we are able to keep something for profit.

"That was why I was nominated. After I was elected I did my best to serve the people, and only the people, without regard to politics. For this reason I was told that I was going to be turned down by the Republicans when the time came to nominate a Mayor again. I told the committee which called on me that I believed in the people—in all of the people—and that if I were not nominated I should stand as an independent candidate. The result was that I was elected as an independent by an overwhelming majority."

Mr. Jones then proceeded to speak of his recent Gubernatorial campaign. He declared that it was a well-known fact that Mr. Nash was the candidate of two men—Hanna and Cox—and said that the large number of votes polled for himself was an indication that people were ready to vote for the non-partizan idea.

"It may interest you to know," said Mr. Jones, "that the total expenses of my campaign were only $8,200."

Concluding, Mr. Jones said he believed that the course of things was onward and upward, in spite of the fact that the two greatest Christian nations of the world were now engaged in wars.

FUND TO BURY MRS. GORDON.

Presented to Her Husband in the Court Where He Was Acquitted.

A purse of $70, presented to Louis Gordon yesterday by Judge Foster, in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, bore witness to the general sympathy aroused by the death of his wife, who was stricken with apoplexy on the witness stand the day before while testifying to his innocence of a charge of larceny. The sudden and dramatic ending of the trial aroused a lively interest in the circumstances of the Gordons. Inquiries among their neighbors showed that Mrs. Gordon had been almost without any means of support during the time her husband had been in prison. It was found that Gordon, who married her about two months ago, had two children by a former wife, in an orphan asylum.

Gordon was absolutely without means to pay for his wife's burial, and her body was removed from the Hudson Street Hospital, where she died, to the Morgue, and would have been buried in Potter's Field had it not been for the generosity of those present in the courtroom during his trial. When Judge Foster heard of Mrs. Gordon's death he asked Assistant District Attorney Walsh, Clerk William N. Penney, Capt. Wheelock of the court squad, and William W. Ryer, the Foreman of the jury to help him in getting contributions for the funeral expenses of the dead woman. The sum of $70 was raised, and yesterday morning Gordon was summoned from his house to attend court. He thought that the jury had reconsidered its decision, and that he would be tried again, this time without the presence and sympathy of his wife. When Judge Foster called him up before the railing he burst into tears and paid little attention to the first words of his speech.

The Judge told him that he had been summoned there to see that the court condoled with him in some material way. "A court of justice," he said, "can be a tribunal of humanity as well. We offer you this money as a tribute to the memory of your good wife who has passed away."

Gordon was so much surprised at the kindness shown him that he was unable to express his gratitude, and left the courtroom in tears.

Soldier Saved from Pauper's Grave.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Walter Henderson, colored, who was a Sergeant in the Eighth Infantry during the Spanish war, and who died a few days ago in a furnished room at 44 West Kinney Street, was buried to-day. It was feared that Henderson, who died in poverty, would have to rest in a pauper's grave, but liberal citizens came to the rescue and saw that the dead Sergeant was given a decent burial. Congressman R. Wayne Parker, who is Captain of the Essex Troop, was the first to interest himself in the dead soldier's behalf, and he took personal charge of the funeral.

John J. Hardy Dead.

John J. Hardy, the original proprietor of the old Myrtle Avenue stage line, in Brooklyn, running from Fulton Ferry to Ridgewood, died Thursday at his home, 700 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in England in 1812, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1840. He accumulated a fortune in the manufacture of axle grease, after selling his stage line to Seymour L. Husted. Mr. Hardy retired from business twenty years ago. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Four Men Killed by Dynamite.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 5.—Word has just reached here of the killing of four men on the Tennessee Central Railroad, eight miles from Pockwood. They were unloading dynamite when a quantity of it exploded. One man was killed instantly and three others died in two hours.

Fine Ice Crop on Long Island.

The ice crop on the east end of Long Island is progressing finely and most of the smaller ice houses will probably be filled before to-morrow night. All the ice cut is of fine quality, seven or eight inches thick, and as clear as crystal. The cutters are working with double crews in order to secure as much of the present ice crop as possible.

Oystermen Well Supplied This Year.

Rockaway Bay is frozen over and the oystermen are handling their oysters on sleds. The planters are prepared for a long, cold spell, and are keeping a plentiful supply of oysters in their boats ready for shipment, and do not have to dredge for them. During last year's big storm they did not have a hundred bushels of oysters available.

MORE PAY FOR STEEL WORKERS.

American Steel and Wire Company Raises Wages of 30,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—The American Steel and Wire Company has notified its employes that their wages will be advanced 7½ per cent., to take effect from Jan. 1. This will affect the tonnage workers, workers paid by the hour, and day laborers, in all about 30,000 men throughout the country.

The company will also pay into a fund 2½ per cent. of its entire annual pay roll for the relief and benefit of its workmen. It will appoint a committee hereafter to look after this fund and its proper distribution.

The pay of the men employed by this concern will average between $2.25 and $2.50 per day, ranging from $1.40 paid day laborers to $10 and $12 per day for rollers in rod mills. The advance was unsolicited and unexpected.

Plants are situated in Worcester, Mass.; New Castle, Beaver Falls, Rankin, Allentown, and Pittsburg, Penn.; Salem and Cleveland, Ohio; Anderson, Ind.; Chicago, Joliet, and Dekalb, Ill., together with a few fence-wire making plants scattered throughout the West, only two of which are in operation. In closing the notice the concern wishes its employes a happy and prosperous New Year.

CLAIM FOR LENZ'S DEATH.

President McKinley Urged to Demand Reparation from Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—T. J. Keenan of Pittsburg, President of the League of American Wheelmen, and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania had an interview with President McKinley to-day, at which they urged him to press the claim against the Turkish Government made by the relatives of Frank Lenz, the American bicyclist who was murdered near Erzeroum, in Armenia, in 1894.

The League of American Wheelmen is very much interested in the case.

BRITISH COMPANIES MAY QUIT.

Insurance Competition in America Is Too Hot for Them.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British fire insurance companies doing business in the United States, according to the financial expert of The Daily Chronicle, had a bad year in 1899, the competition being so hot that it is becoming doubtful whether results make it worth their while to attempt to get business in the United States.

FIRST ITALIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

Never Before Has New Jersey Had a Similar Proceeding.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Vice Chancellor Emery, in Chancery Chambers, to-day began the taking of testimony in the case of Pasqualina Pannaggio against her husband, Leonardi Pannaggio. The petitioner alleges cruelty. She was on the stand to-day, and testified that her husband struck and injured her to such an extent that on several occasions her life was despaired of.

She asserted that he had allowed her but 10 cents a day for fuel, food, and clothing, and that on one occasion she and her children had had nothing to eat for three days. Pannaggio denies all the charges. The case is the first divorce suit ever brought in this State by Italians.

LICENSES FOR FISHING VESSELS.

Canadian Council Authorizes Their Issue to United States Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 5.—An order in Council has been passed permitting the issue of licenses to United States vessels to enter any port on the Atlantic Coast of Canada for certain purposes. The Governor General has accordingly promulgated an order providing for such issue as follows: Licenses may be issued to vessels of the United States for the purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits, and for the transshipment of catch and the shipping of crews. The fee charged for such licenses is to be $1.50 per ton on actual registered tonnage, and the term for which they are granted is to expire Dec. 31, 1900.

GAMBLING AT LONG BRANCH.

Grand Jury Said to Have Failed to Indict the Big Concerns.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Monmouth County Grand Jury came into court this afternoon and handed up a big batch of indictments. It is said there were fully sixty of them, but against whom they are directed is not known.

At the opening of the term Justice Collins charged the jury most strongly that gambling at Long Branch must be broken up. He instructed the jurors that they must indict the offenders. It is said here that the proprietors of the big houses have not been indicted, and that the indictments are against the managers of games conducted in stables and small places, and against those who have operated gambling machines in their stores and places of business. The fashionable clubs are said to have escaped, no evidence having been presented against them.

CORPORATIONS TO COME HERE.

American Tin Plate and National Steel Will Leave Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The general offices of the American Tin Plate and the National Steel Companies, at present situated in this city, will be moved to New York as soon as arangements are completed and offices prepared. This, according to officers of the two companies, will be about the 1st of March. The move has been contemplated for some time, it is said, but has not been confirmed before, although published several weeks ago.

It is said that the recently enacted anti-trust laws have been an influence in determining this action on the part of the officials of the big corporations. Telegrams from New York to-day couple the name of the American Steel Hoop Company with the names of the National Steel and American Tin Plate Companies. Headquarters of the American Steel Hoop Company, however, are situated at Pittsburg, and officials here know nothing of any contemplated removal of headquarters.

ANDREW REASONER ILL.

He Was a Superintendent of the D., L. and W. Road for Over Thirty Years.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 5.—Andrew Reasoner, Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad prior to the assumption of the management of the Lackawanna system by the present managers, is ill at his residence, in Arlington Avenue, East Orange. He had been in poor health for some time. On Wednesday night he became unconscious and has remained so.

Mr. Reasoner is in his seventy-seventh year. Until he left the railroad company, a little less than a year ago, Mr. Reasoner was invariably at his office, in Hoboken, before 8 o'clock in the morning and seldom left it before 6 o'clock in the evening. He was connected with the Lackawanna Railroad for more than thirty years. He retired with a pension. When he retired the commuters along the line tendered him a public reception in Commonwealth Hall, East Orange. On that occasion he received an album containing the signatures of over a thousand commuters, testifying to the appreciation in which he was held by them.

Controls The Boston Journal.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Stephen O'Meara, the editor and publisher of The Boston Journal, has secured the majority interest in that property. Mr. O'Meara has bought for cash $100,000 in new stock and $50,000 in old stock. The old stock is bought pro rata from the stockholders already in the company, all of whom retain their interests. The majority now held by Mr. O'Meara is made up of these purchases, combined with the original holding. The money paid for the new stock goes into the treasury of the company for development.

New York Man's Assailant Convicted.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 5.—Maurice Zinderstein, aged sixty-seven, who on Jan. 18 last shot and severely wounded Max Wolff of New York, President of the Palace Silk Mill, in this city, at which Zinderstein had been foreman and part owner, pleaded guilty in court to-day to assault and battery, with intent to kill. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and $200 fine.

REPORT ADVERSE TO QUAY

Senate Committee Opposes Him by a Vote of 4 to 3.

BURROWS AIDS THE DEMOCRATS

Chandler, Hoar, and McComas Favor Seating the Pennsylvanian and Will Offer a Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day decided by a vote of 4 to 3 to make an adverse report upon the resolution to seat ex-Senator Quay. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That Matthew S. Quay be admitted as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania in accordance with his appointment made on April 21, 1899, by the Governor of said State."

The members of the committee voting for the resolution were Senators Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) and McComas, (Rep., Md.,) and those opposing Senator Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) and Harris, (Pop., Kan.) Senators Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) and Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) were paired, the latter for and the former against the resolution.

No definite time was set for the presentation of the committee's report to the Senate. The minority will also present a report, and the understanding is that the minority shall be notified by the majority when it is ready to put in its report.

Senator Burrows, the only Republican on the committee who voted against the resolution, will prepare the report of the majority and Senator Hoar the minority report.

THE CLARK CASE IS TAKEN UP.

Ex-Senator Edmunds Makes the Statement for the Complainants—Ex-Senator Faulkner Outlines the Defense.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day began its investigation of the charges of bribery made in connection with the election of Senator Clark of Montana. The proceedings were begun by arguments from counsel on both sides. Mr. Clark himself was present with his counsel, ex-Senator Faulkner.

Ex-Senator Edmunds appeared as leading counsel for the complainants, making the first statement in support of the memorial presented against Mr. Clark. He said the complainants expected to be able to prove all the charges made, and to show that Mr. Clark's election was secured by the liberal use of money, and that large sums of money were furnished to this end by Mr. Clark. He believed that the expenditures could be traced to Mr. Clark with due effort on the part of the committee. He said that he and his associates would ask to have a good many witnesses summoned.

Mr. Edmunds also said that the complainants expected to prove all the charges made, and in doing so would enter quite thoroughly into the Whiteside libel case, showing that when Senator Clark had an opportunity to appear in court he refused to answer any material questions.

Ex-Senator Faulkner made the formal statement on behalf of Mr. Clark. He read his statement, dwelling upon the importance of the questions involved. He reviewed the politics of Montana, referring to the "Daly gang and the Clark faction" in the Democratic politics of the State.

"It is," he said, "an acknowledged fact that the opponents of Mr. Clark in the State had determined to prevent his political preferment regardless of all the proprieties."

It would be shown, he continued, that, notwithstanding that charges were made of bribery against some fifty persons, including thirty-eight members of the Legislature, there had been no proceedings against any of the men thus involved in any of the Montana courts. This was evidence that the present proceeding was not sustained by public sentiment.

He added:

"The prosecution was conceived in the womb of personal malice, rocked in the cradle of personal hate, and nourished upon corruption and jealousy."

TRIAL OF JULIA MORRISON.

Actress Who Shot Her Stage Manager at Chattanooga Contradicts Witnesses for the State.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 5.—The trial of Julia Morrison, the actress charged with the murder of Frank Leiden, on the Opera House stage, in this city, Sept. 22 last, was resumed in the Circuit Court this morning. Miss Morrison appeared attired in black and sat with her attorneys. Mrs. George J. Antz, sister of Leiden, the murdered man, was also in court.

The first witness called to-day was W. J. Patterson, the stage manager of the Opera House. He stated that Miss Morrison had not changed her dress to appear in the play; that at the request of Leiden he warned her that the company was waiting for her. She then went to the stage from a lower toilet room by a back stairway. Before she reached the top of the step, and while she was within three feet of Leiden, she fired three times. After he had fallen she advanced, and shot Leiden while he lay on the floor. Patterson had not heard Miss Morrison and Leiden quarreling, but Leiden had told him that there was an unpleasantness between them.

Leon Joseph, electrician for the opera house, J. H. Womble, and other employes of the opera house, corroborated Patterson. With these witnesses the State rested its case for the present.

At the afternoon session the defense introduced Miss Morrison. Her testimony was sensational, and she frequently requested the court to permit her to put some of Leiden's language addressed to her in writing rather than utter the words. She said:

"My name is Julia Morrison. I am an actress. I was born, to the best of my knowledge, in Kansas. My parents died when I was an infant, and I have known only foster parents, whose name was Dale.

"I was married to Mr. James by a Justice of the Peace in Memphis under the name of Rosaline Dale. I afterward learned my right name and was again married under my real name in Louisiana."

She continued, saying in substance that after she joined the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company Leiden was very friendly until he found that she was married and that her husband would accompany her on the road. From that time he began a systematic persecution. He had made improper proposals to her and insulted her frequently; had frequently corrected her in her lines, without cause; that he frequently called her foul names and had persisted in his course of abusing her.

On the evening of the shooting she stated that Leiden had gone to the toilet room while she was sick and had offered an indignity which she told to the Court and which is unfit to print. She says that when he did this she lost control of herself, and that when she went to the stage by the rear stairway, just as she reached the top of the steps, Leiden appeared and approached her with an upraised cane in his hand as if to strike her, and called her a foul name.

She states that from that moment she has no memory of what happened. Explaining why she had the pistol on this particular evening, she stated that she always carried a pistol in the bosom of her dress.

On cross-examination, the prisoner stated that she had borne Leiden's insults until she had learned that she was to be supplanted in Atlanta by another woman, and that then she had become desperate.

At this point in the proceedings the court adjourned.

Edouard de Reszke Has a Cold.

Edouard de Reszke, who was to have sung this afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House in "Der Fliegende Holländer," is confined to his room in the Gilsey House and will be unable to appear. The singer caught a cold in Philadelphia Wednesday which has affected his throat. He said last night he expected to be all right again in a few days.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:25	Sun sets	4:48
		Moon sets	11:18

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 11:16	Gov. Isl'd 11:41	H. Gate
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 11:54	Gov. Isl'd	H. Gate 1:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aller, Guadeloupe	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Ponce	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arramoor, La Plata Countries	12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Curityba, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maling, Antwerp		9:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

City of Washington, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Chateau Yquem, Naples		
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	
Hindoo, Hull		
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 430 and up to Jan. 620, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 823, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 826, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Panetti.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 6.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Georgian, London, Dec. 24.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 3.
John Sanderson, Antwerp, Dec. 23.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, Dec. 26.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

SUNDAY, JAN. 7.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 24.
British Queen, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 30.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Jan. 4.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

Colorado, Brunswick, Jan. 5.
El Rio, New Orleans, Jan. 3.
Sempione, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
Seneca, Havana, Jan. 4.
Teutonia, Stettin, Dec. 23.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Jan. 2.
Bellenden, St. Lucia, Jan. 2.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Pauillac, Havre, Dec. 28.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

No Wonder the Store is Busy

THE White Sale is a notable event. With wholesale prices going upward it has been harder than ever to really give what we promised—lowest prices of a twelvemonth in this January Sale. But the store is strong in business muscle and determination; strong in its buying power, and, as usual, we were forehanded enough to get much of this Million in White before the sharp advances came.

The Fur Sale has been generously received. It continues. So do the sales of—

Carpets—odd rolls and part rolls and remnants. The saving is over half in some cases, but will average a fourth and more.

Hurt Books—thousands of them—reduced in price most mercilessly for smudges and scratches that really amount to little.

Other stock adjustments add interest—add to the sum of real economies one may share.

And so it goes, store busier than in any January of the past—but not because of sensational advertising. It's because the newspaper talk is justified by the store's acts.

Muslin Underwear---More Facts

We said the other day, that getting up January sales had become a business—just like making antiques. In proof of it we examined samples from various current stocks of muslin underwear—samples bought, without our knowledge, by an outside party and submitted to us for comparison. More than half the garments were made of unprinted calico—the cheapest excuse for muslin one could well find. And the making as poor as the fabric—insertions and edgings attached to raw edges in a way to invite destruction when the garments got in the wash-tub.

We wondered if New York had enough wasteful careless women to take such trash.

"Anything to beat Wanamaker" has been a store slogan for a great while, but nothing could help us more than present attempts to match the January Sale. There was large room in New York for the Wanamaker Store; now, wasn't there?

Night Gowns

38c—Muslin: yoke of fine plaits and rows of insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Only 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin: Empire neck; large revers, and sleeves trimmed with cambric; ruffle shield of embroidery.

60c—Cambric; yoke of fine plaits and row of hemstitching; embroidery on neck and sleeves.

65c—Muslin: yoke of fine plaits; rows of embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

Excellent qualities in new, attractive styles at 75c, 85c, $1 and upward.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; narrow ruffle of cambric; 3 plaits above. 3 only to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; deep ruffle, hem and fine plaits.

65c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, with 3 rows of hemstitching; fine plaits above.

Petticoats

75c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; hemstitched.

$1—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; one row of torchon insertion and plaited ruffle of lace.

$1.25—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with fine plaits and ruffle of embroidery.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 fine plaits; not more than 3 to a buyer.

15c—Muslin or cambric; deep hem and clusters of fine plaits; 3 to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; lawn ruffle, edged with torchon lace; fine plaits above.

30c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; 2 rows of hemstitching and wide hem.

35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery; cluster of plaits above.

50c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle, with one row of torchon insertion and deep ruffle of lace.

More Linen News

Really meritorious Table Linen, 67 in. wide, at 56c a yard.

Then there are bleached damask Napkins, 22x22 in., at $1.65 a doz.; that match in goodness the best we've had at $2.25.

And yet, linens are ever so much dearer—over in Germany, Scotland and Ireland. It is a supreme test of the Wanamaker organization—this running a great white sale in the face of higher prices, and being fair and truthful about it.

A million in white—much of the goods as cheap as they could have been had a year ago; some cheaper, and very nearly every item at a less price than you or we dare hope for in the months ahead. More figures:

$1.15 doz.—Fringed colored napkins; 20 in.; salmon, gold and blue; 10c each; would cost over $4 doz. to land to-day.

12½c each—Bleached huckaback towels; fringed, hemmed and hemstitched; values in the lot are 19c, 20c and 23c.

50c—Bleached damask tea cloths; one row of open work, and hemstitched; the usual $1 kind.

$1.35 each—Renaissance lace table scarfs; 18x54 in.; regularly $1.90.

Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker-Wellington typewriter costs but $60. Writing always visible. Why pay more?

Enameled Ware Further proofs of the real cheapness of enameled kitchen utensils here. So be sure, they are marked "seconds," but the hurts do not hurt—and prices are half.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS—1 qt., 21c; 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 28c; 3 qts., 31c; 4 qts., 35c; 5 qts, 39c.

COFFEE BOILERS—6 qts., 53c.

MILK AND RICE BOILERS—1 qt., 30c; 1½ qts., 38c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 60c; 4 qts., 75c; 5 qts., 85c.

DISH PANS—8 qts., 28c; 10 qts., 33c; 14 qts., 37c; 17 qts., 40c; 21 qts., 48c.

SAUCEPANS—2½ qts., 23c.

COOK POTS—2½ qts., 23c; 4½ qts., 30c.

PUDDING PANS—1 qt., 9c; 1½ qts., 10c; 2 qts., 12c; 3 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 15c; 5 qts., 16c.

CAKE PANS, with tubes—15c to 20c.

PIE PLATES—8 in., 6c; 9 in., 7c; 10 in., 9c.

SQUARE ROAST PANS—11 in, 23c; 14 in., 33c.

STEWING KETTLES, with covers—3 qts., 18c.; 4 qts., 19c; 5 qts., 21c; 6 qts., 23c.

The remnants of **Laces** are marked **at half price.**

Broadway.

Men's and Boys' Clothing—A Clearance

Men's Overcoats—Kersey; blue or black; some with satin shoulder linings—$12 garments at $8.50.

And, maybe best of all! A few of Oxford-gray Frieze at same price.

A hundred Men's Suits, fancy cheviot; broken lots; but all regular sizes included, if not all in any one pattern. Values up to $12. The price is $8.50.

Boys' Top Coats—the popular ones of Frieze; blue and Oxford-gray; scarce, because in continued strong demand. $5. Why not get their worth? ($6.50). Because we are merchants, not speculators, and on this one line we determined, early, to get enough. And we did. For boys of 4 to 16.

We are making a clearance of broken lines throughout the store.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hurt Books—Mussed Music—Bargains

Several thousand pieces of the current **Sheet Music** were soiled from holiday handling or torn a bit in the hurry of it all. Well, five (5) cents a piece.

And there were more books hurt than we dreamed of. Never mind. It's lucky for book lovers—for out go the volumes at almost any price.

We've got to the cyclopedias and biographies and books on theology now—every shelf-ful is being sorted.

And hundreds of jolly books and bright works of fiction are marked down, as you know.

Book Store, Ninth street.

New Fifth Floor Attractions

Real bargains come frequently to every store under this roof—the fifth floor is a real bargain store all the time. If there's an offering particularly attractive, upstairs it goes—if there's room for it there. There *is* room for numerous good things to-day.

Colored Dress Goods—Remnants

1,500 remnants at one-half and two-thirds regular prices. The lengths are 1½ to 5 yards—ample for separate skirts, waists, children's dresses—and not a few large enough for an adult's entire dress. The goods are in the most desirable colorings; best kinds of henriettas, broadcloths, serges, cheviots, granites and whipcords—best kinds of these, or they wouldn't be remnants quickest.

Linens

Table cloths, of bleached Irish damask, 70 in. wide, 2½ yds. long, $1.75—good $2 value 3 yds. at $2, instead of $2.40. German cloths at $2.90, instead of $3.50.

Full bleached Irish napkins at $1.30 doz.; well worth $1.75. And some German napkins at $1.85, though they were very moderate at $2.25.

Bleached huckaback towels, $1.15 dozen, instead of $1.50, and at $1.50 instead of $1.80. Some German damask towels at $1.75 dozen that were considered low at $2.40.

Seersucker Petticoats

These are all prettily striped underskirts; made extra wide; umbrella ruffle. We sold these at 85c. Others thought them fairly priced at $1. Here now at 50c.

Of Imitation Shell

Combs and pins—Empire, pompadour, chignon and side combs, barrettes and hairpins (3 in set)—choose at 25c. Values 35c to 50c. Many that sold at the higher price in the lot.

Shoes

Men's, Women's, Children's

There are shoes for men at $1.80, $2 and $2.30—all a full third less than former prices, which were themselves low. These shoes are in correct shapes and of good, tested leathers. Mostly heavy, double soled and leather lined. But, lighter weights for dress wear are here, too.

Shoes for women at $1.40, $1.60 and $2.35, prices that average more than a third less than regular. Styles of to-day and of superior make and material.

Children's shoes—All small lots—can't quote many prices. This one will illustrate the value-giving in various lines: $2 shoes for $1—boys' tan and black calfskin, with heels. Strong, durable, neat. Equally good offerings for girls.

Mercerized Cotton Waists

Good imitations of silk—in solid colors; cerise, light blue, lavender, purple and black; full front, with clusters of horizontal plaits. $1—the price is a pleasant surprise after seeing the garments.

Artificial Flowers

Lilacs, roses, lilies, chrysanthemums—too many, and some are not perfectly fresh looking. Not much hurt, though prices are. Now 5c to 25c for sprig, spray or blossom—values up to $1.25.

Calendars

All pretty designs, all made to our order, and all at half prices. The lowest is 5c. 38 styles in the collection.

Lillian Corsets $2.25 kind at $1.50. $2.50 kind at $1.75, and so on, to $4.50 for a certain $7 style. As we count corset values, the Lillian Corset is the world's best, in contour, quality and durability.

This reduction is merely to clear out broken lines and to hurry out styles not to be re-ordered. Some are satin, some sateen, others are of coutil. All sizes in the lot (18 to 30), but not all sizes of every sort.

Second floor.

Talking Machines and Toys About a month ago we secured some—$10 Columbia Graphophones to sell at $7.50. And some $25 ones to sell at $17.50,

and you took the lot before we had time to print the news—so many thousands were surging through the store. Well, more of them. Hope you'll be in time if you want one.

$1 Crokinole Outfits at 75c.

And some more of the little Ice Cream Freezers at **$1.50.** A toy, but so good and practical as to be in great demand for making sick-room delicacies. We've had hard work to get enough.

Ten fine Mechanical Toys, counted as fairly worth $25 to $50 are to be sold at **$10.**

Basement.

Candy Cocoanut Puffs, 20c a pound. Sugar Wafers, 20c a pound. And the usual assortment of chocolate covered candies at 20c.

Basement.

Men's Shirts Six hundred shirts—percale, some of the fabrics are imported and many of the shirts are the product of our own factory, which makes them the equal of regular custom-made. Regularly these shirts have been $1 and $1.50. We mark them all

at fifty cents

Good styles, all of them.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Fine Mufflers A hundred very elegant Mufflers are left from the Christmas selling—and, candidly, no store seems to have call for such extreme goods after the holidays. Some of these are from London, some from Paris. They've been $4 to $10. Now all are marked

$2.50

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Handkerchiefs Women's very pretty Handkerchiefs at 15c instead of 25c a-piece.

Sheer linen
Neatly initialed
Hand-embroidered
Lace edged

Wish we had thousands instead of hundreds.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MOLINEUX MURDER TRIAL

Prosecution Apparently Nearing the End of Its Case.

BANK EXPERTS ON THE STAND

They Contradict the Opinions of the Professionals — Friends of the Prisoner Testify.

The eighth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux closed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions with indications that the prosecution was reaching the end of its case. Mr. Osborne, however, may take up any amount of time if he concludes to call additional handwriting experts. One who was on the stand yesterday, the teller of a bank, was quite as prolific of explanations as his professional brothers in the handwriting business, and his testimony consumed the entire afternoon. Mr. Osborne says he has a host of such witnesses from nearly every bank of prominence in the city, but he intimates that he will not call all of them unless it becomes necessary.

There is still the evidence of Dr. Witthaus, the chemical expert; of Heckman, the letter box man, who will probably identify Molineux as the man who hired a box from him in Forty-second Street, as he did before the Coroner's jury, and of Hartdegen's employes, besides other collateral matter, so that, if it sees fit, the prosecution can hold the boards for some time longer. It is doubtful, however, if it will do so. Then will come the defense, with its host of witnesses to combat the evidence given for the prosecution, and as it has taken five of the eight weeks of the trial to hear the testimony already in, it is evident that the end of the trial is still a long way off.

The storm of Thursday cleared the atmosphere of the court room for yesterday's session, and while there were numerous squabbles between the contending attorneys, both were careful not to incur the Recorder's displeasure again. As a result the proceedings were more orderly and things moved more smoothly than at previous sessions, and the Recorder was in a much better humor. His rulings were accepted by counsel as final, and there were no arguments following the announcement of a decision.

Charles D. Allen, a young man who was Molineux's assistant in the laboratory of Hermann & Co., in Newark, until August, 1898, was the principal witness of the day. He said that he had once written a letter for Molineux to a firm asking them to send him a bottle of malted milk, but he never wrote for any other remedy.

COINCIDENCE IN AN ADDRESS.

A peculiar coincidence was brought out by Allen's testimony, when he swore that acting as Molineux's secretary he had written to a number of magazines that published dry-color makers' advertisements, requesting them to send sample copies of their publications. One of these requests was made for a magazine the office of which was at 1,620 Broadway. Mr. Koch, who rented letter boxes at that address, sent a circular setting forth the advantages of having a private letter box at that place, and it was to this agency run by Koch that the writer of the alleged bogus Cornish letters, asking for patent medicines, directed that the replies should be sent. As has already been shown, remedies were sent there addressed to Cornish from a firm in this city and from one in Cincinnati, but the person who hired the letter box in the name of Cornish never called for these packages, and the police found them there when they unearthed the requests from the patent medicine firms.

Allen also swore that there were tons of all kinds of poisonous substances in the laboratory and works of Hermann & Co., including the substances from which the chemist Yocum claims to have made cyanide of mercury, the drug that killed Mrs. Adams. Several other former friends of Molineux were on the stand yesterday, but little was elicited from any of them.

The remainder of the session was given over to the explanations of the amateur handwriting experts, whose regular employment is in banks. But one of these had had any previous experience as a handwriting expert, yet they contradicted the opinions of the professional experts with great readiness. All of them were personal friends of Mr. Osborne, they said.

The examination of one of these experts, Herbert K. Twitchell, came near getting Mr. Weeks in serious trouble with the Recorder. Mr. Twitchell is loan clerk in the Chase National Bank, and he testified that at the solicitation of Mr. Osborne he had made as extended a study as possible of the handwritings in evidence, both admitted and disputed. After he had looked the batch over, he said, he was satisfied that all of the specimens had been written by Molineux.

"That is all," said Mr. Osborne.

"I move to strike out all that the witness has said, on the ground that he has given no reason for his conclusions," said Mr. Weeks.

"Motion denied," said the Recorder, promptly. "Do you desire to ask the witness any questions?"

"No, we take an exception to the ruling; that's all."

RECORDER ASKS FOR REASONS.

The witness was about to leave the stand, both sides having said they were through with him, when the Recorder called him back and asked him to state briefly the reasons for his conclusions. Mr. Osborne looked worried at this, and Mr. Weeks jumped to his feet, his face crimson.

"But, your Honor," he gasped, anger choking his utterance, "we protest against this unheard of proceeding. We—"

"You will take your seat at once, Mr. Weeks," said the Recorder. "You can have the benefit of an exception, and that is all."

The witness then went on to state his reasons at length, after which there was a lengthy cross-examination by Mr. Weeks.

It has finally been discovered how the great number of strange women present in the courtroom have been able to gain admission. Many of them have been regularly showing subpoenas to appear as witnesses to the doorkeeper and on the strength of these the best seats have been provided for them. Yesterday when the Recorder complained about the noise made by some of these women Capt. McLaughlin of the court squad made an investigation, with the result of finding out that at least two of the women had bogus subpoenas. They were regularly made out, citing Mary Mason of 23 West Forty-seventh Street and Elizabeth Walsh of 25 West Forty-seventh Street to appear as witnesses in the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux, and purported to be signed by Asa Bird Gardiner as District Attorney. The women who held the subpoenas refused to tell who they were or where they got the bogus papers. They were put out of the courtroom and the papers confiscated. This will lead to a more rigid inspection of the subpoenas hereafter.

The trial opened yesterday with Frank S. Hunt, a tailor, of 830 Broad Street, Newark, on the stand. He said he had made clothes for the defendant for four years, the last suit on April 29, 1898. He testified that Molineux's waist measurement at that time was 32 inches and his chest measurement 37 inches. These measurements tally with those given by the person who wrote to a patent medicine firm in the name of Barnet, this letter, it is alleged, having been written by Molineux.

On cross-examination Mr. Weeks brought out the fact that the trousers of this last suit had been made too large in the waist and had to be altered.

MOLINEUX'S SUDDEN MARRIAGE.

William W. Sheffler was the next witness. He identified a letter in evidence written to him by Molineux, in which the latter took exceptions to derogatory remarks made by Cornish concerning Bartow S. Weeks. Sheffler also identified a letter written by Molineux to Mrs. Sheffler, the witness's wife, in which Molineux announced his approaching marriage and begged to be excused from keeping an appointment. There was also another letter to Mrs. Sheffler, which announced Molineux's sudden marriage.

"He had an appointment to take tea at your house the following Sunday night, had he not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"Were you surprised to get this letter about Cornish?"

"I was."

"When did you get it?"

"In November, 1898. I asked him to take dinner with me at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and he said he could not, as he had resigned. The next day I got this letter from him."

"Did you ask him," said Mr. Weeks on cross-examination, "why he had resigned?"

"I did not."

"Did he tell you?"

"He did not."

Howard A. Adams, a son of the poisoned woman, took the stand, and corroborated Cornish and Yocum as to the length of their respective lodgings with Mrs. Adams. He said that on the day his mother died he was suffering from a broken leg in Connecticut, but that he came on to New York at once. On his arrival at the flat, he said, he saw a glass containing some crystals standing on the table. At Detective Carey's suggestion this was put away, and three days later Carey called and took it with him. Mr. Weeks made no cross-examination.

Charles D. Allen, now in the employ of the New York Telephone Company, but formerly Molineux's assistant in the Newark laboratory, then took the stand. Allen answered most of the questions put to him reluctantly and in monosyllables. He said he had been associated with Molineux for twenty months, and had often been in his laboratory, which was a complete one, where experiments were constantly going forward.

AN ABUNDANCE OF POISON.

"Mr. Molineux took several trade journals?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"He did."

"And were there many recipes in these journals?"

"There were."

"For mixing colors and paints?"

"Yes."

"Did you have any prussian blue in your factory."

"Lots of it."

"What were some of the other poisons you had there?"

"Paris green, chrome yellow, and English vermilion."

"Had you plenty of arsenic there?"

"Kegs of it."

"And mercury?"

"A large amount of it."

"Did you ever act as private secretary for the defendant?"

"At times."

"Have you seen this letter before?"

"I have."

"Did you write it for Mr. Molineux?"

"I did not."

"But he knew of it?"

"He did."

After a lengthy argument Mr. Osborne succeeded in getting in evidence the letter he had shown to the witness. It was written on the letter paper of Morris Hermann & Co. and read:

To the Editor Studio Publishing Company:

Dear Sir: Kindly send me a sample copy of your paper to the above address, and oblige yours respectfully. ROLAND MOLINEUX.
Per C. D. A.

Mr. Allen then explained that Molineux wanted him to get up a list of dry-color buyers, and to do this he had written for periodicals that published their names. The Studio Company issued a paper of that kind, and had its office at 1,620 Broadway. He said he did not remember having shown the paper to Molineux after it was received. He said he knew Mary Melando and Robert Zeller, the bookkeeper for Hermann & Co. Mr. Osborne has frequently announced that he was anxious to get Zeller, but that he would not come into the State.

"You don't see Zeller in court, do you?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I do not," said the witness with a smile.

LABORATORY A MEETING PLACE.

On cross-examination Mr. Weeks brought out the statement that the laboratory in Newark was a sort of meeting place for the foremen of the works and the members of the firm, and that customers were frequently brought in there to look at samples. The witness said it was never locked at night.

Louis Arthur Russell, a teacher of music in this city and Newark, testified that Molineux had studied with him at the same time as did Archibald Arnold, an employe of Hartdegen & Co. His studio, he said, was a few blocks away from Hartdegen's store, and Molineux and Mr. Arnold knew each other. He said that Molineux studied in the Summer of 1898, and in November told him that he was going to be married.

"Did Molineux ever tell you that he had been refused by the lady he was going to marry, and that now he had won her at last?" asked Mr. Osborne.

At this Molineux laid his head on his folded arms on the table in front of him and laughed heartily.

"He never did," said Mr. Russell in reply. "He said nothing except that he was going to be married."

Herbert K. Twitchell, the note teller of the Chase National Bank, next gave his testimony as an expert, and under cross-examination he disagreed with the statements made by every other expert that has appeared on the stand, when he said that taking a certain exhibit alone he would think the handwriting was disguised because it was written vertically.

"But vertical writing is very common now, is it not?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Not very; we don't see much of it in banks."

"What is your reason for believing that this letter is in a disguised hand?"

"Well, I notice that in some portions the letters slant different ways."

"Is that all?"

"That is all."

"Have you ever been a witness before?"

"Once—in the Flechter case."

"Do you expect to be paid for your services?"

"I cannot say; I was not paid the last time."

EXPERT NOT QUITE POSITIVE.

David C. Becker, the paying teller of the Union Square National Bank, who had testified in two cases before, took up a large part of the afternoon session in telling how he came to the opinion that Molineux had written the disputed letters and the address on the poison package. He told Mr. Osborne that he could not be mistaken. For two hours he picked the writings to pieces and found similarities in the words, spacing, curves, loops, and letters. When Mr. Weeks took him in hand he modified some of his statements and said that, while most of the writings carried out his hypothesis, still there were some differences apparent.

"If your reasons are wrong, then your conclusions are wrong, are they not?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"They are," said the witness.

Then Mr. Weeks showed the witness where there were connections between the letters that had spaces between them in other places.

"Do you mean to say that you cannot be mistaken?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Oh, no; I don't say that."

"Then it is within the realms of possibility?"

"It is possible, but not probable."

"Still you would not maintain, would you, that no one else in the world could have written this address or these letters?"

"Certainly not. There are millions of people in the world, and I suppose some of them write alike."

"That is all," said Mr. Weeks, with a satisfied air.

Louis H. Cornish, a cousin of Harry Cornish, was the last witness. He said he was a first cousin of Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Adams having married his mother's brother. He had known Mrs. Adams all his life, but his cousin Harry only five years. He told of Cornish coming to his office in Rose Street on Dec. 28, 1898, and said he was ill and pale. Mr. Osborne asked the witness if he knew if Mrs. Adams ever drank, and he said he had always heard she was opposed to the use of liquor.

On cross-examination Mr. Cornish told Mr. Weeks that Mrs. Adams had once become violently ill with headache and nausea while on a visit to his house in Brooklyn, and a physician had been called; but Mrs. Adams would not see him.

The trial will be resumed on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

A TAILOR AS A VETERINARY.

Got His Knowledge "from Friends"—Was Held for Cruelty to a Horse.

Abraham Braufstein, a tailor of 57 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, who a few weeks ago put out a sign that he was a veterinary surgeon, came to grief yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court as the result of his venture. He was accused of cruelty to animals in that he was responsible for the death of a horse belonging to Michael Avidon, who lives at 305 Bushwick Avenue. The horse was lame in a hind foot and somebody recommended Braufstein.

Avidon sent for the tailor. Braufstein looked the animal over and declared he would cure it within forty-eight hours. He led the horse to an open lot at Seigel and White Streets, where he tied the lame leg with a piece of rope and then hoisted the leg and tied it to an upright post. Then the tailor got a hammer and began to beat the hoof until the horse fell and its thigh was fractured.

The horse suffered such intense agony that it had to be shot. Avidon complained to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. When arraigned yesterday Braufstein informed Magistrate Lemon that he had received his knowledge about veterinary surgery from friends. He was held in $300 bail for trial.

An Entertainment for Charity.

The Sisterhood of Personal Service of the B'nai Jeshurun Congregation, in Madison Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise is the minister, will give a musical entertainment and tea for charity at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the kindergarten work of the upper east side, in which the sisterhood is largely engaged, and for the distribution of clothing to the poor children of that section.

MURDER IN A HARLEM SALOON.

Man Dying of Stab Wound Trampled Upon by a Crowd Anxious to Get at His Assailant.

Frank Segila, twenty-five years old, married and living at 321 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was stabbed to death last night by Pietro Pulize, forty-four years old, also married, living at One Hundred and First Street and First Avenue. The murder occurred in the saloon of Santo Reda, at 319 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The murderer was arrested and locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

The murder was the result of a dispute over a game of cards. The argument between the two men was heard by several small boys who were at play under a window in the rear room of the saloon where the stabbing occurred. Some of the lads, among whom were Frank Reda, fourteen years old, a son of the proprietor of the saloon; Frank Arcade, and Angelo Squalinto, climbed up on a fence and looked in at the men through the window. They made faces at Pulize, which so enraged him that he drew a large clasp knife from his hip pocket and stabbed Segila. The wounded man did not fall to the floor, but started for the door, and had reached the sidewalk when he fell on his back, exhausted from loss of blood.

In the meantime the boys jumped from the fence and shouted for help. The attention of Reda, the proprietor of the place, was attracted by the noise, and he, with Pietro Isconietti, rushed into the back room, reaching there in time to see Pulize throw the knife in a corner. Reda and Isconietti locked the door leading to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and then stood guard at the door leading to the barroom to prevent the murderer from escaping.

By this time about 300 people, all greatly excited, were clamoring for admittance at the entrance to the rear room. Pulize attempted to draw another knife to stab the men who were detaining him, but was unsuccessful. Segila was still lying on the sidewalk, not quite dead. Many in the crowd, not knowing that the man was there, stepped on him in their efforts to push those in front through the door and get at the murderer.

Policemen Van Twistern and McMahan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were on the scene a few minutes after the crime had been committed, but found the crowd stubborn. They were reenforced by several other policemen, and an effort was made to make a passageway to the door, but the crowd refused to give in, and the policemen found it necessary to use their night sticks freely. This created a stampede among the people in the front of the crowd, and as a result the dying man was again trampled upon.

When the policemen gained an entrance into the room where Pulize was being detained they easily subdued him and then turned their attention to the dying man on the sidewalk. A call was sent to Harlem Hospital, but the man died before Dr. Blackmar, the ambulance surgeon, arrived. The body was removed to the Bellevue Morgue.

Pulize, Reda, Isconietti, and the three boys were taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Pulize was locked up for murder and Reda and Isconietti were detained as witnesses. The boys were allowed to go home.

The knife with which the crime was committed had a blade four inches in length. The other knife which Pulize tried to pull from his pocket to use on Reda and Isconietti was of the same style, but smaller. Both knives are in the possession of the police.

EXCHANGE SUSPENDS MEMBER.

Consolidated's Action Against George Bancroft, Accused of Irregularity —H. S. Hildreth's Resignation.

The announcement yesterday from the rostrum of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of the suspension for one year, dating from Jan. 10, of George Bancroft and the resignation of Henry S. Hildreth furnished the members with a topic that was discussed in all its bearings during the day. The officers of the Exchange spoke with reluctance of the suspension of Mr. Bancroft. He had been, they said, found guilty by the Board of Directors of "an act detrimental to the interests of the Exchange," and the penalty was in line with the present policy of the Exchange to keep its reputation unclouded. The specification in the case of the accused man was that in April last in indorsing the application for membership of Mr. Hildreth he made a misstatement in regard to his (Mr. Hildreth's) financial standing. The board then intimated to Mr. Hildreth that his resignation would be accepted. He acquiesced and his seat was sold yesterday.

Mr. Bancroft is of the firm of George Bancroft & Co., commission brokers, with offices in the Consolidated Exchange Building. His partner is his father, Aaron Bancroft. The firm has been in existence twelve years without attack on its reputation, and its head joined the Exchange in March, 1885. Mr. Bancroft declined to say anything about the act of discipline except: "I am suspended for an irregularity. It's no use saying I regret it. That would be crying over spilled milk."

Mr. Hildreth is a member of the junior Wall Street element. He, two months ago, with T. R. Kay and A. S. Healy, formed the commission and promoting firm at 41 Wall Street of Kay, Healy & Hildreth. The Messrs. Kay and Hildreth had been identified with the firm of Schalk Brothers, now Schalk & Ward, of 52 Broadway. Mr. Healy had been with the firm of A. S. Healy & Co. The new firm largely advertised the first mortgage twenty-year 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Geyserite Soap Manufacturing Company of Denver, Col., and was busy with several promotions which are almost at the launching stage. Mr. Kay, in the absence of Mr. Hildreth, of whom he spoke as "our floor member," said that action by the Consolidated against him and Mr. Bancroft came of a quarrel between them. This resulted in Mr. Bancroft going to the Directors and saying that he had made a mistake as to Mr. Hildreth's financial standing and backing when he "went on his ticket."

Mr. Hildreth late in the afternoon made the following statement:

"The story about my quarreling with Mr. Bancroft is untrue. I simply sold my seat because I had no further use for it. I did business on the Consolidated for a certain honor that has gone to a Stock Exchange broker. This decided me on selling my seat. By selling my seat I resigned."

One of the officers of the Consolidated authorized the statement that there were no charges involving "bucket shop" practices before the Board of Directors when they considered the cases of Messrs. Bancroft and Hildreth, and that no hint of their misdoing in this regard was known.

DEATH'S DOUBLE STROKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Neafie of West Hoboken Died Less than Five Hours Apart.

Death called twice Thursday night at the home of the Neafie family, 360 West Street, West Hoboken. Last night two black caskets stood side by side in the parlor. They contained the remains of James Neafie and his wife.

The couple had been married over fifty years. Mr. Neafie was in his eighty-first year. He died at 11 o'clock Thursday night. The cause was Bright's disease. He was taken ill the day following Christmas, and from that time sank rapidly.

Mrs. Neafie, who had been suffering from paralysis for some time, remained at his bedside and did all in her power to relieve his sufferings. He died in her arms.

When Mrs. Neafie began to realize that her life partner was dead she broke down, and was tenderly borne to her bed, and at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning, exactly four hours and a quarter after her husband had passed away, Mrs. Neafie followed.

New Partner in Ismay, Imrie & Co.

A circular sent out by the White Star Line yesterday says that Harold Arthur Sanderson, who for five years has occupied the position of General Manager of the business of Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co., was on Jan. 1 admitted as a partner in that firm, the managers of the White Star Line. The style of the firm in Liverpool and London, the circular says, will remain unchanged.

Twelfth Night Merrymaking.

The Twelfth Night Club has issued attractive invitations in "ye olden style" to "ye yearlie Merrie Making of oure Club." This will take place to-night, Twelfth Night, at the Berkeley Lyceum, beginning at 10 o'clock. There will be appropriate ceremonies.

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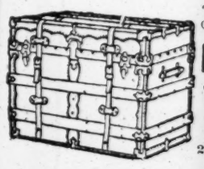

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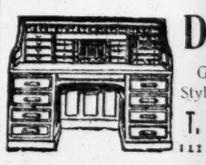

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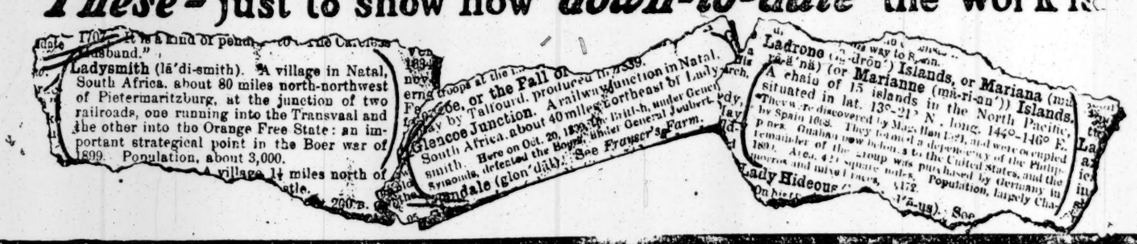
Ladysmith (lă'di-smith). A village in Natal, South Africa, about 80 miles north-northwest of Pietermaritzburg, at the junction of two railroads, one running into the Transvaal and the other into the Orange Free State: an important strategical point in the Boer war of 1899. Population, about 3,000.
Glencoe Junction. A railway junction in Natal, South Africa, about 40 miles northeast of Ladysmith. Here on Oct. 20, 1899, the British, under General Symonds, defeated the Boers, under General Joubert.
Ladrone (la-drōn') Islands, or Marianna (măr-i-an') Islands. A chain of 15 islands in the North Pacific, situated in lat. 13°-21° N., long. 144°-146° E. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and were occupied by Spain 1668. They formed a dependency of the Philippines. Guahan now belongs to the United States, and the remainder of the group was purchased by Germany in 1899. Area, 425 square miles. Population, largely Cha-
Lady Hideous

JOHN WANAMAKER

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THE REGENTS.

The Governor's Unification Commission has treated the question of the Regents of the University in a weak, temporizing, and evasive manner. There is a question of the Regents. The commission appointed by the Governor dodged it. Its plan will put the entire school system of the State in peril if it is adopted without change.

It is charged that the Board of Regents is made up of old fogies, political editors, and respectable nobodies. The commission therefore decided that the appointment of the first Chancellor under the new plan should be made by the Governor, not by the Regents, and that he should hold office eight years.

Is it denied that this was their motive? There is but one other—a desire to open the school establishment to political looting. The Commissioners would be ashamed to confess that the motive of their action was political. They ought to be ashamed of the other motive. The result of their dodging is a makeshift measure, a temporary and special treatment of a permanent interest.

To the unifying work they were set to do they should have added a work of reconstruction. The common schools of the State have been under the charge and supervision of the Superintendent of Instruction. The Regents have had charge of the secondary schools and colleges—of the higher educational system. It is proposed that there shall be one head, the Board of Regents, whose Chancellor shall be the active executive of the educational system. But the Regents are not to be allowed to choose their Chancellor until eight years have rolled by. The Commissioners felt that they could trust the present Governor to fill this ten-thousand-dollar office worthily. So they could. But how do they know that they can trust his successor, should the office become vacant? How do they know that the Board of Regents will have any fewer political editors and eminent nobodies eight years from now than it has to-day?

Moreover, the Governor's power to appoint a Chancellor is subject to the confirmation of the Senate. Will Messrs. AINSWORTH, HALLS, MCMILLAN, and WILKINSON have the hardihood to deny that this provision at once opens the school system to the avarice and the squabbles of the politicians? Will they deny that it exposes the Governor to all the blackmailing conspiracies of the machine-controlled Senate? Why, even now there is a grave question whether Gov. ROOSEVELT will be allowed to appoint a fit and honest man as Superintendent of Insurance. The suggestion of the minority members of the commission, Judge DALY, Mr. DEWEY, and Mr. KERNAN, that the Regents, not the Senate, should have the power of confirmation, if they could not be trusted to appoint a Chancellor entirely of their own selection, is wiser than the majority plan.

The commission's recommendations concerning the Board of Regents do not go to the root of the trouble. It is not enough to put the old fogies on the back seat without a vote, and let the political editors do the business. If the board is unfit for its high duties, it ought to be remade altogether. It is a Constitutional body, and the theory of its composition and functions is admirable. It is intended to keep the educational system out of politics and upon a high plane of efficiency. If it has degenerated, if it has fallen below the standard, it ought to be remade, even if it takes a Constitutional amendment to do it. It is poor policy to deal with the question by putting it off eight years, leaving the educational system in danger in the meantime. If, on the other hand, the board is still worthy of respect and confidence, why not let it appoint its own Chancellor?

We hope the Governor will not send the commission's paltering report and plan to the Legislature without injecting into it some of his own courage and straightforwardness.

THE LATEST BRITISH SEIZURE.

We were saying yesterday that the sensitiveness the German press showed concerning the reported seizures and searches of German ships was undue and hyperaesthetic. But it seems that, if the facts are as they are reported to be, the seizure of the German liner General is an exception. The cabled report sets forth that she was detained at Aden, and, although her papers were in perfect order and showed no contraband of war in her cargo, was compelled to unload her cargo then and there.

The only thing that will justify a proceeding of this kind is the discovery in her cargo not of "occasional" but of actual and unquestionable contraband. The British must find recruits for the Boers, whom they can prove to be such, on the decks or in the cabins of the steamer, or else munitions of war, not shown in her manifest, in her hold. If they fail to do this they not only owe an apology to the German Government, but they owe that Government a promise not to repeat the mistake.

There is nothing highflown or fantastic about the German insistence that their commerce shall not be interfered with wantonly. Without doubt we should seriously resent the seizure of an American ship which was followed by detaining and searching her to the extent of unloading her cargo, unless undoubted and unquestioned contraband was found on board, the ship's papers to the contrary notwithstanding. We have been saved from the irritation the Germans are undergoing by the fact that the seizures of American goods have been effected on board of British ships. If the ships had been under our flag we should have been much more disposed to take offense. If the reports of the seizure, detention, and search of the General are accurate, then in a like case we could certainly insist that the finding of contraband was the only thing that would excuse the proceeding.

No belligerent has the right to interfere with neutral trade to the extent to which German trade has been interfered with in this case without producing evidence to justify him. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, who happened to be in this country at the time of the Trent affair, put the case rather cleverly of what was then the British neutral and is now the German neutral. If, he said, two nations choose to throw brickbats at each other across the highway, there is no police that can interfere and make them respect the traffic. But when one of them begins to maintain that his brickbats have the right of way it is time for peaceable passers to make an energetic protest. In the case of the General the British seem to be maintaining that the brickbats have the right of way. If they do not find any contraband on board their position will not be at all pleasant.

THE LOOP.

It now transpires that it was not SCHLEY's loop at all, but COOK's. And, whereas, while it was attributed to the Admiral a thousand tongues every day denounced it as a cowardly loop, a wicked, criminal, and heinous loop, positively the most revolting loop ever executed by a United States man-o'-war, now that it is admitted by the Captain that he made it, we are told that it wasn't much of a loop, anyway; quite a proper little turnabout, a fair-seeming and commendable loop, qualified for admission in good and regular standing to the category of well-ordered naval manoeuvres.

This is because Capt. F. A. COOK, who commanded the Brooklyn in the battle of Santiago, stands in no man's way, is the object of no man's envy and malice, and is the victim of no organized conspiracy of slander and abuse. When Capt. COOK quietly told the President, at the meeting of the Santiago Captains at the White House the other day, that he gave the order for the loop made by the Brooklyn at the beginning of the fight, and that it was made in the ordinary course of naval tactics to put the ship in a better position in relation both to the enemy and to the other ships of our squadron, that celebrated manoeuvre was permanently retired from service in the Schley-Sampson controversy.

Up to that time the loop had been one of the leading specifications in the case against Admiral SCHLEY. Certainly it was the one upon which the vilest of the calumnies against him were based. It was in set terms charged that SCHLEY ordered the Brooklyn to make this turn to the east and south because he was a coward, was afraid of the Spaniards, and wanted to run away. Poltroon and craven have been about the politest words applied to him by his enemies in their discussions of the loop. He was unfit to be in the navy, such conduct disgraced the flag and the uniform, it caused the American people to blush for shame, and it ought to be instantly and savagely investigated by a court of inquiry.

But now that Capt. COOK says that he was the responsible author of the loop, why, there never was a more high-toned and gallant officer, his conduct at Santiago was simply beyond praise, and, bless your soul, "Navy Department officials say they do not regard the loop of the Brooklyn as a matter of any great consequence in the case against Admiral SCHLEY." Didn't you know that "the Navy Department has never made the loop manoeuvre the basis of any charge"?

Falsum in uno, falsum in omnibus. That is doubtless a harsh rule of evidence. But certainly the charge of "reprehensible conduct" is shaken by the collapse of the charge that the loop was made in an attempt to run away from the Spaniards.

However, the charge that SCHLEY had been guilty of reprehensible conduct prior to the battle of Santiago has been pretty effectually refuted by the President, Secretary LONG, and Admiral SAMPSON. If that charge had had substance enough to make an inquiry into it a profitable undertaking, Admiral SCHLEY would now be in exile, in disgrace, or in jail instead of being in command of an important squadron of United States naval vessels on a foreign station.

OUR SCHOOL BOARD.

The spectacle afforded by the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx is not edifying. It is not so, even when we take the officers' own statement of their action and their motives.

One of the most obvious duties of the board is to provide, so far as it can, for the prompt and full payment of the thousands of teachers in their employ. These teachers are paid at present from two funds. One is the general fund derived from taxation. The other is the special fund provided from the sale of bonds to meet the payments made obligatory by the Ahearn act of last year. As long ago as November the board was informed by the Controller that he should require the pay rolls to be made out so as to show distinctly the amounts payable from each of these funds, as he had no authority to pay from either of them moneys that should come from the other. The board seems not to have understood this requirement at first, and when it did understand it it flatly refused to comply with it. It said in substance, "Who is the Controller that he should tell us how to attend to our business? We need so much money for the teachers; he does not deny that it is due and that he has it to pay; what fund it is to come from is his affair. It is a mere matter of bookkeeping, anyway. Let him do his own bookkeeping and not bother us, who have the vast educational interests of these two boroughs to look after."

This is about on a level with the manners and the intelligence of a district school board in the remotest of the rural districts. The board ought to know that it is the duty of the Controller to require and that the law gives him the right to require the accounts of each department of the City Government to be presented to him in such form that he can authorize payments from the proper funds, and that for any payment from a wrong fund he and his bondsmen are held liable. It is the duty of the School Board to comply with the requirements made by the Controller in accordance with this law. It happens in this case that the Controller has been good enough to devise a means by which the folly and ignorance of the School Board shall not fall on the teachers. He has secured, with the aid of the Mayor, the services of the Commissioner of Accounts to overhaul the accounts of the board and get the information without which the pay rolls could not be paid. Were it not for this the teachers would suffer.

WASTING TIME IN COURT.

Within the past two days two Judges, one in a civil and one in a criminal case, here in New York, have had occasion to betray, and have in fact betrayed, a wholesome impatience of the efforts of lawyers to waste the time for which the public pays. In one of these cases the impatience has gone the length not only of administering a severe and merited allocution to the lawyers, on both sides, but also of summarily dismissing a witness from the stand upon the ground that he had evidently told already everything that he had to tell that was relevant to the case. In the other, the Judge not only ruled out a list of some twenty questions and answers, but he also reproved the counsel for wasting the time of the court, and therefore the public money.

When Lord COLERIDGE was over here, he showed, as plainly as civility would permit, his surprise at the waste of time that was allowed in American courts. Without doubt they do more business in English courts in the same time. We are inclined to believe that the reason of the difference is to be found in what HERBERT SPENCER called the criminal goodnature of the American people. Naturally this extends to American Judges. The result is that an American Judge seems to a foreign lawyer more like an umpire in a baseball game, or a "moderator" in an assembly, who says nothing until he is appealed to, than like a Magistrate who feels himself personally responsible for all waste of his time, which means the public money, that may happen in his court. It is not good that a Judge should be known as a good-natured man. It is to be desired that he should be known rather as a Magistrate who does not bear the gavel in vain. Wherefore, more power to the judicial elbows of Recorder GOFF and Judge TRUAX.

HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS.

A School Trustee who is also an officer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians might be expected to find work for himself in these days, when even historians have become infected with the desire to pander to the accursed and so-called "Anglo-Saxon understanding." Such a school officer and Celt is Mr. KEATING of Chicago. In his capacity of Celt, Mr. KEATING is properly disgusted with the abatement of the Anglophobia which used to distinguish the school histories of America. In his capacity of school officer, he means to give effect to his convictions. He insists that "it is time the public schools of Chicago should have histories which show the rapacity and tyranny of England in their true light."

There is rather a shortage of such histories in the market just now. Indeed, there never were any which were constructed exactly from Mr. KEATING's point of view. There used to be some which were duly hard upon the political and military behavior of the British during the Revolutionary War, and which set forth that the War of 1812 was an unbroken series of American victories by land as well as by sea. The progress of knowledge and the decline of Anglophobia have discredited these works and rendered them no longer marketable.

Doubtless copies of them could and would be found to fill an order from the Chicago Board of Education. But they would not wholly fill the Keating bill. What the President of the A. O. H. of Chicago desires is evidently a true account of England's dealings with Ireland. That is not yet to be had in the form of a school history. There was once a priest who would have furnished it, but we have reason to believe that he is dead. That is the priest who, in a memorable sermon, explained to his flock, that while England was still sunk in ignorance and barbarism Ireland was flourishing in the heyday of civilization, having noble towers, stately castles, conservatories of music, "and libraries filled with thousands and thousands of volumes of the most beautiful po'try."

The prompt acceptance by the majority in both houses of Congress of the resolution of inquiry presented by the opposition as to recent transactions of the Secretary of the Treasury is both sensible and proper. It was obviously the only thing consistent with the dignity of Congress, and with the proper standard of official conduct. There is not the slightest reason to think that it was not entirely welcome to Secretary GAGE and to the bankers whose names have been coupled with his in the newspapers. For mere purposes of sensational talk or partisan agitation the inquiry is worse than useless, and it is fair to assume that the proposers of the resolution desired the facts that justice might be done. The result may not be agreeable to those who have tried and condemned the Secretary in advance of the inquiry, and we notice that one of our contemporaries bases on the adoption of the resolution the announcement that "GAGE must go." The great body of the public, however, will prefer the old-fashioned rule of decency and fairness that holds even a Secretary of the Treasury innocent until he has been proved guilty.

One thing is strikingly plain in the conspiracy trials that have just been closed in Paris, and that is the relatively frivolous nature of the avowed motives of the accused. If one compares the actors in this piece with those in the drama of conspiracy unfolded during the reign of NAPOLEON III., they seem almost comical and entirely shabby. The cause is not far to seek. The Government against which GUERIN and DEROULEDE are directing their theatrical efforts is very widely different from that of the Second Empire. Whether for good or ill the world has made immense strides in the direction of democracy since Sedan. Whatever may be the vices of the French Government of to-day, they are not imposed on the people. They exist with the consent of the people and to a great extent spring from the popular character, or rather from some characteristics of a portion of the people. And it is a curious fact that the conspirators themselves illustrate the worst of these characteristics. The Jew hater on the one hand, and the demagogues on the other, whether Royalist or Radical, are animated by the passions that involve all the peril there is for free representative institutions in France. That peril we do not regard as great. Repression that leaves entire liberty to all who do not seek to wrong others—and practically this is the case in France—is not likely to produce explosion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Never, probably, did a great humorist have such an opportunity for the free exercise of his talents as that which the fortunes of war have brought to RICHARD P. LEARY, Captain in the United States Navy and Governor of the Island of Guam. This ruler of the least and loneliest of our new possessions is a man who can provide himself with amusement almost anywhere, and at least once before, as is particularly well remembered by the German contingent in Samoa, he attained no mean eminence as an enlivener of insular society. In Samoa, however, his powers were limited, and he had always before him the depressing possibility of creating serious trouble if he carried his jests as far as his inclinations suggested. Now his authority is boundless, or if it isn't, none of the Guamers know it, and to his heart's content he can twist real life into the conditions and situations of comic opera without any danger of harming either himself or others much. It is to be hoped that the retinue of this best-humored of despots includes a careful and appreciative chronicler, for incalculable would be the loss to the world if it were deprived of an adequate account of happenings in Guam under the agile sceptre of the unique LEARY. Unsatisfied with making on his arrival a clean sweep of all existing institutions, the Captain has continued to heap revolution on revolution with industrious persistency, and to insist that his subjects learn every day new rules for the game he is playing with them. For the social and economic problems which the master minds of the world have always approached with cautious humility Capt. LEARY has an instant solution. Nobody is kept waiting in Guam. Real estate or religion, matrimony or the tariff, liquor licenses or divorce, it's all one to the Captain. Whether his people like his decisions or not does not appear, but they seem to be getting along more than fairly well, and at all events they are bountifully provided with topics of conversation—no small boon in those latitudes.

—It was not by direct contract with the British Government that the order for 10,000 cavalry saddles was recently obtained by American manufacturers. The order went originally to a saddlery firm with a factory in Winnipeg, but as the facilities there were not adequate for doing the work as quickly as was desired, the contractor had to secure the goods from St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. St. Louis supplying half of the saddles needed, and the other two cities a fourth each. The United States cavalry saddle has been adopted for all of the rough-rider service in South Africa, except for the Canadian contingent of 1,000 men. The latter petitioned for the retention of their cowboy saddles with big horns, and it was deemed best to let them have their own way in the matter. The Canadians were largely recruited from the mounted police, ranchmen, and scouts of the Northwest Territory, and their habits as horsemen could not be profitably changed. The American saddles are what are known as improved McClellands. They are of light but durable make, and from their greater simplicity are considered superior to the English cavalry saddles, with their cushions and other weight-producing features.

—Hypnotism may be a means of detecting criminals, but Judge ANDERSON of the Criminal Court at Nashville, Tenn., is determined that it shall not be a means of convicting them if he can help it, and he has just granted new trials to a man and a woman who were sentenced to the penitentiary on a charge of arson, though almost the only evidence against them originally was that given by a boy under hypnotic influence. It was not asserted that this boy saw the crime committed or that he personally knew anything about it, but while in the mysterious sleep he told a detailed story of how and by whom the house burned was set on fire. This led to the arrest of another boy who had been mixed up in the affair, and as he confirmed the "subject's" testimony, the convictions followed. In giving his reasons for setting aside the verdict of the jury, Judge ANDERSON said: "To my mind the witness is nothing more than the wall from which the echo of the clairvoyant is thrown into the case. If such doctrines as these were once recognized by the courts of the country in their dealings with life and liberty, it would be alarming to contemplate the injustice and oppression possible and probable to result in the very name of justice itself, against which human reason and knowledge would be utterly powerless to defend itself." The Judge's description of the hypnotic subject as merely a wall echoing the hypnotist's thoughts will be criticised by some scientific investigators of this misty domain, and its accuracy will be loudly denied by almost all the ordinary practitioners of suggestive arts, but the action taken will meet with general approval.

—Dissatisfaction with the steamship whistle as a signaling instrument led Capt. F. M. HAWES of Baltimore to devise two years ago a system of what he calls "electric winks," given by means of a masthead light that can be turned on and off. Having thoroughly tested his invention by signaling with it to other steamers of the line to which his own belongs whenever he met them, the Captain recently wrote to the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats at Washington and asked his assistance in bringing about a general abandonment of whistle signals at sea. The reply, just received, is not encouraging, and the Captain is warned that even his private experiments may get him into serious trouble if he doesn't look out. "Your plan of signals," wrote Supervising Inspector General DUMONT, after declaring that the whole subject is one only to be settled by international conference, "is an ingenious one, but I fear that it will be many years before it will be legalized, if ever, and until it is so legalized its use is fraught with danger, for if a mistake should occur—and mistakes are always possible—and a collision should follow, the vessel using the unlawful 'electric wink' signals would be held by the courts prima facie responsible for all damages that might result, and even though no collision should occur, the use of such signals for passing instead of the whistle signals even between vessels of the same line, inside the lines dividing the high seas from rivers, harbors, and inland waters, as defined in the pilot rules for Atlantic and Pacific Coast inland waters, subjects the master or mate using them to suspension or revocation of license, and the vessel to a fine of $200, one-half to go to the informer." Thus is the would-be reformer hampered at sea, as on shore, by the established conventions of life. Yet steam whistles are terrible things, and every diminution in their number is a blessing to humanity.

—About the only thing that casts a tinge of credibility on the report that the English intend to send President KRUEGER to St. Helena, and are already preparing Longwood for his reception, is the sorrowful realization that our dear cousins are quite capable, if opportunity offers, of thus desecrating the island. That it would be a real desecration to install the beefy, bewhiskered, and utterly prosaic old Boer on the rock where walks the mighty shade of NAPOLEON is more than evident to all minds properly respectful to the memory of departed greatness, but the Britishers, and especially the official Britishers, are such an unsentimental lot that it is not only possible that they will shock the world in this way, but they may even take a sad pleasure in doing it. There is much water and no little land, however, between St. Helena and Pretoria, and it isn't necessary to worry about the matter quite yet. Kruegers must be caught before they are imprisoned.

Remindful of Their Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the National Gallery in London is a portrait of Sir George Cockburn on the immediate left on entering. The catalogue says of this portrait: "In the background are buildings in flames—supposed to represent the conflagration of Washington. A presentation picture given by the officers of the royal navy and marines."

Here we have a general movement on the part of the officers of the British Navy to perpetuate not only the memory of a man guilty of one of the most flagrant violations of the rules of civilized warfare in modern history, but also the memory of the act itself.

Americans who see this commemoration of the vandal destruction of their Capitol by the British in 1814 do not feel the spirit of cordial understanding grow within them. Can you blame them?

SON OF THE REVOLUTION.

New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

NUGGETS.

The Real Thing.

Askit—Old Skinnem really lost all his money, didn't he?

Tellum—Yes; his bankruptcy was a failure.—Baltimore American.

Forgets.

Wickwire—Look here. This is the fourth time this morning you have been in here asking for the price of a meal.

Dismal Dawson—Yep. I am the absent-minded beggar, don't ye know.—Indianapolis Press.

A Fearful Foreboding.

"Are you a Boer sympathizer?"

"No," answered Willie Wishington, "I am not. Just think what a terrible calamity it would be if Oom Paul were to become a hero and make his whiskers fashionable!"—Washington Star.

Anti-Climax.

"My proudest boast," declared the lecturer, who expected his statement to be greeted with cheers, "is that I was one of the men behind the guns!"

"How many miles behind?" piped a voice from the gallery.—Philadelphia Press.

Agreed.

"The soil," remarked the economist, "is what supports us."

Here the lawyer admitted that land is the cause of three-fourths of the litigation, while the doctor did not deny that effluvia from the ground leads to much sickness.—Detroit Journal.

COMPENSATION.

Rudolf Steinhagen in Boston Transcript.

I know not how the grief of mind,
The fevered doubts and hopes and fears,
Will mingle in the lapsing years;
And yet I hold that God is kind;

That smiles from sorrow's tears will grow,
And harvests from the sower's seed;
That each self-crucifying deed
Will bear fruition's bloom of snow.

To dream of glories yet to be
Embodied forth in perfect thought,
That in the cycles will be wrought
Into the temple's majesty;

To look from attic casements, where
The silent, shoreless seas of night
Gleam with sidereal voyagers bright,
And guide the wayward fancy there

Amid the music of the spheres,
Is more than wealth or conquest gives;
Our dreams, in which the spirit lives,
Are golden towers that it rears.

The pallid, care-seamed, yearning face
Turned heavenward with sublime unrest
Has sung the song we love the best,
Or carved some statue's perfect grace.

And it may be some deed of love,
Some silent sacrifice of mine
Will, like eve's jeweled planet, shine
Eternal in the heavens above.

The violets know not that they give
A sweetness to the common air;
Nor sunsets dream their glories rare
Have made the glowing canvas live.

Then do thy work, my soul! Thou'lt see
The earth-born spirits reap the gain.
What matters here to strive in vain?
Thy meed is immortality!

CHARTRAN'S LATEST PICTURES.

M. Theobald Chartran of Paris, who has now become almost a permanent Winter resident of New York, again makes his annual artistic bow to the public of this city at the Knoedler Galleries, 355 Fifth Avenue, where he gave yesterday a private view of nine pictures, seven of them portraits, and which he has been painting during the last few months. These comprise the large composition group picture, depicting the signing of the protocol of peace between Spain and the United States, at the White House in Washington, on Aug. 12, 1898; the dramatic representation of Siegfried in Wagner's opera of that name, and portraits of Col. W. A. Roebling, the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge; the French Ambassador to this country, M. Jules Cambon; Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mme. de Heredia, her father, Mr. H. H. Cook, Mr. P. C. Knox, and of a little girl.

The art of M. Chartran, who is in some ways the most brilliant exponent of modern French portraiture, has greatly improved since he came first before the American public. His canvases are still full of that glow and glitter, that flashing color, and that theatrical atmosphere which some few years ago seemed to betoken a lack of depth and sincerity. But as years have gone by, and M. Chartran has painted, with his characteristic nervous force, one has learned that underneath all this outside glitter there is good solid art—strong draughtmanship, a full pallette which fairly riots at times in brilliant color, and a personality which permeates the canvas upon which the artist works, and makes it, like himself, full of vigor and expression. So one can pardon the somewnat theatrical quality and effect of M. Chartran's paintings for the conviction of ability that they bring. He delights not in low color keys and soft tones as a rule, but revels as he strikes high color notes and places his portrait sitters against effective backgrounds of red and olive green, or, again, of dark golden or grays. M. Chartran is particularly happy in his backgrounds.

The most important picture in the present display, which is open to the public from this morning, is the large composition group depicting, as said above, the scene in the President's room in the White House, on that memorable Summer morning, now a year and a half ago, when the red hand of war was stayed. This painting, it will be recalled, was executed in Washington by the order of Mr. H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, who is now its owner. The time is late morning. M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, is seated at a flat-topped desk affixing his name to the protocol; Secretary of State Day sits at his right hand, President McKinley stands at Secretary Day's right, and to the left of the open window, with folded arms, looking down at the scene, while behind Secretary Day and M. Cambon are grouped, standing in order from the left, Mr. Moore, Mr. Adee, and Mr. Cridler, First, Second, and Third Assistant Secretaries of State, and M. Thiebaut, First Secretary of the French Embassy. The grouping is clever, and there is no sense of crowding, although ten men are close together. The color scheme is soft and harmonious, and the light falls from the open window half on the President's face and full on the faces of Secretary Day and M. Cambon. The poses are easy and natural, and the likenesses, especially that of President McKinley, are excellent. The details are admirably painted. The rendition of the blue blotter, the large cut-glass inkstands, and even the pens, is faithful to a degree. The little glimpse of the White House treetops and of the far-off Potomac under a white August sun, seen through the open window, is very happily introduced. Mr. Frick is to be congratulated on the ownership of so satisfactory a depiction of so notable a historical event.

Next in importance to the peace protocol painting is the large dramatic single figure canvas of Siegfried, who is portrayed singing the sword song from the opera, with the firelight flashing on form and face from the mouth of the neighboring cave, in which, behind the hero, crouches the dwarf Mime. This painting is a tour de force, virile in drawing, powerful in conception, and broadly and dramatically treated. It has given the artist an opportunity for the rendition of one of those light effects in which he so much delights, and which in a different way he introduced in his well-remembered canvases of the monks at vespers and the Pope at prayer. The canvas is instinct with life, and the figure of Siegfried has fine spirited movement and action. All Wagnerian music lovers as well as art lovers should see this work.

Of the portraits shown the most notable are the fine large and exceedingly decorative full length seated one of Mrs. Jules S. Bache, and the three-quarter length standing one of the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon. Mrs. Bache's portrait, which was described in THE TIMES when first painted, last Spring, recalls in its general color scheme and treatment that painted by M. Chartran of Mrs. Clarence Mackey. Mrs. Bache, a tall and strikingly handsome brunette, is depicted in a gray satin demi toilette, seated on a white bench, with a landscape background. The best points in the picture are the fine drawing, splendid pose, the expression of the face, and the rendering of the accessories, a white fur rug and tapestry curtains being especially well painted. As said, the picture is essentially a decorative one. The portrait of M. Cambon is perhaps the best portrait of a man that M. Chartran has yet painted, lifelike in expression, easy in pose, and delightful in color. As M. Plancon, who knows M. Cambon well, said of it yesterday, "Il vie!" The portrait of Col. Roebling, whom the artist has painted sitting in his study, by an open window through which an appropriate glimpse of the Brooklyn Bridge is seen—again a touch of the theatrical—is sober and dignified in color and treatment. A bust portrait of Mme. de Heredia, formerly Miss Georgia Cook of this city, an auburn-haired young matron in a shell pink gown, has a delicate color scheme as may be imagined, cleverly handled. The portraits of Mr. H. H. Cook and Mr. P. C. Knox are strong and satisfactory, with extremely effective backgrounds of olive green and golden brown. The portrait of a child, little Miss O., is delightful in its sympathy and rendering of infantile expression. These works have been well selected to show M. Chartran's versatility. If he keeps on delighting us with his clever technique and his brilliant color, we shall soon forgive him the touch of the showman in his work.

GIFTS FOR MRS. GILBERT.

Women Artists and Authors of Note Honor Their Friend.

When Mrs. G. H. Gilbert's men friends got together last October and presented her with a silver service on her eightieth birthday her many women friends determined that they, too, would unite in an expression of their regard for her art and personality. Their time came yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Gilbert had been invited to dine last night with Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Bosworth of 41 Park Avenue, and had been asked by Mrs. Bosworth to come early in the afternoon. When she arrived the house had begun to fill with her many acquaintances among women artists and writers, who, with their husbands, came to honor her. From 4 until 6 o'clock the stream of callers was constant. Many of the women artists or authors brought gifts for Mrs. Gilbert in the form of sketches done by themselves or of autograph copies of their books. The affair was a complete surprise for Mrs. Gilbert.

Among the remembrances given to Mrs. Gilbert were a water color sketch done by Rosina Emmet Sherwood, a sketch by Dora Wheeler Keith, a collection of magazine articles by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blashfield bound especially for the occasion, and a sketch by Rhoda Holmes Nicholls. Lillie Hamilton French presented a copy of a magazine story, bound by herself, and inscribed to Mrs. Gilbert.

Mary Mapes Dodge brought a copy of her "Hans Brinker," offered to one "for years admired, beloved, and honored by thousands of true friends whose faces she may never know." Elizabeth Wetmore, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Helen Dawes Brown, Maude Wilder Goodwin, and Mrs. Elizabeth Custer each brought Mrs. Gilbert copies of their best known books, inscribed to her with a bit of dedicatory verse or prose.

Among those present, in addition to the authors and artists mentioned, were Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Miss Annie Russell, Mrs. Charles Melville Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. George Christopher Riggs, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mrs. James M. Townsend, Jr., Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Ernest Setom-Thompson, Mrs. Abbey Sage Richardson, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Alfred Atmore Pope and Miss Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Wetmore, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, Mrs. E. Cornelius Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Charles Homer, Mrs. William A. Homer, Evert Jansen Wendell, and Douglas Taylor.

"DIE WALKURE" ONCE MORE.

The Second Drama of the Nibelung Series at the Metropolitan Last Night.

Wagner's "Die Walküre" was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. In spite of the appearance at the outer gates of placards announcing that Mme. Eames was ill and that her place would be taken by Susan Strong, the audience was a very large one. It was evident that not much money was returned on account of the change in the cast. This cannot be regarded as any evidence of lack of disappointment at the failure of Mme. Eames to appear, but rather as a proof, if one were needed, that when people go to hear a real music drama they are not easily discouraged. The potency of the Wagnerian drama as an attraction to the musical public of this city is beyond question, but it is none the less agreeable to note, in these days of operatic barrenness, that it continues to be great.

Last night's performance was an honor to the house. In its general spirit of sincerity it was worthy of the best German traditions. From the rise of the curtain to the final fall of it, artists, orchestra, and conductor worked with a conscientious devotion to the purposes of the composer that was altogether lovely in itself and moving in its results. Again Mr. Paur distinguished himself by his work as an operatic conductor. He infused unwonted buoyancy and vigor into the performance, and if some of the climaxes were not as impressive as they could be none was slighted, while the general reading of the score was marked by sympathetic insight and a nice adjustment of the instrumental forces. The orchestra did admirable work. The first oboe deserves especial mention for smooth and well-phrased cantabile and a good quality of tone. The horns were particularly good, and the trumpets also did commendable work. The strings played very well indeed, and the ensemble was praiseworthy.

Upon such a substantial and inspiring stream of tone the artists were borne forward most happily. Mr. Ernst van Dyck made his first appearance this season. It is a pleasure to say that he never sang Siegmund here so well before. His vocal virtues have not disappeared, but his declamation last night was more than ordinarily eloquent. His conception of the part is a just one, and he conveys it clearly to the audience. Miss Strong's Sieglinde was much better than her Elsa. She has been well received in the part which she sang last night and throughout the evening she showed a clear understanding of the meaning of text and music. For this much she must be praised. There have been other interpreters of the rôle who had more womanly charm and a more fascinating quality of voice.

Mme. Nordica, who last Saturday night sang Leonora in "Il Trovatore," is the Brunnhilde. This fact in itself tells the result of years of sincere devotion to her art. Last night Mme. Nordica was in good voice and plainly pleased with her task. If her Leonora last Saturday was a conscientious piece of work, her Brunnhilde last night was spontaneous and genial. She shows constant progress toward the high ideals which she cherishes, and her artistic stature increases from season to season. Mme. Schumann-Heink was once again a most effective Fricka.

Mr. Van Rooy made his first appearance this season in his familiar impersonation of Wotan. His big voice was in fine condition, and he had with him his unfailing skill in its management. Mr. Van Rooy is a prince among Wagner singers, and his treatment of the wonderful third act of "Die Walküre" is masterly. If he brings out the human side of the god's character more than the godhood, he thus makes of Wotan a very sympathetic figure, and it is a cold hearer who is not moved by the farewell scene. Mr. Pringle was a capable Hunding, and there was an acceptable choir of Valkyrs. The audience showed great interest in the performance, and there were many calls at the ends of the acts.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First Appearance of Leonora Jackson, the Young Violinist.

The third public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon was attended by an audience of unusual size. This was to be attributed only to one cause, namely, the reappearance in the land of her birth of Miss Leonora Jackson, the young violinist. That she came with a ready-created public interest in her doings was to be expected, for those who sit in high places in the social circles of this city are concerned in the making of a career for this girl. She was sent abroad by a syndicate of well-disposed women who had a strong belief in the future of the girl. It was a pretty piece of kindness, and it will bear a graceful fruit.

Yesterday, of course, most of those who had contributed to the fund for her education in the art of playing on the violin were on hand to see what had been the outcome of their good deed. That they were to be pleased was a foregone conclusion. Given a pretty girl—all girls are called pretty—a good violin, a respectable technic, and a difficult piece of music, and the applause was sure to be of an extravagant nature. At least that is what one would naturally have expected. As a matter of fact, the young woman was received much as any other solo performer is received at the Philharmonic concerts. There was just a shade more cordiality in the applause which welcomed her entrance, but her playing was treated in the main with well-disposed fairness.

She played the Brahms concerto, which has been called a concerto "against the violin." This is because of the difficulty of the solo part and its abundance of passages which are not favorable to the enchantment of the public. Miss Jackson might have achieved an easier success with her audience if she had played the Mendelssohn or the Bruch concerto. That she elected to play the serious and difficult music of Brahms spoke volumes for her courage. Her lack of fear was further demonstrated by her demeanor on the platform. It is not often that we see a young débutante so free from all outward manifestations of nervousness.

Miss Jackson has a sound and healthy talent. It was worth while for the benefident ladies to cultivate it. She has a splendid bow arm, one whose masculine freedom and strength promise much for her future as a virtuoso. Her stopping is not quite perfect, but it is generally correct. Her style is in the main characterized by musicianly taste rather than by deep emotional power. Yet it cannot be said of her that she aims at cheap sentimentality. She plays smoothly, clearly, and with an approach to finish. Her tone is of good quality, clear and round, and her cantabile is distinguished by much smoothness and grace. She plays with a good deal of authority for one so young, but her lack of emotional force deprives her work of inspiring influence. She was recalled yesterday, and somewhat readily responded to the demand for an encore number.

The Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Emil Paur, played the "Moorish Rhapsody" of Humperdinck and the D minor symphony of Schumann. The "Moorish Rhapsody" does not deepen on acquaintance. It is still a piece of clever orchestral coloring, and its reminiscences of Wagner and Smetana are quite as noticeable now as they were at the first hearing.

Lectures by Garrett P. Serviss.

The managers of the Berkeley Lyceum announce a course of illustrated lectures to be delivered by Garrett P. Serviss. Lantern-photographs, colored by Joseph Hawkes, will be displayed. The first lecture will be delivered at 11 A. M., Jan. 10, and the subject will be "Old Holland and the Romance of the Dutch Republic." This will be followed by "Napoleon Bonaparte, the Modern Caesar," on Jan. 13; "Bonnie Scotland, Land of Poetry and Romance," on Jan. 17; "Bismarck and Imperial Germany," on Jan. 20; "The Castled Rhine and Its Legends," on Jan. 24, and "William Tell, and the Romance of the Alps," on Jan. 27.

Hackett Takes a Brief Rest.

James K. Hackett, who received a painful wound in the hand while rehearsing a fencing scene at Daly's theatre for his new play, "The Pride of Jennico," on Thursday last, has decided to favor his wound as much as possible, and consequently did not appear in the performance given last night of "Rupert of Hentzau" in Newark. He will remain out of the cast at to-day's matinée and evening performance, rejoining the company next

LIEUT. GILLMORE IS FREE

With All Other American Prisoners He Is Brought Into Vigan.

RESCUED BY HARE AND HOWZE

Leaders of the Expedition Followed Filipinos for Weeks in Order to Effect the Release.

MANILA, Jan. 5.—Col. Luther R. Hare of the Thirty-third Infantry and Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, with all the American prisoners, including Lieut. Gillmore, have arrived at Vigan, Province of South Ilocos.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—After a silence of several days, Gen. Otis to-day notified the War Department of the complete success of the military operations in northwest Luzon, the main object of which was the rescue of the American prisoners which the insurgents took with them in their flight. Although Gen. Otis does not specify Lieut. Gillmore, United States Navy, by name, the wording of his message is taken to mean that that officer was among the list of rescued prisoners. Gen. Otis's message is as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 5.

"Cols. Hare and Howze just arrived at Vigan, Northwest Luzon, with all American prisoners. Their successful pursuit a remarkable achievement. Gens. Schwan and Wheaton now with separate columns in Cavite Province. Affairs in Luzon, north of Manila, greatly improved."

In the absence of a detailed statement from the Admiral as to the personality of the prisoners, the officials of the Navy Department have prepared the following statement, which, although believed to be correct, is subject to amendment by Admiral Watson. American naval prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos and rescued by Col. Hare:

Captured from the Marivales, William Juraschka, boatswain's mate, first class, born in Germany, does not claim any next of kin.

Captured from the Urdaneta, and believed to have been just released, Benjamin J. Greene, coxswain, born in San Francisco; next of kin, B. J. Greene, father, Los Angeles, Cal. Edward Burke, ordinary seaman, born in Boston, residence New York; next of kin, Hannah Moore, aunt, Dorchester, Mass. George Daniel Powers, apprentice, first class, born in Somartsville, Cal.; next of kin, Mrs. M. Betancue, mother, Oakland, Cal. ames Farley, fireman, first class, born in Newark, N. J.; next of kin, Mrs. P. Farley, mother, Newark.

Captured from the Yorktown's boat, and believed to have been released: Lieut. J. C. Gillmore; William Walton, chief Quartermaster, born at Mannheim, Germany; no next of kin. John Ellsworth, coxswain, born in Portsmouth, N. H.; no next of kin. Norman Paul Edwards, landsman, born in Peru, Ind.; next of kin, L. B. Edwards, father, Mexico, Ind. Paul Vandolt, sailmaker's mate, born in France; next of kin, P. Vandoit, father, San Luis Obispo, Cal. Silvio Brisolese, landsman, born in San Francisco; next of kin, Nicilo Brisolese, father, San Francisco. Albert Peterson, apprentice, first class, born in Oakland, Cal.; next of kin, Louis Peterson, Oakland, Cal. Fred Anderson, landsman, born in Buffalo, N. Y.; next of kin, Christiana Anderson, mother, Buffalo, N. Y.

By this statement it appears that the following Yorktown men, who were wounded, were also released: William H. Rynders, coxswain, born in Holland, next of kin, Mrs. M. H. Nyhous, cousin, San Francisco, Cal.; Orrison W. Woodbury, seaman, born in Lynn, Mass., next of kin, John G. Woodbury, father, Lynn, Mass.; Denzell G. A. Venville, apprentice, second class, born in England, next of kin, E. Nash, Sellwood, Ore.

The statement thus makes it appear that the following American sailors, included in the Urdaneta and Yorktown parties, were killed: Of the Urdaneta:

Cadet W. C. Wood. William Mitchell, seaman, born Bucksville, S. C., residence, New York City; next of kin, George Mitchell, father, Bucksville, S. C. Samuel Jones Tilden Herbert, ordinary seaman, born Charles County, Md., residence, Baltimore, Md.; next of kin, Richard O. Herbert, brother, Baltimore, Md. Arthur William Drummond, machinist, first class, born Canada; next of kin, Mrs. Ethel A. Davis, Canada. Thomas Gray, fireman, second class, born Buffalo, N. Y.; next of kin not given. Samuel Stone, seaman, born Vilna, Russia, residence, Fall River, Mass.; next of kin, A. J. Shon, Fall River, Mass.

Of the Yorktown—John Dillon, landsman, born Galway, Ireland; next of kin, George Cavener, Honolulu, Hawaii. Charles Albert Morrissey, landsman, born Columbus, Neb.; next of kin, Mrs. J. C. Morrissey, Lincoln, Neb. Ora H. McDonald, ordinary seaman, born Carmel Valley, Cal.; next of kin, P. McDonald, Monterey, Cal. Edward J. Nygard, gunner's mate, third class, born Warsaw, Russia; next of kin, Sophia Nygard, wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Gillmore and his party of fourteen men were captured on April 12, 1899. Admiral Dewey made known the fact in a dispatch to the Navy Department received April 18. The Yorktown had visited Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, for the purpose of rescuing and taking away the Spanish forces, consisting of fifty men, who had been defending themselves against a force of several hundred insurgents. Lieut. Gillmore and a landing party were caught in ambush, fired upon, and captured.

NAVY TAKES ANOTHER ISLAND.

Flag Is Raised on Sibutu—Chief Dato Furnishes the Pole.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The United States Navy has taken possession of another island in the East. The news of the seizure was contained in the following dispatch sent by Rear Admiral Watson from Cavite:

"On Dec. 21 Wurtzbaugh, commanding the Albany, a little gunboat, hoisted the flag on Sibutu Island, and the chief Dato provided and raised the pole. Natives and North Borneo authorities pleased."

The island lies at the southwestern angle of the boundary line of the quadrangle inclosing the Philippine group. It is probably, but not positively, outside of the line, and lies very near the coast of Borneo, commanding the principal channel between that island and the Philippines. The Sultan of Jolo, whose group is close to this island, is believed to claim jurisdiction over it, and, as his authority is recognized by the native tribes on the north coast of Borneo and vicinity, it is believed that his claim is well founded. It was probably at his instance that the naval officer commanding the gunboat moved.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Gen. Otis's latest list of casualties is as follows:

Killed in action at Panique, Dec. 31—Twelfth Infantry, Company L, John Q. A. Carter. Engagement near Santa Rosa, Oct. 28—Thirty-seventh Infantry, Company H, George Lambkin; Twenty-second Infantry, Company K, Harry H. Stone.

Wounded in action at Montalbon, Dec. 27—Forty-sixth Infantry, Company I, William Patton, chest, mortal; Eleventh Cavalry, Company D, Sergt. Joseph L. Hordemon, foot, slight; Company L, Harry Ross, thigh, slight; Company M, Sergt. Fred Stanley, leg, slight. Action near San Mateo, Dec. 19—Twenty-ninth Infantry, Company H, Peter Thompson, Corporal, thigh, slight.

The Victoria Proceeds in Tow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In answer to a cable inquiry as to the whereabouts of the freight steamer Victoria, which had not been heard from since her departure from San Francisco, Oct. 16, Quartermaster General Ludington to-day received a cablegram from Col. Miller, Quartermaster at Manila, as follows: "Victoria with broken shaft left Guam for Manila Dec. 25, towed by collier Brutus."

Movements of Transports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The War Department has received a cable message from Gen. Otis saying that the troopship Logan and the naval transport Wyefield had arrived safely at Manila.

LAWTON FUND IS $45,721.

Subscriptions Will Be Received Until Mrs. Lawton's Arrival.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The total subscriptions to the Lawton fund up to noon to-day amount to $45,721. This morning's contributions aggregate about $1,000, of which Harry Payne Whitney of New York subscribed $500. Although active operations to increase the fund will close to-day, voluntary contributions will continue to be received up to the time of the arrival of Mrs. Lawton in San Francisco, about the 1st of February.

Lawton Fund in New York, $5,438.94.

The Bankers' Trust Company of New York announced yesterday that the Lawton fund was closed, and issued the following statement: Previously acknowledged, $5,338.94; Henderson & Co., $100; total subscribed, $5,438.94.

PUERTO RICO WILL ASK AID.

Delegations to be Sent to Washington to Plead for Immediate Relief and Free Trade.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Jan. 5.—Seventy delegates, representing the coffee, sugar, tobacco, and agricultural interests of the island generally, met in convention here to-day and pledged themselves to raise funds in their respective districts to pay the expenses of a delegation to Washington to discuss the measures needed for the agricultural relief of Puerto Rico.

Señors Lucas Amadeo and Eduardo Gonzales were chosen to present the case to the United States Government. They will probably sail Jan. 11.

The San Juan Chamber of Commerce has chosen five delegates, who will sail by the same steamer, to advocate free trade and a loan of $10,000,000. The Republicans and Federals will also probably send two delegates to represent each party.

All these delegations will go upon virtually the same footing and in the interest of a common cause. They will urge upon the United States Congress the importance of immediate action to relieve the depressing conditions now existing in the island. They will hasten their departure in the hope of getting a hearing before Congress shall have adopted any measures as a result of the conferences between the Administration and Gen. Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico.

Spanish citizens here are petitioning to have the benefit of the jurisdiction of the Federal court. A recent Washington order throws the litigation of Spaniards into the control of the local Spanish courts, and the Spaniards themselves claim that no justice is obtainable for them in the Spanish courts of Puerto Rico.

CUBANS GIVE A BALL.

Cosmopolitan Club Honors Norwegian Naval Officers.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 5.—The Cosmopolitan Club gave an elaborate ball this evening in honor of the officers of the Norwegian warship Ellida. The clubhouse was beautifully decorated with the flags of all nations.

The Norwegian Captain, in response to a toast to "The Vikings," compared the achievements of Admiral Sampson's fleet to ancient Scandinavian marine warfare.

The officers expressed themselves as delighted with the Americanized Santiago.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE BATTLE.

The Chun Ngoi San Po Says the French Were Attacked and Routed Nov. 10-11, Losing Thirty Men.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 5.—The Chinese story of the battle between the French troops and natives in the Province of Qwang Tung, briefly noticed in cable dispatches, is given in The Hongkong Press in the shape of a translation from the Chun Ngoi San Po.

The native paper says it has received news from its Canton correspondent that a battle took place on the Chinese side on Nov. 10 and 11. The French were moving forward, seemingly on a reconnoissance, when the natives were encountered. The latter, on sighting the French, at once moved forward and gave battle. The French were obliged to retire, and, seeing their advantage, the natives continued to press forward, with the result that the French fled, routed by the Chinese, who pursued them for a great distance. The French loss was given as thirty killed. The majority were killed in the action, although some who were left wounded on the field were dispatched by the victorious Chinese. The native loss was not given.

On hearing of the affair the Viceroy of the province dispatched three Chinese gunboats with 1,000 imperial troops under the command of a military officer named Ny Fun-Tin to restore order.

In a fight about a month before this last encounter 100 Chinese were reported to have been killed. Because of this attack, together with the killing of two French officers by Chinese while engaged in surveying, the French shelled the village, took a Chinese warship, and held the Taotan of the district prisoner for some time. Soon after that Marshal Su arrived at Kwang Chow Bay bearing orders to uphold the Chinese rights. It is understood the battle of Nov. 10 and 11 resulted from action taken by the Chinese Marshal's obedience to his instructions.

THE OPEN DOOR AGREEMENT.

Secretary Wilson Emphasizes Its Great Commercial Significance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Wilson, in an interview to-day, emphasized the great commercial significance of the "open door" agreement of the powers respecting China. He said that but for this action the United States would have been shut out from trade advantages in any provinces of which other nations might see fit to take possession.

"Anything produced in the United States," he continued, "will now permanently find its way into all parts of the Celestial Empire. Our trade relations there in the future are secured. Not of the least importance is the fact that the permanency of the cotton market in China is assured. The trade in cotton goods has been very heavy in Manchuria and other northern provinces. Our interests generally, our dairy, poultry, and other products from the farms of the United States, now have assurance of permanent markets in all the provinces throughout the Chinese Empire where such things are in demand. That demand is growing, and will continue to grow.

"The work of Secretary Hay in this regard supplements and complements the work of our army and navy. A year ago no nation would have listened to a proposition of this kind, but the whole world listens to the United States now. The 'White Man's Burden' came with the islands. Secretary Hay's work brings the reward for lifting the burden. Some idea of the vastness of the interests involved may be gained from the fact that while ten years ago our exports from the Pacific Coast to all countries were $26,000,000, and five years ago $42,000,000, the aggregate was $73,000,000 a year ago."

BRITISH STEAMER SINKS.

The Ibex Strikes a Rock Off Guernsey —All Passengers Rescued, but One Sailor Drowns.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Great Western Line mail steamer Ibex struck on Black Rock, off St. Sampson's, Island of Guernsey, at 6 o'clock this morning, and sank. The crash awoke the passengers, numbering thirty-two, who, rushing on deck, found the vessel slowly sinking. The boats were launched within ten minutes after the steamer struck, and there was no panic. All the passengers were saved, but one sailor was drowned.

All on board the Ibex behaved with the greatest courage, and the Captain was the last to leave the ship. She left Weymouth for Guernsey last night.

The Ibex is one of the newest steel vessels in the service of the Great Western Railway Company betwen Weymouth and Jersey and Guernsey. The route from Weymouth is the most direct to the Channel Islands, and is patronized during the Summer months by a large proportion of travelers to points in those islands.

The vessel was built at West Hartlepool, England, in 1895. She is 296 feet long by 39 feet 1 inch in breadth, and registers 1,519 tons.

Crippled Tank Steamer Reaches Port.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 5.—The Danish tank steamer Borneo, Capt. Schack, twenty-one days from Blyth, England, for Philadelphia, has arrived here with boilers disabled. She was drifting helplessly north for eight days, and was carried half way up the Labrador coast, being in great danger of driving ashore. Eventually temporary repairs were effected, which enabled her to reach this port, where the boilers are being overhauled.

Colombia to Abolish Monopolies.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 27.—The Government is doing away with monopolies. The cigarette monopoly ends March 31, and the match monopoly May 13, 1900. It is announced that a reliable British concern has offered £900,000 for the Sabena Railroad.

London Short of Meat.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Owing to the withdrawal of the transatlantic liners for use as transports and the consequent non-arrival of American meat, the butchers here have the utmost difficulty in procuring supplies and are advancing prices 2d. to 3d. per pound.

AGAINST TILDEN'S NEPHEWS.

Referee to Pass on Claims of Creditors of Relatives Who Upset His Will.

Lawrence Godkin was yesterday appointed by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, as referee to pass on certain claims against George H. Tilden and Samuel J. Tilden, nephews of the late Samuel J. Tilden, who upset the provisions in the will of their uncle disposing of the residue of his estate, amounting to about $3,000,000, for the establishment of a public library. For each of the nephews $55,000 was deposited with the City Chamberlain as a result of the litigation. The referee is also directed to pass on the dower rights of the wives of the two nephews.

The ages of the different persons interested are given. George H. Tilden is forty-seven; his wife, Emily, forty-six; Samuel J. Tilden, forty-five, and his wife, Augusta, thirty-six years old.

William A. Whittlesey and Edward T. Slocum of Pittsfield, Mass., claim the whole of the fund due George Mc as trustees under an assignment from him. Edward T. Slocum also claims the fund to the extent of $40,651, being the amount of a judgment assigned him by Samuel J. Tilden, recovered in a litigation between the two nephews.

Samuel's fund is claimed by the National Hudson River Bank of Hudson, under an assignment given to secure a number of notes.

There are a number of judgments against both the nephews by different persons, and their counsel claim a lien of $2,610 in each fund. A further lien in each fund is claimed on mortgages given by them to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, of $10,000 against each fund.

SAVED BY A HUMAN LIFELINE.

Three Girl Skaters Rescued from Patchogue Pond, One of Them Aiding in the Work.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 5.—Three girls were saved from death in Patchogue Pond last night by the action of several young men and the coolness of one of the girls. The pond was crowded with skaters. One part of it had been gone over by the ice cutters, and had but a thin covering of ice. At the other end of the pond the ice was firm and from six to eight inches thick.

Agnes and Nellie Grundy and Minnie Hiddink left the crowd in order to enjoy the open ice away from other skaters and went dangerously near the thin portion of the ice. They skated about for some time, becoming bolder when they found that the ice held them. While they skated separately everything went well, but they finally joined hands and skated three abreast. This brought their combined weight upon a small section of the weak ice, and they went through. Their screams as they went down drew the attention of the crowd, and there was a rush to the rescue, which threatened to involve many in danger upon the weak ice.

The cooler ones shouted a warning in time and the crowd drew back. The men then formed a human life line. Henry Homan headed it, with William Sillman second. Homan lay down flat and Sillman took hold of his heels. Others lined up behind, and the two leaders were pushed out upon the ice. Homan let the line advance until the ice began to weaken and he was almost submerged, as the ice bent beneath his weight. Sillman was also in the water, which overflowed the sagging ice.

Homan had the three girls to rescue, and could take out but one at a time. Agnes Grundy simplified matters. She remained cool and floated, at the same time taking hold of her sister and buoying her up. The Hiddink girl could not swim, and by the time Homan reached the water she had gone down twice and was unconscious. Homan managed to get hold of her dress and draw her upon the ice. Then he shouted for the line to be drawn in, and it went slowly back. Agnes Grundy took hold of the Hiddink girl's dress, and she and her sister were also drawn in until a point was reached where the ice was strong enough for Miss Hiddink to be lifted out. Miss Hiddink was dragged out, and then the line, with Homan and Sillman still at its forward end, was pushed out again. Agnes Grundy passed her sister to Homan and then held on to the edge of the ice until her sister was safe, when she also was lifted out. She was almost unconscious.

While the human life line was at work, others had hurried to the nearest houses and obtained blankets and wraps and had prepared the households to care for the chilled girls and their two rescuers. All five were ice-clad when they were carried to shelter, but prompt treatment seems to have warded off all ill effects.

VIRGINIA WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

Taken from the Station House at Newport News, Tied to a Tree, and Shot to Death.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 5.—W. W. Watt, a white man, was taken from the station house by a mob early this morning and shot to death for assaulting Mrs. T. M. Simpson, wife of an employe of the shipyard.

The crime that invoked mob violence was peculiarly atrocious. The victim was the benefactress of her assailant, having fed him, although a stranger, when he first appeared begging for charity three weeks ago, after reaching here penniless from Lynchburg, where his father is a policeman. Watt was twenty-eight years of age, and unmarried, a professional gambler, and of a respectable family with extensive relationship throughout the State.

Yesterday afternoon he visited the house of Mrs. Thomas M. Simpson, who had befriended him when he was in destitute circumstances, telling her he was about to leave the city, and stating that he desired to thank her before going away.

Watts had made a 'stake" at his calling during his sojourn here, and Mrs. Simpson failed to recognize in the well-dressed man the mendicant upon whom she had bestowed alms three weeks before. She conversed with him for a few minutes at the door, and then retired into the hallway. He followed, seized her by the throat, forced her into the sitting room, and overpowered her after a desperate struggle.

Watts was captured on board the special train of C. P. Huntington as it was leaving the city for Richmond yesterday afternoon, and lodged in jail. Three masked men entered the station house at 4 o'clock this morning, and with pistols in their hands forced the jailor to surrender the keys. Four companions received Watts when he was carried out and hurried him away, first to the house of Mrs. Simpson, who identified him, and then to the outskirts of the city, where a mob of several hundred men was congregated. He was bound by the wrists to a sapling and his body riddled with bullets. It was the intention of the mob to hang him, but the only rope with which the party was provided proved too short to go over any convenient limb.

The rope with which the body of the victim was bound was cut up and distributed among the onlookers.

The identity of the lynchers is a mystery, and there is little prospect of any one connected with the affair being detected. The police are making the usual inquiries into the case.

HOW A WOMAN KEPT A SECRET.

Miss Coe Became Mrs. Spence a Year Ago, but Gave Way Wednesday.

Mrs. Harry M. Spence of Brooklyn has disproved the popular belief that a woman cannot keep a secret. Mrs. Spence kept a secret so well that although she became Mrs. Spence a year ago, she was still known as Miss Lucie Maude Coe even to her mother up to a day or two ago.

Mr. Spence is a lawyer, and lives at 342 Madison Street, Brooklyn. Miss Coe, now Mrs. Spence, is the daughter of Mrs. D. W. Coe of 111 Van Buren Street. Both are actively identified with St. George's Episcopal Church, in Marcy Avenue. Mr. Spence being a member of the choir and Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Spence is prominent in local amateur dramatic circles.

The couple were married in Jersey City on Jan. 24 last by the Rev. C. K. Warren, an old friend of the Coe family. The marriage was kept a secret until last Wednesday, when it was decided to make it known. The bride's father died less than a year before the time of the marriage, and this is given as the reason for the fact of keeping the wedding quiet.

Steerage Rate on German Liners.

HAMBURG, Jan. 5.—The rate for steerage passengers from Hamburg to New York on the German liners has been fixed at 160 marks.

American Countess Gets a Divorce.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Countess von Landsberg, formerly Miss Hellberger of Fort Wayne, Ind., has secured a divorce at Munich.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This Saturday will be the gayest for three weeks past. After the Christmas rush began Saturday fell from its former high place as a day for entertaining, and the last two Saturdays were spent out of town by the major portion of New York society, as they preceded double holidays. To-day Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give a large afternoon reception for Miss Crocker; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Murray will give dinners; there will be a coming-out reception at Mrs. O'Conor's; Mrs. Glover C. Arnold of 113 East Thirtieth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Emily Arnold, and Mrs. Bayard Dominick will give a card party. Mrs. Sands's dancing class will meet at Delmonico's this evening. The opera matinée, where "The Flying Dutchman" will be sung, will draw a large and representative house, and there are to be many dinners this evening.

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The Miss Crocker who will make her formal début at the reception to be given her by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid this afternoon, is Miss Mary Crocker, a niece of Mrs. Reid, and a sister of Mr. George Crocker, who married Mrs. Rutherford. She is an orphan and has lately come into a very large fortune. She is spending the Winter with Mrs. Reid, who will give a small dance for her on Jan. 12.

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Mrs. George Crocker will give a dinner dance, which may develop into a ball, at her new Fifth Avenue residence on or about Feb. 10. The date of Mrs. Mills's dinner dance, which has been announced as Jan. 15, has not yet been definitely decided upon. There are numberless rumors regarding this or that dance or ball to be given in certain private houses, but, for the most part, these are the results of guesses, and are put forth by young people fond of being entertained with whom "the wish is father to the thought."

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Miss Susan Strong and Herr Bertram of the Metropolitan company will be the artists at the next Bagby musical morning in the Astoria ballroom on Monday. The Kaltenborn String Orchestra, which played at the last morning, will again appear. The remaining musicales in Mr. Bagby's second series will be on the mornings of Jan. 15, 22, and 29.

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There was quite a reception yesterday afternoon at the Kneedler Art Galleries, where many well-known men and women assembled in response to cards of invitation from M. Theobald Chartran, the well-known French artist, for a private view of his new painting of Siegfried, of the signing of the peace protocol with Spain, at Washington, and several new portraits, notably one of Mrs. Jules S. Bache. M. and Mme. Chartran were present to receive their guests, and among those who called were Mme. Calvé, M. Plançon, Mme. Grau, Mr. and Mrs. de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Bache, and Mr. and Mrs. Frick. A critical notice of the display will be found in another column.

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The steamers which go out to-day will take comparatively few passengers. There is no Cunarder sailing. The Germanic of the White Star Line, which goes out to-day, will be the last departure of this line until the Oceanic sails on Jan. 24. Booked to sail on the Germanic, among others, are James P. Armitage, Miss Becket, Mrs. A. L. Black, Mr. Tracey Dowes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brey, Mrs. C. Poer French, Edward C. Mayhew, the Rev. J. P. Smith and Mrs. Smith, D. C. Spruance of Wilmington, Del.; J. H. Tuckerman of Boston, and R. S. Waldron. Mr. George Winfield Scott and Dr. Witherspoon are booked to sail on the Phoenicia for Hamburg direct to-day. The next notable flight of society Europeward will be on the Columbia, which sails on Tuesday next.

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The Mr. George H. Penniman, who received some public notice yesterday through having chartered a special train on the Southern Railway, which made a phenomenal run from Salisbury, N. C., where Mr. Penniman had gotten off the limited train by mistake, and which overtook the limited at Atlanta, is the father of the first Mrs. E. D. Morgan. His second daughter, Miss Pauline Penniman, who married Mr. Robert C. Lewis, lives with him at 1,071 Fifth Avenue, this city. Mr. Penniman is a member of the University, St. Nicholas, and New York Yacht Clubs of this city, and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and is a man of wealth.

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The Mrs. Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens who figured so prominently as a witness in the remarkable suit brought by a Miss Howe for services as companion to a Mrs. Skinner, is Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, formerly Miss Bettina White, a daughter of Dr. Octavius White. Her mother was Miss Chanler, a niece of the late John Jacob Astor. It was rather amusing to people at all familiar with New York's social history to learn through sensational newspapers that Mrs. Stevens's claims to social position were chiefly through her being a descendant of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. That Miss Howe or Mrs. Skinner are prominent members of the "Four Hundred" and that the suit has "stirred society to its centre."

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The second of the subscription dances for girls not yet out, organized by Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Henry F. Morris, Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, took place at the Metropolitan Club Annex last evening. Dinners were given before the dance by the patronesses, the dinners being generally of twelve to fifteen covers each. After these dinners the young guests were taken by their respective hosts to the dance in Nelle W. Hard, Frances C. Jones, Katherine G. Pratt, Helen W. Stevens Marie de Neufville, Mollie C. Lefferts, Edith Greenough, Eleanor Morris, Helen Sturgis, Jane Lewis, Alice de Golcouria, Lena and Julia Fanshawe, Cornelia Davis, Matilde Leverick, Helena Ely, Helen Olyphant, and Eleanor Skayne.

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Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff of 21 West Twenty-first Street gave a small dinner last evening, to which only relatives and immediate friends were bidden. The dinner was given for Mrs. Henry Gribble, a sister of Col. Wagstaff, who is about to sail for Europe. She will spend the Winter in Naples, and from there will return to Shanghai, China, where Mr. Gribble is in business.

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Mrs. William C. Gulliver, who was Miss Louisa Green, gave a dance last night at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Louisa Walker Gulliver. There were some two hundred guests. A cotillion was danced, led by Mr. Alexander Hadden, with Miss Gulliver. There were two favor figures, the favors being wands with butterflies on the ends, small burned-wood boxes, and artificial flowers. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, and Miss Gallaudet assisted Mrs. and Miss Gulliver in receiving. Among the guests were the Misess Katherine Dodge, May Sands, Alice Babcock, the Misses Barnes, Miss Elsie Barker, Miss Louise Robinson, Miss Edith Morton, Miss Edna Loew, the Misses Clark, Nathalie Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Clark, (Miss Alexandre,) and the Messrs. Charles A. Munn, Murray Dodge, E. B. Loew, Hoppin, the Messrs. Barnes and Lawrence Gillespie, John Tallmadge, John Prentice, Frederic Juilliard, Lawrence Atterbury, and the Messrs. Batcheller.

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The second meeting of Mrs. Snedeker's dancing class took place in the small ballroom at Sherry's last evening. These meetings of these small dancing classes have now become an almost daily feature of the season, and it is no longer necessary to print the details of the meetings or the list of the dancers at them. Save in those cases where the young men and women who compose their membership are kept away by illness, or possibly some other diversion more agreeable to them, the same people who dance at the first meetings of these classes are present at the other meetings the season through.

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James W. Paul has presented to Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, all the balustrades and appointments that were made for his entertainment there last week, with the restriction, however, that they be not again used this Winter for a ball. These accessories were made to fill out the requirements necessary to convert the ballroom into the Italian garden, described at the time, and are of a far more substantial character than most of the scenery at the Academy of Music. They consist of a double terrace, with two rows of quite ornamental balustrade, and a balcony. They will be quite an acquisition to the hall, and doubtless will next year, after the period of restriction is past, figure at most of the functions given there.

Miss Kane's Debut.

Mrs. John P. Kane of 118 West Seventy-ninth Street will give a reception this afternoon, to introduce Miss Agatha Elizabeth Kane. With Mrs. and Miss Kane will receive Miss Adams, Miss Eileen Adams, Miss Kane, Miss Marie O'Donohue, Miss Florence Walker, Miss Helen Reilly, Miss Broster, Miss Mamie O'Donohue, and Miss Winifred Farrell of Albany.

A Double Engagement.

The engagements are announced of Miss Lillie Lewisohn, eldest unmarried daughter of Mr. Leonard Lewisohn of 14 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Mr. Albert Lewisohn, a half-brother of Mr. Leonard Lewisohn, and consequently Miss Lewisohn's half-uncle, and of the younger Miss Lewisohn and Mr. Henry of London.

A KNICKERBOCKER DANCE.

The first of the Knickerbocker dances, otherwise known as Mrs. Coe's class, was held last evening in the large ballroom at Delmonico's. The guests were received by Mrs. Coe, who wore a costume of white crêpe de chine, with insertions and waist of French point, spangled in silver, and diamonds and opals; Miss Helen Gould and Mesdames Wendell Phillips, John Van Nostrand, R. B. Leake, J. F. Secor, Jr., Manning K. Eyre, J. W. Wentz, and E. L. Marston. The Committee of Honor are Messrs. F. H. Hurd, Frank J. Gould, Fred Parmly, Hubert E. Rogers, Le Roy Brewster, William H. Wingate, and the Misses Florence Fyles, Sarah De F. Edwards, Margaret Alden Lawrence, Persall Grace Jenkins, Ruby Tatum, and L. B. Nichols. There was no cotillion. It being a holiday dance, the decorations were of a holiday nature. The decorations of the table at which the Committee of Honor sat were large artificial snowballs with sprays of holly attached. At other tables there were sleds, hats, and small bonbon boxes in French designs filled with salted almonds, &c. At the patronesses' table the guest cards were decorated with wishbones. Among those present, in addition to the patronesses, were the Misses Grace Hodgson, Grace Quinby, Edith Slayback, Martin, F. E. Brown, Virginia Randall, Jean Brown, C. M. Brown, Hayes, Ray Russell, M. K. Danforth, Burnett, Hadley, Taggart, Helen Hammond, Helen Richards, Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Macmillan, and the Messrs. Alfred Fisher, Pupke, Reid, Richards, Seybel, M. A. Stone, Lester Wallace, Edson Adams, J. W. Shepard, Walter D. Lindsay, J. T. Gillespie, Conger, Albert Van Orden, Kingley, Middlebrook, J. R. Crawford, O'Connor, Hardenburg, L. F. H. Schaufler, and others. The next of this series of dances will take place on Jan. 25, and there will be others on Feb. 13 and March 8, and probably an Easter dance. The card room proved an attractive feature at last night's affair.

THEIR FIFTIETH WEDDING DAY.

Ex-Sheriff Cooper Still Active and Never Wears an Overcoat.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 5.—Ex-Sheriff and Mrs. George W. Cooper of this village celebrated yesterday at the home of their son-in-law, County Clerk William R. Duvall, the golden anniversary of their wedding with a dinner and a reception. Mr. Cooper has been President of the Suffolk County National Bank since its organization in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were married at Sharpers Hill, Jamesport, Thursday evening, Jan. 3, 1850. The ceremony was performed by the late Rev. James T. Hamlin.

Although well past the three-score-and-ten mark, Mr. Cooper is still one of the most vigorous men in the county. He is about the village streets daily, and never wears an overcoat. His faculties are as keen as ever, and it is said of him that he can do more figuring in his head in a given time than the ordinary man does with a pencil and paper.

Golden Wedding Celebrated.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fox of Washington Street, Jamaica, celebrated on Thursday the golden anniversary of their wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Fox were married in Ireland, but have lived in Jamaica since two years after their wedding. Many gifts were bestowed upon the venerable couple and they received the congratulations of their many friends.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Henry Camp.

Major Henry Camp, the evangelist, died on Thursday at the Hudson Street Hospital. On New Year's eve he started from the Mariners' Temple to hear the chimes of Trinity. On the way down Park Row he was seized with apoplexy, and was taken to the hospital. His body was removed from there to the Mariners' Temple, where funeral services, at which his daughter and daughter-in-law were present, were held yesterday. The body was taken to Youngstown, Ohio, for burial.

Major Camp was born in Youngstown sixty-five years ago. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the ranks as a volunteer, and by gallant service throughout the rebellion he rose to the rank of Major. In the West he was noted for his evangelical work, which he had carried on for twenty-five years. He had been the chief evangelist in the Tabernacle at Detroit for four or five years. He arrived in this city a few months ago, and had since preacher every night at the Mariners' Temple. During the daytime he interested himself in lodging house work. He leaves a wife, daughter, and three sons, one of whom is at present with the army in the Philippines.

Louis W. Gorham.

Louis W. Gorham, a member of the New York Coffee Exchange, where for fifteen years he had represented Henry Clews & Co., died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital after an operation for hernia. Mr. Gorham was in his seventy-second year. He was born near Bridgeport, Conn., and when a mere boy came to this city, and was employed as an office boy, and later as a clerk by several firms. He helped to found the mercantile house in Front Street of Browns & Gorham, which imported and dealt largely in fruits and raisins, and was one of the most important firms for these articles in the United States. At one time the firm cornered the raisin market and made a large sum of money. Mr. Gorham became the representative of Henry Clews & Co. when the firm dissolved in 1884. His popularity on the Exchange was general, and he was one of its Governors for several terms. Mr. Gorham, who was a widower, lodged at 24 West Sixty-eighth Street. For many years he was a Vestryman of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. His body was taken to Bridgeport last evening, where he had relatives. Funeral services will be held there this afternoon.

Touro Robertson.

Touro Robertson, Vice President of the American Bank Note Company of 87 Trinity Place, died suddenly of heart disease at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, 21 East Fifty-sixth Street. The deceased was one of the best known printing authorities in the country and a pioneer in the bank-note business. He was born March 7, 1841, in Philadelphia, of a distinguished family. His father, Col. William Robertson, was aide de camp on Gen. Jackson's staff at the battle of New Orleans.

Young Robertson was educated at a Philadelphia private school. Upon the death of his father he came to New York at the age of seventeen years, and engaged in the printing business. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Twelfth New York Volunteers, but saw no active service, and remained in the army but a short time. In 1863 he entered the service of the Continental Bank Note Company and remained with it until its consolidation with the American Bank Note Company in 1878.

He invented the first steel plate printing press ever used, and is also the inventor of a long list of minor mechanical contrivances used in the manufacture and printing of bank note paper.

He married Miss Lucilda Sandford of this city, who survives him, together with their son and daughter, William and Jessie Robertson. The son is connected with the American Bank Note Company. The deceased was a member of the New York Athletic, Marine and Field, and Century Clubs. He was an active member of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was a large contributor to charities. Funeral services will be held from the residence on Monday at 10 A. M. The interment will be in the family vault in the Old Laurel Hill Cemetery near Philadelphia.

Samuel W. Milbank.

Samuel W. Milbank died early yesterday morning of pneumonia at his residence, 33 East Thirty-eighth Street. He had been ill since last Saturday, this being his first spell of sickness in more than twenty years. He was generally known as a merchant, having his office at 11 Pine Street, but he was not actually identified with any occupation, being a man of independent means. He was born sixty-three years ago in Twenty-fourth Street in this city, his father being a well-known brewer. Mr. Milbank got his education in various private schools in the city, and, although he had a predilection for the law, he never prepared for the bar. By judicious investment he constantly increased his already large fortune. Owing to his exceptional qualifications for such work, he was frequently chosen by Supreme Court Judges as receiver for large concerns, and his time was largely taken up with the settlement of such affairs.

Among the concerns whose affairs he took charge of during recent years were the Bixby Blacking Company and the Mutual Benefit Life Association. He was never married. Mr. Milbank was a member of the Down-Town Association, the Union, Manhattan, Racquet, and Whist Clubs.

Funeral services will be held from the residence to-morrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

LU

SCHOOL BOARD'S DEFENSE

President Little's Reply to the Controller's Serious Charges.

SAYS MR. COLER IS MISTAKEN

Auditor Cook Flouts the Idea of Conspiracy and Says Gross Injustice Is Done Him.

The controversy between Controller Coler and officials of the Board of Education as to the proper way in which the pay rolls of the public school teachers should be made out was continued yesterday with unabated vigor. The Controller left town to deliver an address in Boston, and it was said that he would not return to his office until Monday. His absence, however, did not interfere in the least with the progress of the fight that is being waged over the salary question. In the course of the day two long statements were issued in reply to his most recent criticism of the manner in which the Department of Education does business. One of these statements was from Joseph J. Little, President of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, and was addressed to the Mayor. The other was from Auditor Henry R. M. Cook of the Board of Education, and was intended for the public.

President Little says that, in view of Controller Coler's published statements, he deems it due to the Mayor, to the Board of Education, and particularly to the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, to make a plain statement of the facts. He then says that the School Board felt justified in adopting its schedule of May 17, equalizing salaries, and on May 22 called Mr. Coler's attention to its action, suggesting that the School Board be permitted to pay the teachers' salaries, as provided by that schedule, out of its salary account without addition to the amount already appropriated. In his reply of May 31 Controller Coler said: "I fully agree with you that, under the circumstances, it would be better to defer issuing revenue bonds to provide for the amounts required until such amounts can be ascertained with a reasonable degree of accuracy." On this basis the whole amount of the teachers' salaries, including the Ahearn law increases, were paid for June, July, August, and September out of the original appropriation by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. No intimation, Mr. Little says, was received from the Controller's office that this was not entirely proper or in accordance with Mr. Coler's views, as expressed in his letter of May 31.

Mr. Little then refers to the compromise agreement between him and the Controller whereby the pay rolls for October and November were made up on the basis of the old schedule, reserving all rights of the teachers for further consideration. He adds:

"The December pay rolls were also made up in similar form as had been the previous pay rolls, and it is these latter pay rolls—both supplementary and for the month of December—that the Controller refuses to honor, although we have given every assurance which we think should be required that not a single dollar of the bond issue will be used for any purpose other than the paying of the mandatory salaries required by the Ahearn act. We have asked for and received $58,000 less than might have been demanded and required under the decision of the Supreme Court, and we are nearly $60,000 within the appropriation for teachers' salaries.

"He has not, so far as I know, alleged any inaccuracies in any of the pay rolls submitted to him, but simply that each teacher's account does not show the particular amount due from the one fund and due from the other, which would appear to be of no consequence, provided that, in the aggregate, we are to use no more than we are entitled to under the law."

"I regret," says Auditor Cook in his statement, "that the Controller has seen fit to unjustly criticise me.

"In the first place, it is quite clear that the Controller has confused the Board of Education, of which I am an officer, with the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, of which I am not an officer.

"If the Controller had been fully aware of the facts, I do not think he would have desired to cast reflections upon me. The Controller may feel disappointed that the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx repudiated his request, as communicated on his behalf by myself to said School Board, but he is doing me a gross injustice to charge incompetency, because a body over whose actions I have no control refuses to comply with his wishes. If the Controller, the chief fiscal officer of the city, cannot compel the School Board to do his bidding, why attempt to cast reflections on myself, practically his secretary in the matter, because of the declination on the part of the School Board? Such an attempt bears it own condemnation."

Auditor Cook continues:

"I can hardly believe that the Controller can have suggested such things as conspiracy. Personally, I am unaware of the existence of anything of the kind, nor do I believe that such things exist. I want to say right here that I am not the kind of man to lend myself to a conspiracy. I therefore emphatically deny on behalf of the auditing department of the Board of Education such a suggestion.

"The Controller appears to be under the impression that pay rolls of teachers are prepared in my office. This is not the case."

An express wagon yesterday carried books and acounts from the Board of Education building to the offices of the Commissioners of Accounts, where at noon a large force of examiners and expert accountants began work upon them. It is said that at least 80,000 computations must be made.

TEACHERS' SALARY SCHEDULE.

Association's Committee Preparing a Formula of Increases to be Presented to the Legislature.

Nine of the twelve members of the Teachers' Interest Committee of the Teachers' Association met at the College of the City of New York yesterday afternoon to consider a salary schedule to be presented to the Legislature after it had been approved by the Teachers' Associations of the sister boroughs. The members of the committee who met yesterday, six of them being women, represented all branches of teaching departments in the city, and were unanimous in agreeing upon a schedule.

There will be another meeting at Public School No. 1, in Henry Street, at the close of school hours this afternoon, when delegates from the other boroughs will consider the schedule.

Dr. William L. Ettinger, the President of the New York association, said after the meeting that as the schedule was only in tentative shape, he would not say what its precise terms were, but it provides for an annual increase and fills in the gaps between the minima of the Ahearn law, which provides that teachers in the first year shall receive not less than $600, but provides for no further increase until they have served ten years, when they shall receive not less than $900.

Dr. Ettinger presented to the meeting a report of his visit to Controller Coler Thursday and its outcome, and told them that ninety clerks working night and day and Sundays in three shifts of eight hours each are making up the December pay rolls, and it is hoped to have them ready by Jan. 15, if not sooner.

Justice Hirschberg's Appointment.

Justice Michael H. Hirschberg will take his seat as a Justice in the Appellate Division Monday, having accepted the appointment to the place left vacant by Justice Edgar M. Cullen's appointment to the Court of Appeals. The appointment of Justice Hirschberg leaves Orange and Rockland Counties without a resident Justice.

Mayor Van Wyck's Appointment.

Thomas Gilleran, a lawyer of 51 Chambers Street, was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday a member of the Municipal Statistical Commission. Mr. Gilleran lives at the Catholic Club, and is a member of the Bar Association.

Commissioner Shea's Appointments.

Bridge Commissioner Shea yesterday announced that he had appointed Robert R. Cromwell and Henry A. Chicatte as assistant engineers in the Department of Bridges, at salaries of $2,000 a year each.

Increased Pay for City Employe.

The salary of James Farrell, confidential Inspector in the Department of Buildings, has been increased from $1,100 to $1,500 a year.

HAVANA'S BISHOP-NOMINATE.

The Rev. Father Sbarretti's Views About Religious Affairs in Cuba.

The Rev. Father Sbarretti, Bishop-nominate of Havana, is spending the time until the arrival of his brief from Rome acquainting himself with the personal records of priests in this and other dioceses, whom it may be desirable to ask to go to Cuba to take the places of Spanish priests who may desire to return home. He will be consecrated in the Church of St. Aloysius, Washington, as soon as the brief arrives, probably at the end of this month.

"I shall go to Cuba," he said yesterday, "for the good of the religion I profess and for the salvation of souls. I shall leave for Havana as soon after my consecration as possible. I know very little about Cuba, and speak the Spanish language imperfectly. I understand that most of the people there are members of our church. I have confidence in the ultimate settlement of things in a wise way. I am a personal friend of Gov. Gen. Wood, and I have seen him quite often in Washington before and since the war. Just before he returned to Cuba this last time I paid my respects to him in my new capacity. I anticipate his co-operation and wise protection in the fair settlement of all questions. There are many of these, and much must be done before the church in Cuba will be upon an American basis of voluntary support. Many matters of civil law must be settled. I shall labor always to avoid friction. I go on a mission of peace. I shall try to visit every parish in my diocese, which includes all provinces on the island except Santiago and Puerto Principe.

"Concerning Protestant openings or efforts in Cuba I can say nothing. To be quite frank, I do not know much about either Catholic or Protestant conditions there. I am confident, though, that much that has been laid at the door of the church is due to civil and other conditions, and that, when these are removed, the church will go on to higher and better triumphs."

The appointment of Father Sbarretti was largely due to his attainments in the field of civil and ecclesiastical law. Protestant mission boards, which are rushing missionaries into the new territorial possessions, are taking no steps in taking up property questions in Cuba and Puerto Rico. But in Manila the question of land rights is being closely watched. An eminent lawyer is now there representing the Protestant organizations. Everybody expects, or professes to expect, that the Government will take up the Manila land question in due time, but if it fails to do so, or if it is likely not to sift the titles to the bottom, Protestant agencies stand ready to act. These agencies say that all they want is fairness; if the friars own their present vast properties by good titles, well and good, but if they cannot exhibit good titles they must be dispossessed.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH RESPONDS.

Members Raise $500 in Five Minutes for Southern College.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, in about five minutes' time, $500 was raised for the aid of Livingston College, in North Carolina. President Mason of the college was present at the prayer meeting in the church, and spoke of the work being done by the institution for the education of the negro. He said that the prejudice against the negro in the South was more against his condition than against his color. He believed that improvement could best be obtained by educating him.

He said that the college was in need of funds, and when he had concluded his remarks Deacon S. V. White arose and suggested that Plymouth Church, which had always been a friend to the negro, subscribe $500 for the college. Mr. White started the subscriptions by giving $50, and in five minutes the amount was raised.

LIBELED SCOW TOWED AWAY.

United States Marshal's Keepers the Victims of Kidnappers.

It was learned yesterday that two keepers placed aboard a libeled scow by United States Marshal Haubert of Brooklyn were kidnapped on Thursday, and, with the scow, taken into New Jersey waters, out of the Marshal's jurisdiction.

During the heavy blow of Monday night a garbage scow being towed out into the ocean by a tug broke away and was driven upon the pier at Coney Island, damaging that structure, and also the scenic railway adjoining it. Libels were sworn out by the owners of the pier and scenic railway for damages against the scow and tug, and these vessels were seized, the scow on the beach at Coney Island and the tug at Erie Basin.

On Thursday morning the scow and the two keepers placed on board disappeared. It appears that early on that morning two tugs steamed up near the scow, made fast to it, and pulled it off the beach, despite the protests of the keepers. The scow, with the keepers aboard, was then towed to Hoboken.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LOSES.

Damages of $650 Awarded a Machinist Forced Out of His Position.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Edward Wunch, a linotype machinist, formerly employed in the composing room of The Evening News, who brought suit several months ago against David Shankland, as President of Typographical Union No. 9 of this city, to recover damages for alleged conspiracy in forcing him out of his position because he refused to take out a card in the Typographical Union, was awarded $650 by a jury in the Supreme Court before Justice Childs this morning. That sum represents his salary of $25 per week for the time he has been idle.

Wunch testified that he was an expert in the use of linotype machines, having learned his trade in the Mergenthaler factory, in Brooklyn. He had been solicited to join Typographical Union No. 9, but had declined because he was a member of the Machinists' Union. He had been unable to obtain work and had been put to considerable expense.

Counsel for Shankland, in opening, said the only question for the jury to consider was whether there was a conspiracy. Justice Childs interrupted him and stated he would rule that a conspiracy had been practically established, and he would also rule that the only question for the jury to consider was one of damages. He charged the jury to that effect.

A motion for a new trial was refused, but a stay for sixty days before entry of judgment was granted. An appeal will probably be taken.

Wunch expresses his intention of suing the other members of the union for damages, and will bring criminal proceedings against them for conspiracy. He will also sue the union to reinstate him in his position.

Dock Board Awards Contracts.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries yesterday awarded four contracts. The contract for building two wooden piers, with appurtenances, at Wallabout Basin was given to Bernard Rolf, whose bid was $56,883. For paving in the rear of the bulkhead at Wallabout Basin the contract was given to the Asphalt Construction Company, which bid $11,125. For repaving, and building a platform at the foot of Railroad Avenue, Hudson River, the contract was awarded to John Gillies & Co. for $2,018. For dredging in the North River from the Battery to the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street the contract was given to Henry Dubois, Sons & Co.

Medical Delegates to Paris Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President has designated the following officials to represent the United States Government at the International Medical Congress which meets in Paris in connection with the exposition Aug. 2 next, and to the Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which assembles at the same place Aug. 10: For the army, Surgeon General Sternberg and Surgeon Lagarde; for the navy, Surgeon General Van Reypen; for the Marine Hospital Service, Surgeon General Wyman and Passed Assistant Surgeon Rosenau.

Gonic Post Office and Store Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 5.—The Post Office at Gonic, which was in the grocery store of Nelson Gauthier, was burned out to-day. The contents of the Post Office were destroyed, together with Gauthier's stock. The goods of M. I. Drew, general merchandise, in an adjoining building, were damaged. The cause of the fire is not known. The loss is several thousand dollars.

Boiler Explodes in a Schoolhouse.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to The News says the entire inside of the new addition to the Normal School at Geneseo was wrecked at 3 o'clock this morning by the explosion of a boiler which had been allowed to run dry. The damage will reach $8,000 or $10,000.

ACCIDENT IN HOMESTEAD WORKS

One Man Killed and Three Others Injured in Rolling Mill.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—August Berger was killed and three other men were injured in an accident at the Homestead Steel Works last night. Two of those injured will die.

The men were changing the rolls in the twenty-eight-inch mill when the chain with which they raised the rolls into place broke, letting the heavy mass of iron down on them. Berger was caught almost directly under the falling roll and his body was crushed almost to a pulp.

PLANT HEIRS NOT IN THE DEAL.

Denied that They Are Interested in Two Big Corporations.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5.—Lynde Harrison, on his return from New York today, gave out the following statement concerning the two multi-million corporations, of whose formation notice was given out on Tuesday last:

"A statement that has been given much currency, intimating that the Plant estate or the Plant heirs were interested in the Ontario and Lake Superior and the War Eagle Companies, is entirely incorrect. The Plant estate and the Plant heirs had nothing to do with those companies, either directly or indirectly. A large majority of the stock in both companies is held by Philadelphia capitalists."

RUN ON A NEW JERSEY BANK.

Union County Institution at Rahway Pays Many Depositors.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 5.—A run on the Union County Bank of this city was inaugurated yesterday, and to-day the bank was kept busy paying out money, mostly to small depositors. The bank was kept open until nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon, and paid every demand presented. Cashier Allerwood declared that there was money enough to pay all who might call to-morrow.

The run is supposed to have been brought about by the fact that Deputy State Bank Examiners L. R. Vredenburgh of Somerville and Thomas F. Chambers of Trenton have been here for two days examining the bank. They declare that their examination so far shows the bank to be in good condition. They say that the examination is a regular one made in the usual course of business, and that it was not ordered because of any suspicions that the bank was not sound.

WRECK OF THE CHICAGO SOLD.

The Sunken Pennsylvania Ferryboat Knocked Down for $3,900.

The wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Chicago, which was sunk in a collision with the steamer City of Augusta on Oct. 31 last, was sold at auction yesterday afternoon at the auction rooms of Burdett & Dennis at 29 Burling Slip.

About fifty men assembled at the auction rooms. The bidding began with $50, and the next moment a man bid $1,000. The bids were raised rapidly to $3,500, until $3,500 was reached, after which there was a pause. Then they dragged along by raises of $100, and stopped at $3,900, bid by Jeremiah J. Mahoney, a dealer in metal and ship rigging at 23 South Street. Nobody offered more, and the boat was knocked down to him. His rival bidders agreed that he had got a bargain, and cheered him.

Mr. Mahoney said he had not decided what he would do with the wreck. The machinery, he said, he thought he would use for another boat, and as for the hull, he would find some use for it.

RESTITUTION AFTER DEATH.

Baltimore Woman Gets Back $752 Lost More Than a Year Ago.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Mrs. William H. Gootee of this city was made happy this week by the return to her of $752 which she lost on Nov. 30, 1898. On the afternoon of that day Mrs. Gootee went to the Tax Office in the City Hall, taking with her a package containing $752, which she intended to deposit in bank. Soon after leaving the Tax Office she missed the package. She advertised her loss, offering a liberal reward, but aside from a postal card asking that a description of the bills contained in the package be advertised she never heard from the missing money.

A few days ago Mrs. Gootee received a visit at her home from a woman attired in mourning. The woman said that the money had been found by her husband, and she supposed that he had returned it, but upon looking over his papers after his death she found that he had not done so. She paid the full amount of the loss in a check.

Saxby's Sanity Questioned.

Frank L. Saxby, the Troy (N. Y.) insurance agent who on Sunday committed an asault on Manager George W. Moore of the Gilsey House, was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Before the Magistrate had an opportunity to pass sentence Saxby became exceedingly violent. He attempted to strike every one within reach, and was with difficulty overpowered. Some pronounced him insane and others said he was shamming, but in order to prevent any mistake the Court adjourned further proceedings in the case until Tuesday. Saxby was committed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue, where his mental condition will be determined.

Tramps Burned in a Barn Fire.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Jan. 5.—A barn on the Fox farm, two miles south of Hamilton, was burned to the ground late last night. Eight tramps were sleeping in the barn. Only six have been found since the fire. Of these John Burgers and Charles Gray are fearfully burned and may die. James Duncan of Chester, Penn., was slightly burned. The names of the missing men are not known.

Woman Saves Her Six Children.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Jan. 5.—The home of Frederick Wessenberg, in Lower Yoder Township, was destroyed by fire last night together with all the contents. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the room in which Mrs. Wessenberg and her eight children were sleeping. Mrs. Wessenberg and her daughter Mollie, aged sixteen years, and son Christ, aged fourteen years, were seriously burned while trying to extinguish the flames and in carrying the other children from the house. The others escaped injury.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER.—For information concerning the civil service examinations apply to the Civil Service Office, Custom House, New York, N. Y.

"NAME UNNECESSARY."—Under the laws of New York if a woman dies leaving no will and a husband and children, one-third of her estate goes to the husband and two-thirds to the children. A husband can be cut off in a will, the same as any one else, if the wife so desires.

F. C. KIP.—All information regarding applications for positions as stenographers in the Post Office may be obtained by addressing the Civil Service Commission in Washington, and stating what you wish to know.

EDWARD ADAMS.—The poker hand, five, six, seven, eight, nine, is higher than the ace, two, three, four, five, the ace merely ranking as a one spot card in the sequence or "straight."

"W. E. T."—There is no law compelling the railroads of this State to issue commutation tickets. They do it to oblige their patrons and as a matter of business policy.

"SCOTCHWOMAN."—The Scottish-American, 33 Rose Street, has a fund for the benefit of the families of Scotch soldiers who are killed in the Transvaal.

To-morrow.—Of Timely Interest will be the special articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, Jan. 7.—"Provisions and the Question of Contraband," by Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, formerly Assistant Secretary of State. Prof. Moore will discuss the question of contraband of war with special reference to the seizure by British vessels of American products on the way to South Africa. "How the British Repeat Blunders," by Capt. Leslie J. Perry of Washington. Capt. Perry shows that the British losses in the battle of New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, were about as great as those suffered by the English forces in all the engagements, thus far, in the present conflict with the Boers in South Africa. The writer draws a parallel between the British methods then and now, and criticises the British disregard of military tactics in hurling men against an unseen enemy. The article possesses especial timeliness because of the anniversary of Jackson's victory. "Evils of Women's Dress," by Roslyn Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock specifies what he regards as some of the evils of women's dress, and tries to prove that women dress for one another instead of for convenience, or for the approval of the men. There will be a number of other notable special articles. Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy of to-morrow's issue.—Adv.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Past Year Not a Good One for Some of the Churches.

THEIR LOSS IN MEMBERSHIP

Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Reformed Church People All Said to Show Decreases.

Last year was not a good one for Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Reformed Church people in New York City. According to their own official records, all of them lost in membership of both churches and Sunday schools. Baptists show an almost uniform loss in every part of the city. It was 845 last year, or 2 1-3 per cent. Presbyterians made a slight gain in Brooklyn, but lost in all other boroughs, their total falling off being 636. In Sunday school membership their loss was not far from 3,000.

Methodists made slight gains in all boroughs, save Manhattan and the Bronx, but lost all here, in both church and Sunday school membership, their net falling off being 760 in the former and 1,750 in the latter. The Reformed Church lost in all boroughs save Queens and Richmond. The net gain in the membership of churches, belonging to the seven religious bodies in New York last year was 9,139.

Sunday schools in these bodies show an actual falling off of 3,390. The Lutherans were the only body that made any considerable gain. Congregationalists went ahead 1,000, but Episcopalians gained only 300. The Episcopal Church gained in church membership in all boroughs, the main part, however, in Manhattan, its total advance being 5,870. Lutherans also gained in all boroughs, their total being 4,600. Congregationalists in Queens lost 101 members and in Manhattan and the Bronx gained 203. Their chief gain was in Brooklyn, amounting to about 1,000.

In financial matters the gain is but $372,000. There was a falling off of $118,000 in the contributions from Episcopal churches on Manhattan Island. Methodist and Congregational churches in Manhattan decreased their gifts a few hundred dollars each. Presbyterians of Manhattan gave $43,000 increase, and Lutherans $30,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 14, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The child Jesus visits Jerusalem.—Luke, ii., 41-52.

GOLDEN TEXT—And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.—Luke, ii., 52.

When Jesus of Nazareth was born in Bethlehem of Judea, "wise men from the East" came to Jerusalem, inquiring: "Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" (Matthew, ii., 1, 2.) This inquiry was not only pertinent, but significant. Its answer involved important considerations. It said that He was not to be born in Rome, the seat of the world's power; nor in Athens, the seat of the world's learning; nor in Corinth, the seat of the world's pleasure; but "in Judea," the seat of God's Law, and the land of His people. The question itself recognized that He was to be "The King of the Jews." The answer also recognized this position. It was also confirmed on the Cross, (Luke, xxiii., 38.) He was thus to be born, and live, and die, not as a Roman, or as a Greek, but as a Jew.

But why a Jew? "What advantage hath the Jew? Much every way," St. Paul says; "chiefly, because that unto them were committed the oracles of God," (Romans, iii., 1, 2.) They had not only the physical and moral laws, common to all mankind resting upon them, but "to them were committed the oracles," the words which God spoke on Mount Sinai, (Acts, vii., 38;) the special and peculiar laws of God, regulating the spiritual relations of man everywhere to his Maker. To no other nation were these laws given. Every other nation received them through the Jews.

So "when the fullness of the time was come" that God should send forth His Son He was not only "made of a woman," but He was "made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law." (Gal. iv., 4, 5.) Thus He not only "took not on Him the nature of angels," but He took not on Him merely the nature of man. "He took on Him" or "laid hold of" (margin), and used for His own purposes of grace—"the seed of Abraham," to whom the law was given. (Heb. ii., 16.) Being thus born a Jew, and not a Gentile, Jesus of Nazareth was under obligation to fulfill all the Law of God as given to Jews—physical, moral, and spiritual—that He might bring the body, soul, and spirit of all men into obedience to God and acceptance with God.

Now this law of God given to "the seed of Abraham," on Mount Sinai, consisted of two parts—one of ceremony, the other of precepts. The ceremonial services were types enforcing the spiritual precepts, and instructing the people to comprehend and rest in them. But the ceremonial services were temporary, and belonged only to the Jews and to those who became Jews; the spiritual precepts were eternal, and rested upon all men everywhere. (Rom. ii., 1-11.) They were everlasting principles. A perfect obedience, however, to both of these features of the law was demanded, for it was written, "Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things written in the book of the law to do them." (Gal. iii., 10.)

OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW.

But no man was ever found who was able to render this perfect obedience to the whole law. The law itself "was weak through the flesh," (Romans viii., 3,) and "both Jews and Gentiles" were "all under sin," (Romans iii., 9;) "there is no difference," St. Paul says; "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." (Romans iii., 22, 23.) To be a perfect Substitute, and Saviour, therefore, for both Jew and Gentile, Jesus Himself must not only pay the full penalty of disobedience that God "might be just, and the Justifier of him which believeth." (Romans iii., 26,) but He must also render the perfect obedience demanded, "that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." (Romans viii., 4.)

It was as necessary, therefore, that Jesus of Nazareth should be circumcised as it was that He should be crucified; that He should be presented and accepted in the Temple as that He should rise from the dead; that He should go up to the regularly appointed feasts as that He should sit down at the right hand of the Father. All this would not have been necessary if He had been a Roman or a Greek, but then He would not have been a Saviour for the Jew. He would not have met all the law which rested with special force upon Him. This, in a great measure, explains why so few incidents in His life are recorded, and why those few are of such a peculiar character. For the salvation of all men,—Jew and Gentile—and for the "full assurance of faith," (Hebrews, x., 22,) it was necessary to record only those which showed how He met and satisfied the whole law of God as man's Redeemer, and became, as Simeon declared, "a light to lighten the Gentiles and the glory of Israel" (Verse 32.)

The incident brought before us in this lesson is not, therefore, the first which demands our attention, because it is not the first that is recorded. In fact, it loses very much of its significance if we take no notice of those which preceded it. They are all intimately related to each other. Let us, therefore, look at them in their order.

The first demand that rested upon every male child of "the seed of Abraham" was that he should be circumcised. (Gen. xvii., 9-14; Lev. xii., 3.) This ceremony was to be performed on the eighth day after birth. It was the first legal act of its life. Then the child received the name by which it was ever afterward to be known. Then it was publicly and officially declared that he was "a debtor to do the whole law." (Gal. v., 3.)

So we read of this "Son of the Highest," that "when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the Child His name was called Jesus." (ii., 21.) Almost as soon as "the Word was made flesh" the obligation was thus laid upon Him of walking before God and among men "without sin," that He might be "the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." (Rom. x., 4,) that the very youngest of the children of men might be accepted in Him.

In close connection with this law was another of equal importance and of more personal significance. It is referred to when it says of Jesus: "They brought Him to Jerusalem to present Him to the Lord and to do for Him after the custom of the law." (ii., 22, 27.)

PRESENTATION CEREMONY.

This ceremony of presentation for God's acceptance was founded on a fact peculiar to the deliverance of God's people from the bondage of Egypt. On the memorable night of that deliverance, when the believing and obedient Israelite sprinkled the blood of the appointed lamb upon the side posts and the lintel of his door, the angel of death passed over his house, and there was no death within. But where there was no blood—as on the houses of the Egyptians—the angel of death entered in, and slew every first-born son, whether it was the son of the King upon his throne, or of the captive in the dungeon. (Exodus, xii., 29.) Because of this, God required His people to consecrate to Him the first born son in all their families. (Exodus, xiii., 11-16.) Afterward, however, He accepted in their stead the whole tribe of Levi. (Numbers, iii., 11-13.) But the first-born son of each household, even then, was to be presented to Him for His acceptance, and redeemed by the payment of "five shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary."

This presentation for convenience was generally made when the mother came to offer the special offerings required of her. (Leviticus, xiii., 3-5.) This she was required to do thirty-three days after her child had been circumcised, or forty-one after his birth—when he was only a little more than a month old. Then she must present him to God for His acceptance, and as entitled to all the privileges and responsible for all the obligations of the first born. It was the second demand of the law upon his life. But this demand was not made upon any other child of the family. As the first born he represented all of the after born. He was entitled to the "birthright." When the father died he became the head of the household.

So it was as occupying this significant position of "the first born" that they brought Jesus "to Jerusalem to present Him to the Lord." But, as we saw last week, Jesus was "the Son of the Highest," as well as the son of Mary; "the first begotten" whom all the angels were commanded to worship. (Hebrews, i., 16.) From His earliest infancy in the flesh He was thus accepted by God as "the first born among many brethren," (Romans, viii., 29;) the great representative of all who should be "born again" through faith in Him; "the last Adam," or federal head of all the children of God, as "the first Adam" was of all the children of men; that by the obedience of the One "the many" might be "made righteous," as by the disobedience of the other "the many were made sinners." (Romans, v., 19. R. V.)

When Joseph and Mary "had performed all things according to the law of the Lord, they returned into Galilee, to their own city, Nazareth." (Verse 31.) But not directly. From St. Matthew we learn that they must have returned first to Bethlehem, and were there visited by "the wise men from the East." (Matt., ii., 1-11.) These "wise men" at once recognized that the young Child in Mary's arms was the great King for whom they were diligently seeking. As such, they not only "presented unto Him gifts—gold, frankincense, and myrrh"—but they "fell down and worshipped Him." Through them was rendered to Him the homage of the great Gentile world. "His own," however, "received Him not." (John, i., 11.) As the Psalmist had long before foretold, they "took counsel together against the Lord, and against His anointed." (Psalms ii., 2.) and Joseph was commanded to "take the young child and His mother and flee into Egypt." (Matt., ii., 13.) How long they remained in Egypt is uncertain, but probably within three years—some say within one—they returned to Nazareth.

The sacred narrative, however, is as silent for twelve years concerning the life of Jesus there as it is concerning His life in Egypt. For during all that time no special law rested upon Him, demanding a public recognition, but the law of filial obedience. That law He faithfully fulfilled in the privacy of the home circle as He "grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon Him." (Verse 40.)

"SON OF THE LAW."

"When He was twelve years old, (v. 42,) however, the law again asserted its claims upon Him, as it did upon every Jewish lad in his thirteenth year. That was the dividing line between "childhood and youth," (the Rev. Dr. Deems.) Then he was "of age" in the eyes of the law. "At this age, a boy of whatever rank, was obliged, by the injunction of the rabbis, and the custom of his nation, to learn a trade for his own support. At this age he was so far emancipated from parental authority, that his father could no longer sell him as a slave. At this age he became a 'ben-hat-torah,' or 'Son of the Law.' Up to this age he was called 'kator,' or 'little'; henceforth, he was 'gadol,' or 'grown up,' and was treated as a man; henceforth, too, he began to wear the tephillin-phylacteries, and was presented by his father in the synagogue on a Sabbath, which was called from that circumstance the Shabbath-tephillin." (Farrar.)

Thus Jesus had now reached the recognized age of personal responsibility to the law, and was expected to go up to the regularly appointed feasts, and take such other parts in the services of the synagogue and temple, as were incumbent upon all Jews in good standing. This Joseph and Mary well knew. Probably Joseph himself, as other fathers did, had taken Him into the synagogue of Nazareth on "the Shabbath-tephillin," and in the presence of the people, had himself bound the phylacteries upon Him, or seen it done by the proper officer.

During all of these twelve years "His parents went to Jerusalem every year at the feast of the Passover." (v., 41.) This was commanded by the law, (Deut. xvi., 16,) and was scrupulously obeyed by every devout Jew. Probably—as was common with others—Jesus many times accompanied them. Because it says that "when He was twelve years old" He was with them, does not prove that He was not often with them before, any more than it proves that He never went up again until He was thirty. But until He was twelve years old there was no obligation resting upon Him to go. Then and afterward, however, there was.

Another marked peculiarity of this visit lies in the fact that "He tarried behind" (v., 43,) when the caravan with which He had come to the city started to return. This He had never done before. Now it was evidently from no childish impulse. He "tarried behind" voluntarily and for a purpose, for He was "sitting in the midst of the doctors"—men whose special business it was to study and teach the law—and they "were astonished at His understanding and answers." (v. 47.)

What He said to them we are not told, but what He said to His mother, is. They are the first recorded words of His life, and the only recorded words until He was at least thirty years old. They say to human ears what He had long before said to the heavenly host, "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God." (Heb. x., 9.) As He had voluntarily left His Father's house in Heaven that He might fulfill this purpose, and had come to dwell for a season in the house of an earthly father—so, now He had voluntarily left the house of His earthly father for a season, that He might in His Heavenly Father's house on earth declare the purpose of His coming. Thus we have in this incident Him who had become "a debtor to do the whole law," and who had been accepted by God as "the first born among many brethren," declaring by His own act and words that He recognized that these obligations rested upon Him as an imperative necessity, and that He "must" carry them out.

These words, moreover, declared that He recognized that this necessity rested upon Him on account of His Divine Sonship. God was His Father, He said, without hesitation or qualification. He claimed this position as distinctly when He was only twelve years old as He did some twenty years afterward when He said, "I and My Father are One." (John x., 30), and as emphatically as He did upon the Cross when He said, "Father, forgive them," and, "into Thy hands I commend my spirit." (Luke xxiii., 34, 46.) As the Son of God He said, "I must be about My Father's business," when He was a boy. As the Son of God He said, "It is finished," when He died upon the cross. Thus He Himself declared both His nature and His mission.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was the inquiry of "the wise men from the East," and why was it significant?

What peculiarity characterized the Jews?

What is said of Jesus's nativity, and what obligation rested upon Him in consequence?

Of what two parts did the law of God consist, and what is said of them?

What was therefore required of Jesus to make Him a perfect Saviour for both Jew and Gentile?

What necessity did this involve, and what does it explain?

What was the first demand of the law which rested upon "the seed of Abraham," what did it declare, and how was it met by Jesus?

What was the next demand of the law, and on what was it founded?

When was this ceremony to be performed, and to whom was it peculiar?

What is said of Jesus as occupying the position of "the first born"?

What occurred when all things according to the law had been performed?

What is said of Jesus's life in Nazareth?

What new relation to the law took place when He was twelve years old, and what is said of it?

What is said of His going up to Jerusalem and of His tarrying behind?

What explanation did He give, and what is said of it?

What great fact did His words declare, and what is said of it?

Week of Prayer Services.

Services in observance of the Week of Prayer will be held in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, every afternoon next week at 4 o'clock, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance. The topics and speakers will be as follows: Monday, "Prayerful Confession," the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; Tuesday, "The Church Universal," the Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten; Wednesday, "Nations and Their Rulers," the Rev. Dr. James A. Francis; Thursday, "Families and Schools," the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson; Friday, "Foreign Missions," Mornay Williams; Saturday, "Home Missions," the Rev. Dr. F. M. North. Other prominent ministers and laymen will assist in the services. The music will be under the direction of Richard T. Percy. William E. Dodge is President of the Alliance and the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlaine General Secretary.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will deliver his second lecture on "Justice to the Christian and Jew" in Temple Emanu-El to-morrow morning.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will speak to-morrow morning in South Church on "Spiritual Leaven." In the afternoon he will speak on "The Epiphany."

The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, is to take up the subjects "The Right to Labor" and "The Right of Ownership" in a brief series of sermons. The preliminary topic to-morrow morning will be "The Gospel and the World; or, How Can the Church Help in Solving Present Social Problems?" The Christmas music will be repeated.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Charles P. Fagnani, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. first of a course of sermons on "The Inspirations of Life"; communion at close of morning service. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. R. M. W. Black will preach at 11 A. M. and at second monthly musical service at 8 P. M.

ARCHANGEL, CHURCH OF THE, IN THE CRYPT OF THE CATHEDRAL, Rev. George S. Pratt, Rector.—Services every Sunday morning at 11.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
11 A. M. & 7:45 P. M. **REV. THOMAS C. HALL**
will preach. Mr. Blackburn will assist in the communion services.
Strangers Cordially Welcome. All seats free.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.—Dr. Darwood will preach morning and evening; also on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.,—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "The Path of Life." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St.—Communion and reception of members morning. Address by Miss Lilavati Singh of India. Evening, Dr. Cadman will preach. Meetings every night. Concert to-night.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. Dr. G. W. Chamberlain, thirty-eight years missionary in Brazil, preaches; subject, "Religious Condition in South America." All invited.

A

COLER ON POLITICAL REFORMS.

In an Address Says the Machine Is Necessary and Unavoidable, but Should Be Run by the People.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The principal speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club to-night was Controller B. S. Coler of New York, who spoke on the "Reform of Political Machines." He said, in part:

"The political machine is a legitimate party organization narrowed down to one-man power, and the machine politician is the man who is in; the reformer the man who is out. The practical politician finds it easier to fool all the people some of the time than to obey the will of the people all the time. He builds his machine of popular political policy, paints it with promises, drives it with greed for spoils, and with it he cuts a short road to public office, power, patronage, and wealth. The machine in its primitive state is a harmless institution. It may be made an engine of destruction or a step-ladder of good government.

"The political machine is sometimes made odious to good citizens, but is never wholly bad in itself. It is a fixture in American politics, and while it may be broken and rebuilt, cleaned and reformed, it cannot be eliminated.

"To reform parties and overthrow bosses you must begin at the bottom. You must get the people to vote at primary elections, and extend the primary system until it takes the place of the packed convention and the corrupt caucus that merely register the will of one man.

"I believe that all party nominations for office in a city, town, or county should be made by a direct vote of the members of that party cast at a primary election conducted under legal regulations and safeguards as complete as those provided for general elections. That is government by the people reduced to a direct and simple method. Their chief complaint against party machines and party bosses is that they select the men who run for office, and that the great mass of the voters have no voice in the matter. If nominations were made by the people direct, there would be no bosses, and every corrupt machine would be wrecked at the first election. A primary law that would enable the people to nominate all candidates for office would, I believe, cause all good citizens to take some interest in politics. That result alone would be a long step forward toward better politics and better government. Men of honesty and independence would then seek the honor of nomination and election to office, and we should soon have a better class of men in politics and public life."

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RICHMOND.

The Flames Destroy Property Valued at $400,000.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—Richmond this evening suffered the severest fire loss it has known for years. About 3 o'clock fire broke out in the Merchants and Planters' tobacco warehouse, which covered about a third of a block. In it were stored some 3,600 hogsheads of tobacco, 2,600 of which belonged to the American Tobacco Company. In an incredibly short time the interior of the building was a roaring furnace, and there was no hope of saving the structure or any of its contents.

The destruction was complete. The flames spread to the Kingan Cold Storage plant, to Carter & Ryland's commission house, and to a vacant machine shop building. The damage to the last two was slight, as was that of Davenport's warehouse, in the vicinity. But Kingan & Co. suffered a loss of some $30,000, fully insured. The loss on the tobacco in the Merchants and Planters' Warehouse is estimated at $350,000, with insurance about $300,000. The building was fully insured. The total loss is $400,000; insurance, $350,000.

The proximity of the burning warehouse to two of the city's great gas holders caused serious fear of an explosion. At times the holders were so hot that the paint peeled off.

AT RACQUETS AND TENNIS.

Since the visiting English champion at both racquets and court tennis, Peter Latham, of the Queen's Club, London, arrived in New York, the lovers of these games at the Racquet and Tennis Club, on West Forty-third Street, have been indulged with an interesting series of games.

Yesterday Latham and Eustace H. Miles, the amateur champion of England, were to have played in doubles against Thomas Pettitt, the professional court tennis champion of America, and Lawrence M. Stockton, the amateur court tennis champion of America, but when Mr. Stockton failed to appear, Alfred Tompkins of the Racquet and Tennis Club, was substituted, and the partners were changed. Latham and Tompkins played together against Pettitt and Miles, and the result was a lively, interesting game, in the which the result was in doubt up to the last stroke of the game. T. Suffern Taller, the well-known coaching whip, was the referee, and Frank Forester the marker.

Pettitt and Miles won the first game. The second and third games of the first set, however, went to Latham and Tompkins.

In the forenoon George Hannigan, one of the club's players who has shown almost championship form, and Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., the amateur champion racquet player of America and Canada, played an interesting game at racquets. Hannigan allowed the amateur champion five aces, and defeated him in a match at three out of five games.

Hannigan won the first and second games, but in the third and fourth Mr. Shaw played up to his old form, which was missing in the first two games, and evened up the score. The deciding game was an exciting one, and was won by Hannigan by a score to 15 to 12.

TENNIS AT TUXEDO PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The centre of attraction at Tuxedo is the tennis club. Many New Yorkers came out to-day to stay over Sunday and play a game of tennis with Champion Miles, the English expert, who is now playing in fine form.

Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Miss Hull, Miss Preston, and Miss Kane will enter in the handicap tennis after the Tuxedo week, Jan. 21.

Saturday will be a lively day at the club, many matches being scheduled. Lloyd Warren is matched against T. Suffern Taller, and P. Morgan, Cecil Baring, W. R. Garrison, Price Collier, and Grenville Kane will also play with Miles and Johnson.

Champion Peter Latham visited the court yesterday. He expects first-class tennis when he meets Thomas Pettit, the professional champion of America, on these courts next week.

Indian Harbor Yacht Club Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 5.—The annual meeting of the members of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be held at the Transportation Club, Hotel Manhattan, New York City, next Wednesday evening. The Nominating Committee, composed of F. S. Doremus, C. H. Kirby, and William H. Eppens, has presented the following nominations for officers, Trustees, and Regatta Committee: Commodore—Charles T. Wills; Vice Commodore—George G. Tyson; Rear Commodore—Alfred Peats; Secretary—Charles Wright Kirby; Treasurer—Richard Outwater; Measurer—Frank Bowne Jones; Trustees, term expiring 1903—Henry E. Doremus and Alfred Peats; Regatta Committee—Frank Bowne Jones, Charles E. McManus, D. Willis Merritt, Thomas A. Mead, and Charles Frederick Kirby. The club now numbers over 300 members, and despite the fact that this year's dues will be $25 instead of $15, less than a dozen men have resigned.

Ice Yachts Race at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Eight ice yachts sailed a five-mile race this afternoon over a straightaway course, half to windward. The entries were: James B. Weaver's Kittie and L. F. Chevalier's Bella, of the second class, and Edward Asay's Daisy, Commodore Morford's Flaw, Charles Burd's Zip, Jacob Cornwell, Jr.'s Glacier, William White's Gull, Rennie Hendrickson's Nip, and Charles Foxwell's Flirt, of the third class. The wind was very light and the race unexciting. Bella was withdrawn, leaving Kittle a walkover. In the third class Daisy won, with Flaw second and Zip third. The boats were obliged to do a good deal of tacking, and it took nearly half an hour to sail the race.

New York Baseball Players Signed.

George Davis, shortstop, and "Jack" Doyle, first baseman, have already signed contracts to play with the New York baseball team this season. Both these cracks were in the city yesterday, and are confident there will be a winning team in New York this year.

Utica Wants the Big Fight.

"Tim" Hurst, matchmaker and referee of the Genesee Athletic Club of Utica, N. Y., is here in behalf of his club to offer a purse of $20,000 for the Jeffries-Corbett fight, which is to take place on March 15.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The series decided in the Harlem League last night was productive of high scores. In the first game the Empires rolled up a total of 999 pins, defeating the Phoenix team. This is the second best score made in the tournament. The Empires made the best score last November, a total of 1,103 pins, which is the world's record. The Grove Hills won the second game from the Phoenix team, and also defeated the Empires in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Voorhees, 174; Mische, 212; Stoff, 215; Sohl, 191; Arnold, 207. Total, 999.
Phoenix—Pearse, 191; McLean, 166; Bolrath, 130; Gross, 203; Young, 158. Total, 848.

SECOND GAME.

Grove Hill—Potts, 171; Robitzek, 160; Voight, 156; Soffel, 194; Schneider, 212. Total, 893.
Phoenix—Pearse, 190; McLean, 187; Bolrath, 171; Gross, 162; Young, 170. Total, 880.

THIRD GAME.

Grove Hill—Potts, 191; Robitzek, 184; Voight, 165; Soffel, 193; Schneider, 176. Total, 909.
Empire—Voorhees, 171; Mische, 211; Stoff, 188; Sohl, 166; Arnold, 153. Total, 889.

In the Columbia League last night the Standards easily downed the Mercury and Village teams. The Mercurys lost two games, being beaten by the Village team in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 202; Allison, 185; Tobin, 168; Thompson, 137; Wyman, 152. Total, 842.
Mercury—Cooney, 102; Manson, 181; Johnson, 127; Speck, 187; Steeves, 190. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.

Village—Schenck, 161; Powers, 153; R. Coleman, 187; Falk, 157; G. Coleman, 134. Total, 792.
Mercury—Cooney, 118; Manson, 150; Johnson, 135; Speck, 152; Steeves, 197. Total, 752.

THIRD GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 205; Allison, 187; Tobin, 146; Thompson, 179; Wyman, 167. Total, 844.
Village—Schenck, 169; Powers, 142; R. Coleman, 121; Mahoney, 138; Falk, 185. Total, 755.

Lefferts Council won two games and Nassau Council won one game last night in the tournament of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League on the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Freed, 160; Van Riper, 155; Kaemerer, 165; Aschenbach, 126; Smith, 153. Total, 729.
Fulton Council—White, 109; Hodges, 125; Wilson, 121; Miller, 135; Silveira, 131. Total, 621.

SECOND GAME.

Nassau Council—Edwards, 155; Marshall, 140; Rusher, 123; Page, 116; Kerr, 112. Total, 844.
Fulton Council—White, 147; Hodges, 146; Wilson, 124; Miller, 144; Silveira, 136. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Freed, 183; Van Riper, 136; Kaemerer, 157; Aschenbach, 141; Smith, 156. Total, 773.
Nassau Council—Edwards, 138; Marshall, 123; Rusher, 111; Page, 141; Kerr, 149. Total, 662.

The Herald bowlers defeated The Commercial Bulletin team in two games in the Morning Newspaper League at the Germania Alleys yesterday afternoon. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Herald—I. Robinson, 175; Long, 109; Dewes, 170; Heilbeck, 128; C. Robinson, 135; Nutzhorn, 147; E. Gallagher, 122; Allen, 156. Total, 1,137.
Commercial Bulletin—Flannagan, 93; Hall, 100; White, 109; Valentine, 127; Haltigan, 145; O'Rourke, 89; Hughes, 151; Melville, 155. Total, 969.

SECOND GAME.

Herald—I. Robinson, 148; Long, 161; Dewes, 169; Heilbeck, 117; C. Robinson, 119; Nutzhorn, 179; Moran, 172; Allen, 157. Total, 1,222.
Commercial Bulletin—Haltigan, 121; Terry, 141; Hall, 124; White, 134; Flannagan, 130; Valentine, 152; Hughes, 125; Melville, 154. Total, 1,081.

The Fidelias and Corinthians were the winners in the American National tourney last night. The Fidelias rolled two scores of over 900, Foege, one of the team, making 242 in the first game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 158; S. Timm, 176; Koster, 181; Foege, 242; Amann, 180. Total, 937.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 181; Baker, 177; Niles, 154; Holden, 197; Schaeffer, 165. Total, 874.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 164; Baker, 141; Niles, 164; Holden, 191; Schaeffer, 212. Total, 872.
Columbia—Taylor, 166; Drew, 151; Brophy, 194; Hartley, 159; Roche, 182. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 172; S. Timm, 211; Koster, 215; Foege, 190; Amann, 171. Total, 959.
Columbia—Taylor, 180; Drew, 146; Brophy, 161; Hartley, 169; Roche, 185. Total, 841.

The Oradells bowled in good form in the Arlington National tourney last night, winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 192; Becker, 114; Kaempf, 175; Dippel, 163; Reichard, 156. Total, 800.
Glendale—Laine, 146, Schreyer, 164; Koechling, 114; Schwage, 179; C. Fuchs, 142. Total, 745.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 199; Schreyer, 149; Koechling, 169; Schwage, 126; C. Fuchs, 167. Total, 810.
Holschen—Martens, 158; Jentzen, 168; Hey, 196; Borggrere, 124; Luhrs, 160. Total, 746.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 181; Becker, 142; Kaempf, 185; Dippel, 190; Reichard, 153. Total, 821.
Holschen—Martens, 229; Jentzen, 130; Hey, 137; Borggrere, 114; Luhrs, 157. Total, 767.

De Witt Clinton Council won both of its games last night in the tourney of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum on Trainor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Smith, 150; Houghton, 168; Page, 181; McElroy, 132; Butler, 169. Total, 800.
Brooklyn Council—Cook, 142; Clark, 110; Spencer, 126; Tabor, 202; Halloran, 165. Total, 745.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Cook, 192; Clark, 152; Spencer, 183; Tabor, 148; Halloran, 200. Total, 875.
Fulton Council—Lovell, 179; McCormick, 154; Silveira, 101; Herbert, 174; Fernbach, 172. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Smith, 159; Houghton, 165; Page, 183; McElroy, 177; Butler, 149. Total, 833.
Fulton Council—Lovell, 157; McCormick, 125; Silveira, 133; Herbert, 182; Fernbach, 179. Total, 776.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—National Lead Company, Merck & Co., Colgate & Co., General Chemical Company, R. W. Robinson & Son, Seabury & Johnson.

Fire Insurance League—Home, Phenix, Palatine.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Amphion, Red Hook, South Brooklyn.

Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's alleys.

ROCKEFELLER GOLF COURSE.

Only Guests of the Owner Will Be Allowed to Play at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, Jan. 5.—John D. Rockefeller will be able next Spring to entertain his friends at his place here on his private golf links. A nine-hole course, which it is said will be the finest in the country, is being laid out. It was planned by Willie Dunn, and he is supervising the work.

The course will be ready for use early in the season, and only Mr. Rockefeller's guests will have access to it. When work on the course was started, it was supposed Mr. Rockefeller was building it for the use of wealthy residents of this section, but this is not the case.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Genua, 91 pounds, (Phelan,) 2½ to 1, won; Monda, 97, (Henry,) 7 to 1, second; Clarendo, 91, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Storm King, Romany, Antioch, Pat Murphy, Sallie Goodwin, Terrene, Gold Baron, and Katie Gibbons also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Loving Cup, 105 pounds, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Miss Marion, 101, (Bullman,) 3 to 5, second; Juva, 101, (Henry,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. El Salado, Lady Heloise, Racery, and Jingle Jingle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. White Fern, 106 pounds, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, won; Ping, 109, (Stuart,) 6 to 1, second; Racivan, 107, (Bergen,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45½. Vassal, Collins, Faversham, Sam Dannenbaum, and Champion Rose also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse. Geyser, 111 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 5, won; Afamada, 109, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, second; Bathos, 100, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Good Hope, 98 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1, won; Maud Ferguson, 98, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, second; Silver Tone, 108, (Jenkins,) even, third. Time—1:15. Mike Rice, Amaza, Aluminum, Torbio, Antolnette, Glissando, Will Fay, and St. Agnes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; purse. Alice Dougherty, 110, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 10, won; Limerick, 112, (Morgan,) 8 to 1, second; Choteau, 111, (E. Jones,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. Fine Shot, Flora Bird, Redwald, Giro, Racetto, Favorita, and Isoline also ran.

Yale Wins Again at Hockey.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—Yale won the third of the series of hockey games at Duquesne Garden to-night from Duquesne Country and Athletic Club by a score of 3 to 2. The game was very exciting, Yale securing victory just before the second half ended by taking three goals in rapid succession.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BUYS STOCK.

It Is Said the Road Invested in Chesapeake and Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—It was reported in railroad and financial circles yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad has just completed negotiations for a large block of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad stock. It was stated further that other railroad companies have also secured interests in the Chesapeake and Ohio.

A few weeks ago it was announced that the Pennsylvania had made a considerable investment, amounting to $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 in stock of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the purchase of stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio is in line with a plan mapped out by the leading trunk lines to prevent cutting of freight rates, and to bring about closer relations and more harmonious action in the conduct of these roads.

The Chesapeake and Ohio for a long time has been considered a part of the Vanderbilt system. Its terminus at Newport News is fitted up with all modern improvements. It is also said that the Speyers and the Baltimore and Ohio have taken a slice of the stock.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD LEASE.

No Offer to Buy Massachusetts's Stock —President Codman's Plan.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—No information has been received at the Executive Department at the State House in regard to the lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine. The Commonwealth is a large stockholder, but its stock is in the minority. It is stated at the Executive Department that no offers to buy the stock have been made to the Governor and Council by anybody, neither has the proposition to lease been presented to that body. If such propositions were to be made they would naturally come to the Governors and Executive Council, as they have jurisdiction over the investment.

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad says:

"I cannot deny the statement made that President Codman of the Fitchburg has seen me and that he had made me an offer to lease the railroad which he represents to the Boston and Maine. Furthermore, we have come to no definite settlement as yet, and there is, of course, a possibility that we may never come to one. Regarding the lease in question, the Boards of Directors of the two roads cannot consider the matter together until all the details of the proposition have been completed by the Directors of the Fitchburg, and I do not know when that will be."

THE D., L. AND W. IN BROOKLYN.

Its New Freight Shed and Improvements Will Probably Cost $5,000,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company yesterday began work at the foot of Clymer Street, Brooklyn, on what will be one of the largest freight terminals in the East. The property was formerly occupied as a lumber yard by the firm of Cross, Austin & Co., and has a frontage on the East River of 500 feet, extending from the water-front to Kent Avenue, along Cross Street for several hundred feet, and then along Washington Avenue at its beginning at Kent Avenue to almost up to the Wallabout Canal. The railroad Company acquired the property a few months ago after the company had maintained for several years very small freight facilities at the foot of South Ninth Street. It was reported yesterday that the improvements will cost at least $5,000,000.

There will be an immense fireproof freight shed, 440 feet long, and twenty tracks running in all directions, so as to give easy docking facilities. There will also a transfer slip 196 feet long, and a large basin which will be extended through the property to Kent Avenue. The work begun yesterday was on this basin. There will also be a second slip, which will be 42 feet wide.

Among the structures to be torn down is a chimney 165 feet high, which will be razed to-day. It has stood for twenty years and is a landmark in the Williamsburg section.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN TOO FAST.

Railroad Men Want Chicago-New York Time Lengthened.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—If a plan that is being agitated among officers of the roads running east from Chicago is adopted the time of the numerous fast freight trains between this city and the Atlantic ports, particularly New York, may be lengthened.

During the past year the officers of many of the trunk lines have bent all their energies to the task of putting through their freight trains on limited time. The efforts to minimize the time have resulted in reducing the Chicago and New York schedules, in some cases to thirty hours. Brisk competition for traffic has been the principal factor in the time war.

Managers of several of the through lines believe the fast freight war has gone too far, and that the schedule should be lengthened for the sake of economy.

TIGERS' ATHLETIC FINANCES.

Princeton's Association Cleared $8,691.21 Over Expenses for 1899.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Walter H. Andrus, Treasurer of the University Athletic Association last year, submitted his semi-annual report to-day and issued a statement on the financial standing of the association. The statement shows that the football association cleared above all expenses $8,691.21, which enables the Treasurer to pay off the deficit of $4,000 incurred during the season of 1898, and all other deficiencies incurred from the track and baseball association that year, and leaving a net balance now on hand of $1,932.26.

The receipts from football games were $21,670.43, and from other sources $1,123.70, making a total of $22,794.13. The disbursements were $14,102.92. The four games which yielded the association the largest receipts were: Cornell, $1,073.71; Brown, $1,117.95; Carlisle Indians, $2,702.83, and Yale $13,582.84.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NIELS TOELBERG.—Deficiency judgment for $19,223 was docketed yesterday against Niels Toelberg in favor of Jeannette K. Manne, growing out of the sale of property in Eighty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

EDWIN H. BENEDICT.—Edwin H. Benedict confessed judgment yesterday for $1,488 in favor of Rosa L. Benedict for the amount due on a demand note dated Oct. 5, 1896, payable at 515 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

WILLIAM H. MORTON ESTATE.—Three deficiency judgments aggregating $26,127 were docketed yesterday against Lydia M. Cowles, as administratrix of the estate of William H. Morton, in favor of John Hudson, as trustee under the will of Stephen Philbin, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 118 to 122 West Sixty-first Street.

D. E. ROSE COMPANY.—Judgment for $37,112 was entered yesterday against the D. E. Rose Company, manufacturers of cheroots at 286 Elizabeth Street, and also against Daniel E. Rose, President of the company, in favor of A. Cohn & Co., on a demand note of the company dated Oct. 30 last for $36,981, to the order of Daniel E. Rose, who indorsed it and delivered it to A. Cohn & Co. Mr. Rose confessed judgment as indorser. Executions were issued to the Sheriff on both judgments. Mr. Rose has been identified with the cigar business for twenty years. The D. E. Rose Company made an assignment on Jan. 17, 1899, with liabilities reported at $51,000. A settlement was subsequently made with the creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, and the business was continued.

JOHN V. SCHAEFER COMPANY.—The John V. Schaefer Company, manufacturers of cabinet work and interior decorations at 157 and 159 East Eighty-eighth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob Metz. The deed was signed by John V. Schaefer, Jr., as Vice President and Abram Deventer as Secretary and Treasurer. The business was established nearly forty years ago by John V. Schaefer, Sr., and was incorporated in June, 1898, with a capital stock of $30,000, under New York State laws, with John V. Schaefer, Sr., as President. The corporation had no rating at Bradstreet's. For some time the company had been reported slow in payments, on account of inability to make collections and lack of cash capital. Thomas Gilleran, the attorney, said that the liabilities were about $30,000, and nominal assets about $30,000, and the cause of the assignment was poor collections.

Out of Town.

JAMES W. CHASE.—James W. Chase, a builder and contractor of Buffalo, was yesterday adjudged a bankrupt, filing the papers before Referee Hotchkiss. His liabilities are given as $223,309.36, with assets of only $115.

BLANCHE BOURDON.—Judgment for $23,772 was entered yesterday against Blanche Bourbon of Paris in favor of Louis Amberg on an assigned claim from Ermann & Cahn, sugar factors of New Orleans, for money advanced and goods sold by them to Blanche Bourbon.

J. MORTON BROWN.—J. Morton Brown of Norristown, Penn., was yesterday adjudged a voluntary bankrupt in the United States District Court at Philadelphia. The liabilities were stated to be $304,461.40, consisting of $91,014.35 of secured claims and $212,547.05 unsecured claims. The assets were $1,531.75.

CLYDE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.—The plant of the Clyde Gas and Electric Company at Lyons, N. Y., has been taken charge of by Sheriff Wheeler under six judgments, aggregating $1,642, obtained by Syracuse creditors. The stockholders of the company have petitioned Justice Dunwell for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and an order has been issued to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved, the order being returnable Feb. 1. The value of the plant is placed at $71,344; uncollected accounts, $900; liabilities, $50,270. The Clyde Gas and Electric Company supplies electric light, heat, and power, as well as steam heat. It also owns a gas plant.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILKINS X. GRAHAM.—Wilkins X. Graham of Prattsville, Greene County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,444 and assets consisting of a life interest in real estate, worth $800.

FANNY RELKIN.—Fanny Relkin, saleswoman, residing at 7 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,516 and no assets. The liabilities are to twenty-seven creditors for goods purchased by her in May, 1897, when she kept a millinery store on Division Street.

DANIEL F. SHEEHAN.—Daniel F. Sheehan of 63 Watts Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,013 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Edgar & Sheehan, painters, who made an assignment on July 12, 1803, and whose assets realized $1,815.

HARRY SCHWEITZER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Harry Schweitzer, dealer in poultry at 372 to 376 Washington Market, by three creditors whose claims aggregate $4,695, as follows: Hoehn & Mayer, $1,269; Hugo Josephy, $2,343; James B. Laing & Co., $1,083, all for goods sold to him in the past month. They allege that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on the 4th inst.

ATTACK ON AN ASSIGNMENT.

Trustee in Bankruptcy Sues William H. Gray and Others.

The papers were filed yesterday afternoon with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in a suit brought by G. Edgar Allen, trustee in bankruptcy, against William H. Gray, a bankrupt; Mary J. Gray, his sister, as executor and trustee under the will of their father, William Gray, and William R. Bishop, as assignee of the bankrupt. The papers allege that for twelve years prior to Oct. 3, 1898, William H. Gray was a carriage dealer, and when his father died, April 18, 1893, William H. Gray and his sister came in possession of about $150,000.

William H. Gray made an assignment to William R. Bishop on Oct. 3, 1898, with liabilities, it is alleged, of $60,000, and assets of $30,000, of which, it is asserted, $28,000 was turned over to preferred creditors. On Jan. 19, 1899, he was adjudged a bankrupt, and on March 20 G. Edgar Allen was appointed as trustee. Gray turned over no property to him, he says, and Bishop only surrendered $600 in cash and bills of account representing on their face $2,000, which are of little or no value. Mr. Allen asks that the assignment be adjudged fraudulent, and that the estate of William Gray be adjudged to account to the creditors of William H. Gray.

MECHANICS' LIENS SAFE.

Judge Brown's Decision Applied to Only a Particular Case.

The stay granted on Thursday by Judge Brown of the United States District Court in the proceeding to foreclose a mechanic's lien filed by Thomas Smith on April 28, 1898, the day before Emslie & Co. presented a petition in bankruptcy, does not, as was apprehended by lawyers, do away with the preference heretofore given to claims of workingmen, because in this instance Smith was a contractor, and the $1,700 in dispute was the balance of a contract for over $6,000. Discussing the granting of the stay on Smith's lien yesterday, Judge Brown said:

"Mechanics and laborers need not feel alarmed over my signing that order, because the decision only affects that particular case, and the Bankruptcy act provides liberally for the meritorious claims of workmen and others for their wages, by a system of its own."

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 229 failures in the United States during the week, against 220 for the previous week, and 237, 333, 488, and 446 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 68; New England, 51; Southern, 45; Western, 36; Northwestern, 15; Pacific, 7, and Territories 7. Canada had 24, against 22 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN BRASS WORKS—Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Company	$708
AMERICAN TECHNICAL BOOK COMPANY—E. E. Greenberg	593
ALTIERI, Antonetta—D. Scocozza	617
AUGUST, George J.—E. W. Fairchild	66
BOURIGON, Blanche—Louis Amberg	23,772
BENEDICT, Edwin H.—Rosa L. Benedict	1,488
BOCHAT, August—Nettie B. Jacobs, executrix	4,373
BORENSTEIN, Samuel, and Abraham Fisch—Louis Oxfeld	49
BRAUER, Paul—Alice L. Reynolds	36
CHARLES A. BALDWIN COMPANY—L. A. McCord	131
CONKLIN, George W.—Joel Goldenberg and others	363
COCKER, Joseph—Ellen Otto	45
CHRYSTAL, Patrick M.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	67
COWLES, Lydia M., administratrix, &c.—John H. Hudson, as trustee, &c.	8,904
COWLES, Lydia M., administratrix, &c.—John H. Hudson, as trustee, &c.	8,304
COWLES, Lydia M., administratrix, &c.—John H. Hudson, as trustee, &c.	8,918
D. E. ROSE COMPANY—A. Cohn and another	37,112
DANZIGER, Max—Margaret O'Brien	354
DE RIGO, Ermano, otherwise Erico Ermano—S. Talamo, costs	100
DIESCHBOURG, Frank—Empire Importing Company	175
DOOLITTLE, Rollin E.—F. H. Oakleaf, costs	45
DIETZ, Isidore J.—J. R. Roosevelt and others	121
DANA, Richard H.—G. Whitaker	118
EAGLESON, John—J. Berndt, executor	508
FORREST, Clara—John McCarthy	28
GIBBONS, Richard, Patrick J. Morrison, and Roger Costello—Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company	3,739
GARDNER, Richard E.—T. E. Greacen	336
GLYNN, Kate—Metropolitan Railway Company, costs	68
GOLDMAN, Bernhard—I. Tencoorn and another	60
GREENE, John W.—D. P. Cruikshank	1,270
GIBBONS, Richard—Rock Plaster Company of New York and New Jersey	510
HAGSTEDT, Charles—A. S. Newman, executor	433
HAIGHT, Henry J.—D. B. Duncan	135
HAIGHT, Henry J.—Frederick Pearce	466
HORST, William, Jr.—F. Behrend	1,375
HOLTZER, Max—Isaac Cohen	116
JOHNSTON, Robert—D. Bloch	239
JONES, Adam M.—Leslie A. Frasick	2,021
KELLOGG, Norman G.—Havens Relief Fund Society	5,052
KLEIN, Max—G. W. Smith and another	158
KLUGE, Emil—A. Goerts	355
LAMB, George E.—The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company	220
LEJOY, Lorenzo—W. H. Pecan	119
LOUGHRAN, Thomas R.—Jennie Guidet and others, executors	3,662
LA FORGE, Hudson K., Jr.—Isidor Straus and others	120
MAURICE TRAUBE & Co.—A. B. Fletcher and others, trustees	496
MEROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Catherine McNally	28
MAYER, Andrew—F. A. Biedler	3,927
MINKUS, Daniel—Cecelia M. Sherman, executrix, costs	124
MARGOLIES, Edward—L. H. Allen	314
MENDEL, Cecilia—F. M. Burke	112
MANGLES, Henry C. S. Mayers	28
MEHR, David M.—L. D. Brown & Son Co	157
NATHAN, Benjamin—F. Lewine	336
NEADEL, Henry—Bessie Neadel, costs	125
NUTTAL, John—Louisa Nuttal, costs	210
O'CONNELL, Nicholas—M. Eberhardt and another	126
PERLUS, Aaron, and Isidore Segall—F. H. Leggett and others	48
ROSE, Daniel E.—A. Cohn and another	37,111
ROBERTSON, Lawrence—A. W. Winans	97
ROSA, Michael—Second Avenue Railroad Company, costs	108
REYNOLDS, John J. W.—F. C. Murch	294
ROY, F. St. Omer—H. K. Bourne	45
SCHLOSSMAN, Morris, Marks Wiener, and William Hausagan—L. S. Gottlieb	201
SULLIVAN, Thomas—M. E. Beusel	33
SCHEURER, Philip—C. A. Christman	71
SACHS, Fabian—E. C. Potter	115
SOLOMON, Abraham—L. E. Lefferts	30
SCHMULKE, Theodore N.—E. J. Gillies and another	43
SCHERMERHORN, Antoinette L.—Victoria A. McKenzie, costs	96
TOELBERG, Niels—J. K. Manne	19,223
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. C. Kleb and another	1,110
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Rand, McNally & Co.	64
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Roger O'Donnell	4
TROTTER, Joseph W.—Electrical Review Publishing Company	143
USHER, Mary J.—B. L. Phelps	113

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Of course you can buy a cheaper baking powder than SOLAR, but it will be an alum powder, and alum powders are not even worth discussing. The cheapest Cream of Tartar Baking Powder is

SOLAR

NOT the cheapest to make, because it costs more to make than any of the Trust powders, but the CHEAPEST to the CONSUMER. 8 CENTS a pound LESS than the Trust Powders.

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of winter is ill-shaped baggy underwear, which spoils the fit of one's clothes and, riding up, settles itself in rolls about the figure.

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Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

DRY GOODS.

THE VIOLET EXQUISIA EXTRACTS AND Violet Water have the most perfect scents of fresh Violets. They are natural, lasting, and moderate in cost. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St.

AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEAH R. PLOTZKA, Bankrupt.

Under and pursuant to an order of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, dated January 5th, 1900, I will sell at public auction on Monday, January 8th, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 2,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $6,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits. $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,

30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $800,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Our January circular is now ready for distribution. It comprises offerings of investments meeting the requirements of Institutions and Estates, and presents a wide range of choice for the individual. Copies will be sent upon request and information supplied if desired upon other security issues, which we are prepared to recommend upon the warrant of facts.

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NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

80 Broadway.
New York, January 5, 1900.

In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

of £200 STERLING,
Nos. 44, 122, 177, 328, 567, 597, 652.
of £100 STERLING,
Nos. 72, 77, 86, 141, 183, 336, 487.

And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Chaplin & Co., London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1900, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

MOFFAT & WHITE,

BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
No. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

52 Wall Street, New York, January 6th, 1900.
TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NATIONAL CITY Bank of New York will be closed this day at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen on January 10th at 10 o'clock A. M. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10TH, 1900.

At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
25 shs. Canada Southern R'way.
50 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Manhattan Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
38 shs. United States Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
16 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
55 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
16 shs. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank, (in liq.)
96 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
7 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry.
200 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry.
11 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Union Trust Co.
$15,000 City of Defiance (Ohio) 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918, July, 1897, Coups.
$2,000 The Rail Road Equipment Co. Special 6 p. c. Car Trust Bds., "Series B 74a," due 1900.
$5,000 The Rail Road Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Car Trust Bds., "Series Ae," Octr., 1899, Coups., (1st Nat'l Bank, N. Y., Receipt.)
5 shs. King Granite Co.
30 shs. Eureka Consolidated Mining Co.
45 shs. California Mining Co.
100 shs. Mineral Point Mining Co.
15 shs. Hamilton Bank of B'klyn.
25 shs. 3d National Bank of N. Y.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st Income Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Series "B," 2-043.
FOR ACC'T. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
80 shs. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
50 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
65 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
21 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
96 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
51 shs. Bank of America.
32 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
600 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$1,000 Union Ferry Co. of N. Y. & B'klyn 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
$4,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
31 shs. Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
2 shs. Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
60 shs. National Ship Copper Plating Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
74 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
74 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. H. R. Worthington Co. pfd.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
20 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
70 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co., (ex rights.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
95 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
200 shs. Improved Acetyline Gas Co. common.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
6 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,

6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when par and the last coupon will be paid on the same.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Bankers' Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.

CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000

Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace.	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Geishenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse.
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng.
Edward Eyre,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

EXEMPT FROM TAX
2,500 SHARES
VALLEY R. R. CO. OF NEW YORK 5% STOCK.

Guaranteed by endorsement on each certificate by Del., Lack. and Western Railroad Co.

PRICE, 130 AND INTEREST; RETURN, 3 7-8%.

A. M. Kidder & Co
18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Tel. 2430 Cortlandt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

103RD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS
OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1899,** has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 15, 1900.**

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, } Vice Presidents.
EDWARD M. TOWNSEND, }
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1853.
93D DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 12, 1899.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17TH, 1900.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1900.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1900, will draw interest from January 1.

JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars; payable on and after January 15th, 1900.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1900.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

during construction of its new building on the corner of 8th Av. and 42d St., is located at 110 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after Jan. 15th, 1900, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the first. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.

Assets $9,308,414.61
Surplus 975,105.45
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
103rd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 11, 1899.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1900.

DEPOSITS made before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITORS are requested to present their bankbooks once every year for the entry of interest. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ended December 31st, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1900.

The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1900;

FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 20th, 1900; and

TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1899, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or before May 15th, 1900.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 4, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the second quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, payable January 31st, 1900.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 1st, 1900.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company.
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 4, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, payable January 31st, 1900.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 1st, 1900.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Consolidated Traction Company,
29 Exchange Place.
Jersey City, N. J., January 3, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15th, 1900, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under the terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

The payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Office of the
American Smelting & Refining Co.
71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 19th, 1899.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of 1¾% upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 9th, 1900, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1899. The books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1899, and open January 10th, 1900.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST DIVIDEND.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway,
New York, Jan. 3d, 1900.

A dividend of four per cent. (4%) is payable on demand.

F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT, SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA.

NO. 3 COOPER UNION.
New York City, January 2d, 1900.

The Board of Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM
out of the earnings of the six months ending December 31st, 1899, on all classes of the company's stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of Income Stock on January 15th.

O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO STOCKHOLDERS
CHATTANOOGA, ROME & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, at Rome, Ga., at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, January 16th, 1900, to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be necessary.

W. E. HUFF, Secretary.
Rome, Ga., December 30, 1899.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 27th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the Second Monday of January, the eighth instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the House of Reception, No. 106 West 27th Street, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.

JAMES T. BARROW,
ANDREW G. AGNEW,
JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, } Inspectors of Election.
HENRY N. TIFFT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

D. H. BATES, President.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 9, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

West Side Bank,
New York, Dec. 25th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 28, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, December 28, 1899.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 42 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.

CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Mount Morris Bank.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.

FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.

An Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 5	453,392
To date this year	2,589,091
Corresponding date last year	3,136,339

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 5	$1,526,700
To date this year	$6,903,400
Coresponding date last year	$22,080,800

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	1	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	5⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Erie Tel. & Tel.	½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1¼	Glucose Sugar	1¼
B'klyn Union Gas	½	H. B. Claflin	1½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Hocking Valley pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	4	Lake Erie & W.	¾
Chi. G. W., deb.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Peoria & East	¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1½	West. Union Tel.	1⅝
Col. Midland	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Ice	⅞	Manhattan Con.	1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Met. Street Railway	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	Nat. Lead	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	1⅝	Nat. Steel	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. J. Central	⅞
Canada South	½	North American	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Pullman Car	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Third Avenue	1½
Federal Steel	1⅝	Twin City R. T.	½
General Electric	1¾	U. S. Leather	½
Hocking Valley	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	¾	Wabash	½
K. C., P. & G.	1	Wis. Central	⅞
Laclede Gas	2¾		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie general lien 4s.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1¼
Ev. & T. H. gen.	1¾	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	⅝
Ore. S. L. 6s.	3¾	1st, t. r.	2
Peoria & East. 1st.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Georgia Pacific 1st.	1	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	1⅝
Int. & G. N. 3d.	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

To-day's gold exports reach larger figures than have been generally expected in Wall Street, though just why there should be surprise over substantial shipments is not to be easily understood. Europe needs the yellow metal, needs it sorely, and we have it to spare. If we are to have fairly easy money rates we must expect to see gold go abroad, for so pronounced are European financial exigencies that we can hope to protect our gold surpluses only by keeping the money lending rate here above what England and Germany seem for the time obliged to bid.

***

European war news cut small figure in yesterday's stock market. Dispatches announcing Germany in a ferment and the Kaiser excited over British indignities to his flag were not given much consideration. Possibilities, whether optimistic or pessimistic, count slightly at present; it needs some actual accomplishment to work influentially. This may, of course, change of a sudden and acute nervousness become controlling; but yesterday's market testified that such nervousness is not yet at hand. In fact, Berlin appeared to be a buyer of American stocks in a moderate way. On the other hand, London was a substantial seller. On balance European accounts showed most on the selling side.

***

Money market conditions may be influenced by the showing of to-day's bank statement. Money from the West has been coming this way in more considerable volume than hitherto—in quantities sufficient perhaps to offset the gold going abroad. Moreover, New York bankers are receiving from Western and Southern correspondents more favorable reports than recently have been the rule. Current remittances to New York are likely to grow larger week by week from this time forward, so out-of-town advices generally suggest.

It is notable, however, that some of the most important commercial importing and exporting houses are going more largely into the making of time loans at the beginning of this year than heretofore has been their custom. To some extent this policy is influenced, doubtless, by reports from abroad indicating that higher rates for funds are probable at most European financial centres, and the recent erratic course of call loan rates here has also some influence. American interests with South African trade connections are obliged to be heavier borrowers this season than hitherto because of exceptional amounts of money tied up abroad by the Boer war's continuance. Higher prices for staples cut also influential figure in the loan market, many borrowers being obliged to use much extended accounts because of advanced market values, and that independent of expansion in volume of business.

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In such stock market activity as showed yesterday New York Central and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which advanced somewhat, with Sugar Trust and Steel and Wire Trust, which declined, were most conspicuous, those four stocks contributing half as much business as all the rest of the list put together.

New York Central advanced along with continuing mysterious hints of a big deal impending whereby the property is to be made of still greater consequence. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's advance was attributable to the circulation of announcements that at this month's annual meeting of the company an official statement will be issued showing that dividends are being earned. No such statement will be made, nor anything like it.

Sugar Trust's recession seemed chiefly to reflect the selling of stock by a pool which during recent days has been carrying on free and easy manipulation. Steel and Wire Trust's drop was attributable doubtless to a "feeler" put out semi-officially to the effect that instead of an 8 per cent. dividend there may be a 6 per cent. annual rate for the company's common stock. When a pool, made up of insiders, was recently jackscrewing Steel and Wire quotations upward, there was no lack of explicit promises of the 8 per cent. rate. But, of course, 6 per cent. can officially be considered enough if insiders have had opportunity to sell out on the bulge their manipulation produced.

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Railway earnings continue to make inspiriting exhibits. Increases in railway dividends will probably be one of the features of this year's financial history. Moderate anticipations are, however, sensible, for the big corporations of the country have to make extraordinary expenditures to meet the demands of good times. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for example, is to issue $2,000,000 new bonds—"for equipment."

FAILURES FOR 1899.

Touching upon the fact that the total number of failures for the year just past is the smallest in point of number since 1882, Bradstreet's will to-day say:

"The final summing up of the business mortality of 1899 shows total failures numbering 9,634, an amount fewer by 17.2 per cent. than those of 1898, 26.4 per cent. smaller than those of 1897, 36.2 per cent. less than those of 1896, 26 per cent. less than 1895, 25 per cent. fewer than in 1894, 38 per cent. less than in 1893, and 6 per cent. smaller even than in 1892, a year of fragrant memory in the annals of trade and commerce. The showing as regards liabilities, though not as favorable as that touching the number of embarrassments, is still a notable one, the aggregate for the year, $119,730,593, being 15 per cent. less than those of 1898, 23 per cent. smaller than those of 1897, 51 per cent. less than 1896, 24 per cent. less than in 1895, 20 per cent. less than in 1894, 70 per cent. smaller than in 1893, the panic year, and only 10 per cent. larger than the year 1892. With this exception, it might be added, the liabilities for 1899 are the smallest reported since 1880, fourteen years ago.

"Returns as regards assets naturally accord with those of liabilities, though it might be observed that in a number of failures brought about by the 'prosperity panic' of December, 1899, the proportion of assets to liabilities was larger than in preceding months, and the aggregate for the year, $60,191,696, was 17.5 per cent. smaller than in 1898, 50 per cent. smaller than 1897, 67 per cent. less than in 1896, 31 per cent. less than in 1895, 24 per c

world has "marked time" this week pending the results of annual stock takings and the passing away of the holiday influences which usually make for quietness at this period. Aside from the strengthening of values of a number of staples, such as the cereals, provisions, and cotton, which are speculatively dealt in, there has been no decided movement forward, but, on the other hand, the strength of all other staple values points to there having been no backward steps taken. All obtainable reports as to last year's business, Bradstreet's declares, confirm earlier advices, while perceptibly increasing the confidence with which the business world looks forward to the current year.

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Along the same lines, Dun's says that most people in business have been so occupied with the accounts and the settlements of the past year that little new business has yet been done. No new tendency in manufactures or in trading appears, and less change than was anticipated in money markets.

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In iron and steel, Bradstreet's says that quiet strength has, as for many weeks past, been the notable feature. A rather more aggressive feeling is noted at Chicago, where wire and nails have been considerably advanced, and bar steel, angles, and channels have also moved upward. With the country's production sold ahead as heavily as it is, there is naturally little or no immediate new business offering. No sign of weakness in the steel market is perceptible, and there has been, in fact, a marking up of the nominal rates. A comparison of prices shows that quotations of the cruder forms, such as pig iron, billets, and rails, are at least double what they were a year ago. The advance in finished material has not been as great, but the strength of the raw materials, ore, coke, and coal, are additionally sustaining features not to be disregarded. The hardware trade has completed a year remarkable in many respects, and the significant report comes from the West that a number of salesmen did not leave the road at all during the holidays, but kept steadily at work.

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Of the same industries Dun's says that there is nothing unsound in the business of the great industries, but an extensive revision of prices may disappoint extreme expectations. Two ways of stimulating business are adopted. The Iron Age notices "transactions of magnitude in foundry iron, which indicate that some sellers are willing to make concessions to secure the trade of good customers." But the Steel and Wire Company has advanced prices of wire nails, barbed and smooth wire, 25 cents. Bessemer pig is not higher than it was six weeks ago, and steel plates have declined from 3.10 to 2.25 at Philadelphia, bars at Pittsburg from 2.25 to 2.15, and sheets from 3.15 to 2.80, while the structural and rail producers have held but refused to advance their prices. Some new business is reported, but not enough as yet to indicate the tendency.

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Of trade in particular localities Bradstreet's says that the new year opened propitiously at Chicago, and the recent cold snap has helped retail trade. St. Louis reports iron and steel mills crowded with orders, but new business is naturally small. Stocktaking at Louisville has revealed the fact that sales for 1899 were 25 to 50 per cent. ahead of 1898. Crop reports from California are very good, though too much rain for the growing wheat is reported in some sections. St. Paul reports an inclination of business men at that city to extend operations, and 1900 is looked forward to with confidence. Southern trade advices are, as a rule, good. New Orleans reports an encouraging outlook, while Birmingham reports that furnace and mill operations were restricted by scarcity of coal and coke, caused by the holiday shutdown. Charlotte reports that some Southern cotton mills have booked orders twelve months ahead. At the East new business is seasonably quiet, but the same tone of confidence elsewhere noted is observable.

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Dealing with some general lines, Dun's declares that the disposition to ask still higher prices is seen in boots and shoes, 20 cents' advance being asked on some for which 17½ cents was asked and paid in November. Most works are reported to have orders ahead for about a month, though some are seeking more business, but jobbers doubt whether prices will last. The yielding in hides at Chicago, in spite of short receipts, because warm weather has checked killing by farmers, has reached 6 per cent. in the past month. Cotton goods are at the highest quotations of last year, with good demand, though cotton has declined a little. But the goods were at no time advanced quite in proportion to the material, and are in that sense cheaper now than a year ago. Woolen goods are also much lower with respect to wool than a year ago, and some further advance has been expected. Wool is still strongly held, though full prices asked a month ago cannot be obtained.

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In the same way, Bradstreet's says that lumber is seasonably quiet, but already preparations for an active Spring business are perceptible. A point of much interest to the lumber trade is the possible placing of an immense order, estimated at 10,000,000,000 feet of yellow pine, for the Pan-American Exposition buildings at Buffalo. Prices show no weakness. Boot and shoe manufacturers are actively employed, and leather retains its old strength, though some weakness in hides and skins is reported at the West. Textiles display notable strength. Next season cotton goods will all open higher, and in finished products, particularly, there is chance for expansion, as quotations in those lines have not moved up to a parity with gray goods.

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According to Dun's, wheat still moves very sluggishly, with small change in prices. In six months of the crop year about 90,000,000 bushels, flour included, have been exported, against 123,000,000 last year. Atlantic exports have now fallen to only 2,000,926 bushels for the week, against 5,214,420 last year, and Pacific exports were 531,225, against 614,833 last year. The price is practically unchanged, as also for corn, of which 3,923,195 bushels have been exported for the week, against 3,572,412 last year.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

It was announced yesterday that a meeting of the Louisville and Nashville Directors will be held on Tuesday next, when action on the dividend is expected to be taken. While there is no definite or official information on the subject, there seems to be a very general opinion on the Street that an increase in the dividend is not improbable.

A statement of the earnings of the road, published yesterday, shows that for the fourth week of December the figures were $683,900, an increase of $27,100 over the same period last year. For the month the earnings were $2,304,300 and the increase $255,700.

According to a Louisville dispatch published by one of the Wall Street news agencies yesterday, the transfer books show that there has been a considerable change of holdings in the last four months. It is said that the foreign holdings now amount to only 35 per cent., as against 65 per cent. some time ago.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

Gold coin to the amount of $3,500,000 will be sent to Europe to-day. The individual exports are: Baring, Magoun & Co., $750,000; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $750,000; Lazard Frères, $1,000,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,000,000; total, $3,500,000.

The shipment of Baring, Magoun & Co. came from the Sub-Treasury. The other exports were drawn from banks which had taken the gold from the Clearing House vaults. From these vaults the banks took in all $3,700,000, so that about a million dollars not accounted for by to-day's shipments is available for exports next week. One of the shipments next week will be on Tuesday, when Muller, Schall & Co. will ship £100,000 in adjustment of London balances to Buenos Ayres.

Call loan rates were 5 per cent. yesterday, with exceptions at 6 and 4 per cent. Demand sterling was firm at Thursday's rates, $4.87½ to $4.87¾.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Adjournment for a week of the hearing in the suit of the income bondholders against the Bay State Gas Company.

Sale of the Stock Exchange of 50 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 255.

Arrangements made by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to pay off the Colorado Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. mortgage bonds due Feb. 1 or to extend them for two years at the same rate.

Announcement by the receivers of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway of the establishment of headquarters in Detroit during the receivership.

Meeting of the Federal Steel Directors called for next Tuesday to take action on the dividend on the common stock.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Statement that the postponement of the sale of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad until Feb. 6 was on account of further legal complications, and that it was arranged in this city by consent of all parties concerned.

Delaware and Hudson's dividend rate for 1900 fixed at 5 per cent., the same as last year.

Meeting of the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville next Tuesday to act on the semi-annual dividend.

Dividends on Ontario Silver Mining stock to be paid quarterly hereafter instead of monthly.

Adjournment until Jan. 22 of the meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern and the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Companies, when it is expected that the proposed purchase of the former by the latter road will be consummated.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BY-LAWS.

The members of the New York Produce Exchange will, Jan. 16, vote on a proposed amendment to By-law 52, which changes it so as to provide that the Exchange shall be open for business daily, except on Sunday and legal holidays, during such hours and under such rules as the Board of Managers may establish, but the Exchange may be closed for one day at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Managers. This amendment gives the Managers more power and does away with voting for special holidays.

On the same day a vote will be taken on a proposed amendment to By-law 7, which does not permit proxies. The amendment provides that a plurality of votes shall constitute a choice, that none but members of the Exchange entitled to vote in their own right shall act as proxies for other members, and that proxies shall be valid for three months after their date, but no longer. It is understood that this amendment was introduced so that, if carried, it may operate Jan. 22, when the proposed rules for the Gratuity System will be voted on.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@6 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $215,205,913; balances, $12,234,226; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,121,057.

Money on call in London at 3@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4⅝ per cent. for short and 4½@4¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83@$4.83¼; demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼@5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94½@94 3-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—American securities opened better and improved somewhat, but eased off later and remained quiet, with the settlement absorbing the attention of traders. The tone at the close was steady.

Consols, for money, 99⅛; consols, for the account, 99¼; Canadian Pacific, 94; Erie, 11⅜; Erie first preferred, 33⅜; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅜; St. Paul, 121; New York Central, 141; Pennsylvania, 67½; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Atchison, 20; Louisville, 82; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8⅛.

Bar silver flat at 27 5-32d per ounce.

Money, 3@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4¾@4⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 65¼.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £83,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.50; Madrid, 28.50; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.17½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—A cheerful feeling prevailed on the Bourse to-day, the ease of money in New York and London encouraging purchasing, partly on German account. Rentes were in good demand. International securities were harder. Kafirs were better, although the transactions were unimportant, this being due to the absence of decisive news from South Africa. Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 40 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 24 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 67.40.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm on the strength in New York and Western Boersen. Bears covered on the unconfirmed report that the German steamer Bundesrath had been released. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 3½ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5.—Business was more active on the Boerse to-day, and there was a good recovery in sympathy with favorable advices.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 76.05. Gold was quoted at 28.55.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Pennsylvania and Union Traction furnished what little feature the market presented to-day. Both were strong. The investment of interest and dividend money figured in Pennsylvania's rise, while the advance of Union Traction beyond 39 was attributed to the operations of a pool. The demand for Cambria Steel around 22 continues. All the other steel shares looked better. Diamond State Steel was helped by its December exhibit, showing total sales of $185,000, the largest in its history. Tidewater Steel improved ½; it is now turning out both iron and steel. Welsbach Light and Electric Storage Battery were both weak in a pronounced way. Philadelphia Electric still hung around 6, with an inclination to do better on small encouragement.

What is needed here is easy money. The tendency is in that direction, although there has as yet been no change in rates. It is a significant sign that banks offered money over the telephone to-day. Last week they were calling loans right and left.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Cambria.	21⅜	21⅝
Choctaw.....	34½	35½
Diam'd Steel.	5⅜	5⅝
Dun. Bress....	3¾	3⅞
El. Co.of Am.	13⅜	13⅝
Lehigh Val..	25	25¼
Marsden Co..	11	11¼
Phila. Trac...	95⅜	96
Phila. El. Co.	6	6½
Union Trac...	39½	39¾
United Gas...	152	154
Wells, Light.	40	41
W.N.Y. & P.	5½	5¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Metropolitan Elevated was weaker to-day, dropping from 80 at the opening to 77¼, and closing at 78. The certificates sold at 26⅝@26½, and the bonds at 94. Biscuit common, cash, commanded 36⅞ to 37¼, and the regular ex-dividend of 1 per cent brought 35¾@36. Other securities were firm at about yesterday's figures.

	High.	Low.	Close.
220..American Linseed	13	12⅞	12⅞
880..American Linseed pf....	55	54⅜	54½
450..American Tin Plate.....	33	32	32
5..Chicago Edison	157	157	157
45..Chicago Telephone	205	205	205
250..Chicago Union Tractio.	20½	20¼	20¼
10..Diamond Match	120¾	120¾	120¾
10..Lake St. Elevated.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
410..Metropolitan Elevated ..	26½	26⅜	26½
1,150..Met. Elevated pf	80	77¼	78
253..Nat. Biscuit, cash.....	37¼	36⅞	36⅞
270..Nat. Biscuit, ex. div....	36	35¾	35⅞
27..Nat. Biscuit pf	91	90¾	90¾
140..National Carbon	18	18	18
43..National Carbon pf	82	81	82
300..National Steel	44½	44¼	44½
118..West Chicago	111	110½	110½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reactions occurred in a number of stocks in the market for outside securities yesterday, and the course of prices was more irregular than on the earlier days of the week. Profit taking was in part responsible for some of the day's declines, while nothing like heavy liquidation appeared, except in one or two issues. Among the net changes were several advances of some importance, and although the market was more uncertain than on the several preceding days, it could not be said to be weak. Good demand for stocks continued, and the declines that occurred seemed no greater than might be looked for after the sharp recoveries of the past two weeks. Trading was fairly active in several quarters of the market, the electric group furnishing the most active stock.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was dull. Transactions were limited to a few hundred shares, and no change in price took place, except in the preferred stock, which was in less demand than for some days, and closed with a net loss of 1½ points, at 27 bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was watched with considerable interest for indications of any change in the local gas situation. In the preferred stock much strength appeared, and the demand for this issue was much in excess of the supply, and the bonds also showed some improvement, but there was no change in the price of the common stock. It sold as on Thursday at 24½, and closed at 24 bid. A net gain of 1½ points was recorded in the preferred stock, which closed at 46½ bid, and the bonds sold up to 95½, and ended the day at 95 bid, an advance of 1 point. Favorable developments are looked for by the friends of the stock, and it is showing more strength than at any time recently. Buying of the New Amsterdam stocks is said to be by persons in a position to know the real conditions of the local gas industry, and it seems to be the more or less general feeling that the struggle between the several companies is virtually at an end.

STANDARD GAS was notably strong. A bid of 100 was made for 500 shares of the common stock, and the preferred was in demand at 125. Very little of either issue was offered.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION opened at 13, but it was under pressure from the beginning, and late in the day sold as low as 11¾. Just at the close it rallied to 12, closing there with a net loss of half a point. The other transportation stocks were not as active as New York Transportation and showed more strength.

STANDARD OIL was exceptionally active, the day's trading in the issue amounting to between 300 and 400 shares. It sold from 480 up to 493 and closed at 491 bid, a net gain of 11 points.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active at figures much above those of the previous day. On Thursday it sold as low as 2. It opened yesterday at 5, and late in the afternoon changed hands at 7⅞, closing at 6¾ bid, a net gain of 2⅝ points. One report in regard to the company was to the effect that it had secured control of the New York Cab Company, and would very soon begin operating automobiles in this city.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold from 83¾ up to 84⅜ and closed at 83½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

STORAGE POWER sold to the extent of a few hundred shares at 14. Final bids for the stock were at 14, showing a net gain of 1⅜ points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
New Amsterdam	24	25
New Amsterdam pf....	46½	47½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest...	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical....	31	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	45	55
American Bicycle bonds	92¼	..
American Woolen Goods	25¼	25¾
American Woolen Goods pf., ex. div.	80	80⅝
American Writing Paper 5s.....	85	88
Distilling Company of America....	8¾	8⅞
Distilling Company of America pf..	27	28⅜
Electric Axle Light & Power.....	5¼	5¾
Electric Boat	26	28½
Electric Boat pf	35	40
Havana Commercial	16¾	17
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div....	58	59½
International Pump	16¾	17¼
International Pump pf.....	63¼	65
National Gramophone, ex. div.....	59	63
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf	..	80
National Tube	45	46
National Tube pf	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	24
Otis Elevator pf	..	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.....	94½	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.....	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield	31	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey.....	491	492
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.....	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex. div.....	83½	84
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America.....	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	11	11½
Chicago & Alton sub	105	108
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new).....	93	96
Electric Vehicle	65	70
Electric Vehicle pf	90	..
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	20	..
General Carriage	6¾	7
Illinois Transportation	3½	3¾
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
New England Transportation	6¾	7¼
New York Transportation.....	12	12½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie...	20	22
St. Louis subs	127½	129
Storage Power	14	15
Tennessee Copper	13½	14½
Trust Company of America.....	200	202
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke.....	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s.....	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.....	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.....	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.....	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)...	87	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s.....	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s.....	108	112
New Orleans Traction.....	29½	30½
New Orleans Traction pf.....	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway.....	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s.....	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds....	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st...	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols....	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad.....	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit.....	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.....	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s.....	115	117
Union Railway stock.....	190	200
United Traction, Providence.....	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	104	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest....	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark.....	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds..	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J....	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21¾	23¼
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s.....	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas.....	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas.....	58	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s.....	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.....	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas...	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s.	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York.....	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	81	83
New England Gas & Coke.....	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds....	74½	75½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.....	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.....	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds..	107	109
Ohio & Indiana.....	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.....	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.).....	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock.....	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	89	91
Standard Gas, New York.....	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	125	..
Standard Gas rights.....	1½	1¾
Standard Gas 1st.....	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds..	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest..	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	90	92
Hoboken Ferry, (new).....	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con 5s.....	92	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds.....	100	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	10	12
Barney & Smith.....	..	16
Barney & Smith pf.....	94	100

	Bid.	Asked.
Barney & Smith bonds.....	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire.....	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.....	80	85
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.....	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone.....	115	118
Lorillard Company pf.....	108	110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.....	45	55
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	118	122
Worthington Pump pf.....	105	108

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note.....	47	50
Central & South American Tel.....	110	112
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds.....	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis..	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Copper and the copper shares are uppermost in the Boston market. To-day's trading found the dividend payers still adding points to previous quotations, notwithstanding the efforts to choke off the current of prosperity that is ever with Broker Lawson. The coppers to-day had good company in Dominion Coal, New England Gas and Coke securities, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The local railroad shares all showed gains, and this in face of an expected early ruling by the Railroad Commissioners reducing the suburban fare rate.

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was the rate between banks, but the business doing was extremely light. New York funds sold at 15 and 16 2-3 cents discount.

Money on call ruled from 5 to 7 per cent., mostly 6 per cent. to the strongest borrowers. Time money was quoted heavy at 6 per cent. for six months on the highest grade of dividend-paying securities, and 5 per cent. for a year. In mercantile paper there was a more active movement. Quotations ranged from 5¾ to 6½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	6	6½	Old Colony...	4¾	5¼
Allouez	3	3¼	Old Dom....	21	21½
Arcadian	20	21½	Osceola	73	75
Arnold	5½	6¼	Parrot.....	*42½	42¾
Ash Bed.....	..	1	Pioneer	2	3
Atlantic	25	26½	Quincy	..	150
Baltic	19	20	Rhode Island.	4½	5
B. & Cr. C...	20	30	Santa Fé....	6¼	7
Bcs. & Mont.	283	286	Santa Ysabel.	7¾	8¼
Butte & Bos.	50	53	Shoe	32½	33
Cal. & Hecla.	752	755	Tamarack ...	185	190
Centennial ..	18½	19	Utah Cons...	29	29½
Franklin	14½	15½	Washington..	1⅜	1½
Humboldt ..	1	2	White Knob.	10	16
Isle Royale..	25½	26	Winona	4½	5½
Mohawk	16½	17½	Wolverine ..	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242	244	Fitchburg pf. ..		124
Bos. & Me...	204	205	N.Y. & N. E.		
Bos. & Prov. ..		300	6s	110	112
Bos. Elev....	98¼	99	N.Y. & N. E.		
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	84	7s	114	..
Cent. Mass..	12	14	West End...	92½	93
Cent. M. pf.	61	70			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	341	342	Mex. Tel.....	3⅛	3¼
Chi. Stk.Yds.	136½	137½	N. E. Tel...	135	140
Dom. Coal...	45	46	U. S. Oil....	24½	25
Dom. C. pf..	115	74	West. Elec...	40½	..
Erie Tel....	106¾	107¼	West. El. pf. ..		93
Lam. Store...		35			

*Ex div.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Dec....	$53,420	$54,375	$50,694
Month	189,464	170,195	177,606
From July 1....	1,005,986	920,021	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Dec....	192,526	207,811	207,932
Month	602,047	590,669	604,117
From July 1.....	3,727,636	3,681,806	.....
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
4th week Dec....	100,617	105,457	103,851
Month	408,011	444,419	445,369
From July 1.....	2,673,139	2,363,985	.....
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week Dec....	171,538	153,884	129,987
Month	539,841	480,137	393,984
From July 1.....	3,400,835	2,933,872	.....
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	535
4th week Dec....	102,801	87,777	80,818
Month	325,352	271,396	248,873
From July 1.....	2,132,682	1,776,986	.....
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week Dec....	47,920	45,686	43,426
Month	162,172	131,444	146,739
From July 1.....	1,002,008	791,150	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Dec....	116,525	143,199	115,254
Month	390,804	441,599	386,754
Fiscal year	4,007,543	3,990,301	3,654,438
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week Dec....	16,552	16,511	13,223
From July 1.....	366,757	310,231	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
4th week Dec....	683,945	656,799	582,442
Month	2,304,330	2,048,539	1,925,227
From July 1.....	14,065,752	11,885,799	.....
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage..	2,010	2,010	1,956
4th week Dec....	434,057	417,095	393,445
Month	1,474,906	1,356,041	1,216,236
Fiscal year.....	16,090,876	13,532,087	12,836,945
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage..	2,208	2,197	2,197
4th week Dec....	287,369	324,170	386,210
Month	1,073,633	1,129,827	1,184,358
From July 1.....	7,121,365	6,847,494	.....
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage..	4,938	4,938	4,938
4th week Dec....	907,000	887,000	796,000
Month	2,556,000	2,492,000	2,254,655
Fiscal year.....	28,022,434	26,744,698	24,805,451
Central Branch—			
Mileage..	388	388	388
4th week Dec....	45,000	33,000	37,000
Month	110,000	85,000	97,317
Fiscal year.....	1,255,107	1,279,150	1,126,871
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage..	935	935	935
Month Dec.....	507,027	537,089	458,379
From July 1.....	3,219,484	3,182,234	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage..	1,551	1,561	1,570
4th week Dec....	302,233	329,658	156,168
Month	1,066,351	1,004,960	946,708
From July 1.....	6,864,974	5,912,547	.....
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	254	254	331
4th week Dec....	46,866	40,654	42,939
Month	102,209	85,993	89,996
Fiscal year.....	907,191	829,791	916,675
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage..	180	180	180
4th week Dec....	13,471	15,320	14,040
Month	46,343	44,002	41,004
From July 1.....	275,051	263,176	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage..	1,385	1,282	1,162
4th week Dec....	190,538	173,737	140,978
Month	654,140	609,391	519,558
From July 1.....

year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,113,376, against $2,065,280 last week and $1,948,930 in the same period last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.10	.12
Best & Belcher	.21	.21
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.45	.43
Challenge Con	.09	.11
Chollar		.18
Confidence	.60	.63
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.12
Gould & Curry	.23	.21
Hale & Norcross	.39	.32
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.30
Occidental Con	.17	.17
Ophir	.69	.68
Overman	.09	.10
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.08	.08
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.43	.41
Standard	2.60	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.26	.25
Utah Con	.04	.03
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22
Silver bars	.59	.58⅞
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as toflows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41½	42	44¼	44½
Alamo	16	17	16⅝	17
Anaconda	45	47¾	46	48
Ante-Migdad	70	80	70	80
Argentum	18	19	18	19
Bankers'	13⅝	14¼	14¼	14½
Battle	36	36¾	35¼	36
Blue Bell	12½	13	12¾	13
Colo	220	225	225	230
Columbine	20	21	20	20⅞
Consolidated	16	16¼	16⅛	16½
Damon	28⅝	29	29¼	30
Elkton	120¾	121	120	121
El Paso	36	38	36	38¾
Findlay	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	15
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	17	17¼	17	17½
Gibson	23	28	25	28
Gold	35	35¼	34¾	35½
Isabella	140⅝	141	138	139
Independence	51¾	52	51	51½
Jackpot	59½	61	60	60½
King	100	101	98	101
Moon Anchor	69¾	74	70	70
Matoa	28¾	30	28¾	30
National	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾
Ophir	55	59	56	56½
Pharmacist Con	14¾	15	14¾	15
Pinnacle	28¾	29	29¾	30
Portland	233¼	235	234	235
Raven	80	88	88¼	88¾
Rawlings	30	31	31	32
Rosa	57	58	57	58
Sovereign	15¾	15⅞	15⅞	16
Tornado	49½	50¼	49½	50
Union	44	44½	42	42¼
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	31¾	31⅞	31	31½
Zenobia	20	20½	20	20½

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

At the meeting of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday only business of a routine character was transacted.

Chicago advices state that Daniel Hupuenin has been appointed Cook County special agent of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Scotland and the Spring Garden Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Among the matters to come before the adjourned meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which will be held next Wednesday, will be the recommendation that all minimum and card rates on tugs, ferryboats, and dredges be withdrawn, the purpose of the recommendation being to leave unrated all floating craft within the jurisdiction of the Exchange.

The talk of a reorganization of the fire insurance rating compact in the suburban field seems to indicate that one of the chief obstacles in the way of such an effort for reorganization is the indisposition of some of the companies, now engaged in writing risks freely at the prevailing cut rates, to consider the present opportunity to check the rate war, which has been in progress since last Spring.

The meeting of the Mercer County (N. J.) Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, which will probably be held in Trenton next Tuesday, is regarded by the special agents of several prominent companies as likely to be successful in its efforts to so readjust the difficulties in the local board at Trenton as to prevent the inauguration of a rate war in that city, similar to the present fight in Newark, which will probably eliminate almost every chance of profit on the part of Newark agents for 1899.

Local fire underwriters are commenting generally and favorably upon the circular letter issued this week by President E. C. Irvin of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, suggesting the appointment of a committee of twenty-five underwriters to consider and discuss the bad results of the fire insurance business during the year just closed, with a view to making some sort of a report to the companies next April. One British manager said yesterday that the large margin of profit realized during 1897, with the help of the extremely low aggregate losses of that year, was balanced in 1899 by an almost equal showing against the companies, because of the disastrous fire losses and the late slump in the prices of securities.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Commercial Art Studio of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Emil Heyman, Herbert J. Hinds, and Francis Orlando, New York City.

The Benis Eye Sanitarium Company of Glens Falls; capital, $2,000. Directors—Edward E. Benis, Robert Crosbie, Jr., and Thomas D. Trumbull, Jr., of Glens Falls.

The Hartog & Beinhauer Candy Company of New York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—Gustavus H. Beinhauer, Louis H. Hartog, and Edward F. Beinhauer, New York City.

The Triehman & Potter Company, Builders, of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Edward B. Triehman and H. Douglas Potter, New York City; George A. Pratt, Brooklyn.

The Elmundo Mineral Water Company of North Tonawanda; capital, $2,500. Directors—Albert R. Smith, Michael Dunn, Archie P. Smith, Paul T. Dubois, and Edward J. Ryan, North Tonawanda.

The Ellis Marine Plumbing Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Thomas F. Gaynor, Warner M. Wescot, Alexander C. Patterson, George V. Ellis, and John A. Sinclair, New York City.

The Co-operative Surgical Instrument Supply and Repairing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—George Wendell, Middle Village; Alfred Grenner, Clarence O'Donden, and Edward Kersling, Brooklyn.

Stanley Electrical Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Stanley Electrical Manufacturing Company was incorporated here to-day to make and deal in dynamos, &c. Frank O. Briggs, William H. Gandy, Duncan Anderson, William Anderson, John Janeway, Louis H. Taylor, and William Taylor, all connected with the John A. Roebling's Wire Mill of this city, are the incorporators. The capital is $2,000,000.

BANK TELLER SENTENCED.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Joel G. Tyler, late teller of the Safety National Bank of Fitchburg, to-day was sentenced in the United States court by Judge Putnam to serve five years in Worcester Jail for embezzling the funds of the bank.

The shortage in Mr. Tyler's accounts was found in March, 1898. The teller had not been at the bank for more than a week, and he was not located by the authorities until March 22, when he was arrested at Boston. After being indicted on twenty-four counts, Tyler was tried and convicted on a charge of embezzling $10,000. Tyler's family and friends made a settlement with the bank.

A day or two ago Mrs. Tyler and others brought suit against the bank's officers to recover $10,000 alleged to have been paid the institution under an agreement that Tyler should not be prosecuted. The bank men say that there was no such understanding.

DECISION AGAINST WATCH FIRM.

Justice Townsend of the United States Circuit Court has decided against Jules Racine & Co., importers of watches, in their appeal from the ruling of the General Appraisers in the protest of the importers against an assessment by the collector of 40 per cent. duty on watch cases and 25 per cent. and the specific duty on the movements, under Paragraph 191 of the Dingley tariff.

The importers, represented by W. B. Coughtry, contended that as the cases were part of complete watches the whole should have been assessed at only 25 per cent. The Justice in his decision says that the paragraph of the law in question is not clear, yet, inasmuch as in all prior tariff acts watches have been held to be dutiable at the same rate as watch movements, and as there is no other reference to watches in the present law, the construction placed by the officials is correct. Otherwise there would be no duty whatever on the watch cases.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Deal in One Hundred and Fourteenth Street Flats—Lexington Avenue Corner Sold—Other Business.

Negotiations are pending which will probably result in the sale of the ten five-story flats recently erected by Daniel D. Lawson at 228 to 246 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The broker representing Mr. Lawson, however, said yesterday afternoon that the deal had not yet been closed.

P. D. Benson has sold for W. J. Govers to a client, for about $39,000, the five-story apartment house 173 and 175 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 34 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Edward H. Landon the four-story building, with store, 133 East Thirty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 22.6 by 64.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Catharine E. Vocke, to Terence F. McGuire, the five-story single flat, 245 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Fay & Stacom to Ravitch Brothers the recently completed six-story tenement northeast corner of Rutgers and Henry Streets, 26 by 99 by 104.

The same brokers have also sold for Jackson & Stern to Evans & Buscall, for improvement, 131 and 133 Thompson Street, old buildings, on a plot 44 by 100.

Picken & Lilly have sold to Marie Louise Gautier the two five-story apartment houses 1,833 and 1 835 Seventh Avenue, each 27 by 100.

Dora Scheer has sold the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 130 feet east of Third Avenue, together with an abutting lot on the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, to Ernest Price, who will erect on the property four six-story tenements, with stores, at a cost of about $68,000.

The property at the southeast corner of Mercer and Spring Streets, known as the Empire Commercial Sales Building, was transferred yesterday by representatives of the estates of M. and S. Sternberger, to the George A. Fuller Company of Chicago. The consideration was $207,000. The purchasers will erect an eight-story building on the plot, 61 by 100, which has been leased for a term of years to F. Vietor & Achells.

August Belmont and Walther Luttgen took title yesterday from the Buena Vista Realty Company, for a nominal consideration, to the block bounded by Cheever Place, Mott Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and Walton Avenue; also, to the block bounded by Cheever Place, Walton Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and the exterior street along the Harlem River; also, to the plot included by the exterior street, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and the ney Harlem River bulkhead line, together with rights to land under water.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

133 West Eighty-third Street, 25 by 102.2, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Rauchfuss. ....

132 and 134 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 50 by 99.11, two-story brick building and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Globe Realty Company $17,395

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 1,826 and 1,828 Park Avenue, for a two-story brick store, 50 by 90; J. J. Sherry of 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; J. P. Leo, architect; cost, $10,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 65.9 by 90.7 and 92.8; Arthur Gorsch, premises, owner; Frank Wennemer, architect; cost, $100,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Muscoota Street, for a one-story frame storage shed, 50 by 144; J. C. Rogers of 536 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; John Brunton, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,157 to 2,161 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick store; Eliza Wood of 14 Mount Morris West, owner; Alexander Fowler of 595 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $900.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 201.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Henry C. Scheer of 150 Willis Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $200.

No. 56 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, 20 by 46; W. B. Parsons of 57 East Fifty-third Street, owner; H. E. Ficken of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 78 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; W. F. Schneider, Jr., of 130 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth, architects; cost, $125.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers,

Friday, Jan. 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, 25x100; Phillipina Goldman to Philippine Bornemann $18,000

AVENUE A, w s, equidistant between 1st and 2d Sts, runs n 19.9x80; Peter Gommel and another, individually and executors, to Walburger Horn 18,750

BETHUNE ST, 10, 15.11x80; Mary E. Brainerd to Louis H. Schnakenberg 1

CARMINE ST, 50, s s, 25x80; Flora Glassmann to Pino Perlstein ..... Exchange

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 19 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; Kate B. Decker, individually and as executrix, to Wilhelmina W. Jolmen 7,300

CHEEVER PLACE, Mott Av, 138th St, Walton Av block; Cheever Place, Walton Av, 138th St, Exterior St block; Exterior St, 138th St, New Bulkhead channel line, on e s Harlem River, with lands under water; Buena Vista Realty Company to August Belmont and another 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Robert L. Knaggs to Isabella Arendt 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 100x115; William G. Piqueron to Julius Schledorn 100

ELTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; David R Daly, referee, to Charles Unangst 2,000

FULTON AV, n w corner of 167th St, 60.1x65x60x80; John J. Barry to Elizabeth M. Barry 1

HOME ST, n s, 50.8 ft e of Simpson St, 50.8x86.11x43.10x92.3; John Donohue to William J. Kerr 3,000

HULL AV, e s, 213.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; Joseph Whiteside to Charles Mengel 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 51.2 ft n of 76th St, 17x70; Francesco Rosetti to Esther Zwisohn 1

LOT 214, map of Van Nest Park; James Early to Michael Jr., and Julia Early.. Gift

LOT 320, map 370, lots of McGraw estate; David A. Ross to Henry Berwin.. 1,200

MERCER ST, 96 and 98, s e corner of Spring St, 61.1x100; Pauline Sternberger and another, executors, to Harry S. Black 102,500

RAILROAD AV, s e s, 502.6 ft n e of 138th St, runs s e 224.4 ft to the Mott Haven Canal, x75x224x75; also Mott Haven Canal, w s, Lot 151, map of Central Mott Haven, amended, 25x111.11; John Mulford to H. Louisa Mulford 13,000

RIDGE ST, 128 and 130, 34x100; Max Wachsmann to Babetta Wachsmann, ½ part 1

SHERIDAN ST, n s, 100 ft e of Barker Av, 25x88; Thomas F. Duffy to Thomas F. Duffy and others 1,800

SOUTHERN BOULLEVARD, 827 and 829, 50x100; Marietta B. Bellows to Warren E. Dennis 1

STANTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 30x81.4; Barnett Hamburger and wife to Julius Miller 1

SUFFOLK ST, 120, 24x75; Meyer Chapowsky to Harris and Yetta Celnick 100

1ST AV, e s, 129 ft n of 121st St, 23x37x31.3x58.3; Hiram Van Dusen, executor, and another, devisee, to George Hooks 1

1ST ST, n w corner of 6th Av, 25x100, Laconia Park; Frank Koch to James P. Murphy 1,225

3D ST, 284 East, 18.10x106; Isaac Marx to Morris Solomon 100

6TH ST, n s, w ½ of Lot 532, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Felomena Cipolla to James A. Glover 1

6TH ST, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Michael J. Horan to George Wolf, Sr. 100

7TH AV, 1,833 and 1,835, 54x100; George F. Picken and another to Marie L. Gautier 100

9TH AV, e s, 80.4 ft s of 44th St, 20.1x100; Annie M. Walters to Annie Lawson. 2,000

10TH ST, 263 East, 25x94.8; Julius Miller and wife to Barnett Hamburger 35,000

18TH ST, 421 West, 25.10x92; Louisa T. Smith to Mary A. and Rosa Senn 50

18TH ST, 421 West, 25.10x92; Frank Moss to Louisa T. Smith 50

18TH ST, 230 West, 25x92; George Monk to Charles K. Robinson 38,000

45TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Jennie Hahn to William N. Henke and another 100

53D ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 40x100.5; Johann H. C. Johansmeyer to Agnes Yost 1

82D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x77.3x25.1x76.3; John A. Holmes to Sarah E. Warner 1

84TH ST, n s, 298.5 ft w of 3d Av, 21.1x102.2; Henry M. Hymes to Jacob Hymes. 1

91ST ST, 312 East, 25x100.8; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Gustav F. Taussig. 2,000

91ST ST, 314 East, 25x100; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Gustav F. Taussig. 2,000

95TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.8; George D. Banks to Robert A. Wright 1

96TH ST, 36 and 38 West, 34x100.8; Jonathan Bulkley to David G. Garabrant and others 1

97TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 5th Av, runs s 100.8 x e 6.4 x n e 100 x w 28.4; Jacob D. Rutter to Seth M. Milliken, quit claim. 1

99TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Maximilian Lewinson and another to Susan Sullivan 27,000

106TH ST, 121 West, 20x100.11; Franklin A. Stone to David G. Garabrant and others 1

109TH ST, s s, 68 ft w of Park Av, 17x80.10; Albert Niedermann to Lena C. Niedermann 1

109TH ST, 80 East, 17x80.10; Anna M. Wagner, executrix, &c., to Albert Niederman 9,500

125TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; 125th St, n s, 350 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Julius M. Mayer and another to Ellis B. Southworth, ¼ part 1

129TH ST, 256 West, 22.2x99.11; Ernest M. Greenfield, trustee, to August Selltitz 14,675

129th St, 258 West, 22x99.11; August Selltitz and wife to Bernhard Freund.. 1

133D ST, s s, 380 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Flora Glassman to Pino Perlstein, one-half part ..... Exchange

134TH ST, s w corner of Willow Av, 104x106.8x104x100.2; Agnes Yost to John H. C. Johansmeyer 1

146TH ST, n s, at Mott St, 76x20x20; Edward W. Flanagan to Anna E. Flanagan 1

151ST ST, 570 East, 25x118.5; Leonard Scharf to Alexander Zentgraf and another 100

206TH ST, centre line, 108.7 ft w of line between Block 1 on map of Samuel Thomson and land of Isaac Dyckman, 125x147; Marietta B. Bellows to Warren E. Dennis 1

Recorded Leases.

BOSKOWITZ, Ignatz, trustee, to Adolph Sussking and another; Broadway, 529 to 533, 4 3-12 years $2,800

GILES, William F., to Jacob Isaacson; Canal St, 183, 2 years 1,800

KAUFOLD, Louise, to Max Schaefert; Essex St, 35, 3 4-12 years 2,700

KILPATRICK, Thomas J., to Patrick Boylan; Avenue A, 1,414, 4 4-12 years.$800 to 780

MILLER, Peter, to Lawrence E. Kohn; 7th Av, s e corner of 139th St, 5½ years Av ..... $1,200 to 1,800

OPPENHEIMER, Solomon, to Robert Rose and another; 6th Av, 873, 5 years 1,200

OUSSANI, Joseph, to Anthony T. Ruckel and another; Lexington Av, 140, n w corner of 29th St, 5 years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, John, to Ida Seidelbach; 113th St, n s, 189 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... $3,000

ACKER, John, to Ida Seidelbach; 113th St, n s, 154 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... 3,000

BACOT, Julius J., to Louis Borland; 62 Dey St, 499 Washington St, 117 West 122d St, and Spring St, n s, 20.1 ft e of Washington St, ¼ part of all, 5 years.. 5,000

BANKS, David, to Brooklyn Savings Bank; 23 Park Place, and 20 Murray St, 1 year 20,000

BARADEL, Marie T., to Antoine Elser; 828 Tinton Av, 2 years 700

BAUHAHN, Gustav E., to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors; 124.5 ft s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years.. 25,000

BECK, John G., to Lewis Steinhardt; Johnson Av, w s, at most n e corner of land of John G. Beck, extends to Koppock St, 2 years 1,000

BLACK, Harry S., to Maurice M. Sternberger, executor, &c.; 96 and 98 Mercer St, s e corner of Spring St, ½ year..... 47,500

BLACK, Harry S., to Pauline and Edwin Sternberger, executors, &c.; 96 and 98 Mercer St, s e corner of Spring St, ½ year 47,500

BORNEMANN, Philippine, to Philipina Goldman; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, 1 year 4,000

BRADBURN, Thomas, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 120 East 113th St, 1 year 1,500

CAMERON, William A., to Elizabeth J. Childs; Valentine Av, e s, 136.6 ft n of 179th St, old line, runs e 105.11 to e s of Tiebout Av, 1 year 2,000

CELNICK, Harris, to Wolfe Meyer Chapkowsky; 120 Suffolk St, 1 year..... 1,500

CEPOLLA, Filomena, to Elizabeth W. Gwynne; 6th Av, n s, west half of Lot 532, map of Wakefield, installments..... 2,800

CUTNER, Rosalie, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; Chrystie St, e s, 149.3 ft s of Houston St 3 years..... 3,000

DILLON, M. J. Regina, to Isaac Butler; West Farms Road, n s, at e s of the property of Methodist Episcopal Church, 19.10 ft to Silver Av, 3 years 2,500

EARLY, Mary M., to Peter Moller, Jr., and others; 49th St, s s, 264 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 10,000

EBLING, William H., Jr., to Lucy E. Wallace; Cauldwell Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 161st St, and strip 2.5 in width adjoining on n s, 2 years..... 13,000

EBLING, William H., Jr., to Lucy E. Wallace; Cauldwell Av, w s, 544.8 ft s of 161st St, 2 years 13,000

FELT, Emily L., to Mary M. Klein; 95th St, s s, 137 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 15,500

FINE, Tillie, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others; 309 Henry St, 5 years..... 9,500

FULLE, Diedrich, to Charles Shaunburger; 109th St, n s, 53 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 2 years 2,000

HAWE, Matthew, and wife to Henry Prigge; 138th St, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 5,800

HENCHEN, Albert C., to Charles Unangst; Teasdale Place, s s, 94.9 ft e of 3d Av, demand 3,510

HENKE, William N., to Leopold Katzenstein; 3'6 West 45th St, 3 years..... 18,000

HENNINGER, Martha E., to George Ehret; 1,756 2d Av, saloon lease, demand. 4,500

HERKOMMER, Jacob, to Leodegar and Leopoldina Siebert; 151st St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtland Av, 1 year..... 500

HERRMANN, Samuel to Selig Falk; 280 East 3d St, 5 years..... 6,600

HOFFMAN, Michael A., to William De F. Manice, executor, &c.; 102 East 102d St, 5 years 9,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Kate B. Decker, executrix, &c.; Dawson St, n s, 117.8 ft e of Beach St, secures notes 1,525

HOOKS, George, to Harry Marks; 2,370 1st Av, 3 years 8,000

HORN, Walburga, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Avenue A, w s, equi distant between 2d and 1st Sts, 5 years..... 9,000

HOTTENROTH, Adolph C., and Henry F. A. Wolf to Caroline Meyer; 30th St, n e s, 325 ft n w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

JENKINS, Thomas J., to Walter and George Lake, executors; 5th Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, 3 years..... 25,000

JENKINS, Thomas J., to George G. Mammill; 5th Av, w s, 49.11 ft on 133d St, 3 years 25,000

JOHANSMEYER, Johann, or John H. C., to Anna Peters; 53d St, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,500

JOHNEN, Wilhelmina W., to Anna Wengenroth; Cauldwell Av, w s, 19 ft n of Clifton St, 5 years..... 2,500

JOSEPH, Sarah and Herman, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 121 East 64th St, 5 years..... 7,500

KARUTZ, Albert, to Robert S. Morison and others, trustees; 422 East 11th St, 5 years 15,000

KERR, William J., to John Donohue; Home St, n s, 50.8 ft e of Simpson St, 3 years 1,000

LETZAU, Maria M. L., to J. G. William Pilgrim; 417 East 83d St, 5 years..... 2,000

LUDWIG, Henry and Matilda, to John and Victoria Grede; 109th St, n s, 149.2 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 2,000

LUDWIG, Henry and Matilda, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 109th St, n s, 149.2 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 6,000

LUYSTER, Clara C., to Julia A. Luyster; 313 West 53d St, 3 years..... 3,000

MERRIAM, Frank W. and Alice J., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 136 West 11th St, 1 year 15,000

MOODY, Letitia, to Charles F. Halsted, guardian, &c.; Convent Av, e s, 81.11 ft n of 146th St, 2¼ years..... 9,000

MOODY, Letitia, to Solomon Will; Convent Av, e s, 81.11 ft n of 146th St, installments 1,000

MURPHY, James P., to Frank Kock; 1st St, s e corner of 6th Av, 24th Ward, 5 years 750

NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY to Frederick W. Pitcher; 57 and 59 Ann St, 1 year..... 7,000

NIEDERMANN, Albert, to Anna M. Wagner, executrix, &c.; 80 East 109th St, 3 years 5,000

PLINUS, Morris, to Adelheid M. Duhme; 203 and 205 Elm St, 1 year..... 3,000

RABINOWITZ, Jacob, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 115th St, s s, 489 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 10,000

RATZ, Gebhard, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; West End Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 67th St, 3 years..... 11,500

RIEDLINGER, Emilie, Louis Bodenberger; Julianna St, n s, 100 ft w of Duncombe Av, runs n 193 ft to Bronx River; Julianna St, s w corner of Newell Av, runs s 100x w 206 to Bronx River, 1 year 3,000

ROSENBLUM, Hyman, and George Kahn to Smith Ely; Jackson St, s w corner of Front St, 5 years..... 11,000

SCHEER, Henry C., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Jackson Av, w s, 201.6 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 3,000

SCHUESSLER, Ferdinand, and wife to Ottilis Zimmermann; German Place, s e corner of Rose St, 3 years..... 500

SCHUMACHER, Frederick, to Philip Goerlitz; 48th St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, instalments 900

SELLTITZ, August, to Bernhard Kaufman; 256 West 129th St, 3 years..... 12,000

SOLOMON, Morris, to Isaac Marx; 284

SOMMER, Jennie L., to Maurice Lee; 121st St, n s, 229.6 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years... 2,000

East 3d St, installments..... 3,500

STROH, Julia A. and Jacob A., to Charles Goeller; 241 and 243 West 26th St, 5 years 3,000

SULLIVAN, Susan, to Maximilian Lewinson and another; 99th St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 1½ years..... 3,000

THE MINISTERS, &c., OF THE GERman Evangelical Reformed Church in Suffolk St to the Bowery Savings Bank; 141st St, s s, 506.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 10,000

TREMBERGER, Helene, to James R. Crossman; Avenue B, w s, 111 ft s of Cliff St; also, strip 1x100 adjoining, 1 year 1,500

TREMBERGER, Helene, to James R. Crossman; Union Av, w s, 80 ft s of 165th St, 1 year..... 1,500

TUCKER, Eliza R., to Estelle D. Weekes; 2d Av, 541, 3 years..... 7,000

TUCKER, Eliza R., to Margaret F. Tucker; 71st St, n s, 343 ft e of West End Av 2 years..... 5,000

TWOMEY, Patrick, to Al Powell; 105 Park Row, saloon lease, demand..... 2,200

VALENTINE, Moses M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 32 West 115th St, 5 years..... 10,000

VANDERBECK, Frank B., to Otto E. Reimer; 1,568 Madison Av, demand.... 225

VEIT, Oscar S., to Benjamin Veit; 218 East 56th St, 3 years..... 2,500

WARNER, Sarah E., to Ezekiel Fixman; 82d St, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 2,000

WHITE, Henriette K., and Thomas R., to Henry C. Lytton; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, ¼ year 00

ZWISOHN, Esther, to Francesco Rosetti; 1,085 Lexington Av, ½ year..... 1,100

ZWISOHN, Esther, to Francesco Rosetti; 1,085 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 8,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENNETT, Charles W., and others, executors, &c., to Charles W. Bennett and others, trustees $10,160

BENNETT, Charles W., and others, trustees, to Mary L. Whitney..... Nominal

BUENA VISTA REALTY COMPANY to August Belmont and another, assigns three mortgages ..... Nominal

CLARK, William S., executor, to Edwin B. Clark 3,858

FELT, Walter L., to Ida Iden..... Nominal

FINE, Harris, to Therese Friedmann.... Nominal

FINN, Louis S., to Anna Markman..... Nominal

GENERAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, formerly the New York Cancer Hospital, to Hugh King 5,000

GLICKMAN, William H. and Harry E., to David Bussel 3,500

HARDY, Albert B., to Walter L. Felt.. Nominal

HENNING, Mary, to John Bussing, Jr., and another 5,000

JACOBSON, Marie E., to John Black.... 500

KERSCHOFFER, Elizabeth, guardian, &c., to Elizabeth Kerschoffer..... 1,000

LANE, William, to American Mortgage Company ..... Nominal

MOORE, Henry, executor, &c., to Equitable Life Assurance Society 15,000

STEINWENDER, Lenore, to Julius Steinwender, guardian, &c..... 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany, trustee, to Francis D. Dowley and another, executors, &c..... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Title Guarantee and Trust Company as trustee..... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany as trustee to Francis D. Dowley and another, executors, &c..... 45,000

WALLACE, Christiana F., to Marie E. Jacobson 500

WOLFF, Amanda, to Emma Hassey, (assigns two mortgages)..... 4,000

WYNKOOP, Francis S., executor, &c., to Ella C. Earle..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; James V. Lawrence against Samuel McCracken, owner and contractor $1,799

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 150x100; Michael Bernstein against Abraham Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, extends from 151th St to 153th St, 200'6"; Michael Bernstein against Abraham Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors 300

19TH ST, 78 East; Bernard Brindze against Elliott Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor..... 1,007

45TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 155x200 to 46th St, x100x irregular; East River Iron Works against Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, owner; John Weber & Sons, contractors..... 354

85TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of Riverside Drive, 90x100; Isaac Lewis & Sons against Edward W. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 878

85TH ST, s s, 196 ft e of Riverside Drive, 90x100; Arthur Brounet against Edward W. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor..... 1,000

85TH ST s s, 196 ft e of Riverside Drive, 90x100; William E. Pruden against Edward W. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 1,748

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100; Michael Bernstein against H. Klein, owner and contractor..... 150

ham Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors 200

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 225x100; Emanuel Liguori against David Cohen, Abraham Barich, and Samuel Green, owners; David Cohen, contractor.

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Bertha Cominsky against Max Katz and Morris Abelman, owners; Philipp Jacobsohn, contractor 157

119TH ST, 218 East; Julius M. Colombani against S. Rinehart, owner; McLaughlin and Costello, contractors..... 25

133D ST, 127 to 131 West; Ferdinand W. Geller against Aimee R. Le Cour, owner; Emil Ramel, contractor..... 88

Lis Pendens.

BOND ST, 12; Henry D. Goodman and another against William K. Porter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Rothschild.

FULTON ST, n e corner of Cliff St, 66.9x45.2x67.8x44.5; Henry L. Van Wyck and others, executors, &c., against Lawrence Van Wyck and others, (partition;) attorney, S. Van Wyck.

LOTS 167, 209, and 256, on map of Unionport, Westchester; Mary M. Bickford against Jennie L. Hagan and others, (partition;) attorneys, Allison Brothers.

17TH ST, s s, —ft e of 1st Av, 50x92, being Lots 199 and 200, map by Daniel Ewen; Mary L. and Margaret Scheuermann against Andrew G. Scheuermann, individually and as administrator, and others, (partition;) attorney, E. J. McGean.

18TH ST, 28 West; Frances E. Auerbach against Oscar R. Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Goldsmith.

81ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x102.2; Robert Sanford against Joseph J. Zimmermann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Sanford.

98TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Samuel N. Hoyt and others, trustees, &c., against John O. Baker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

134TH ST, 255 West; John Hamm, as committee, against Annie E. Hartshorn, (foreclosure of mortgage;)

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; Judson S. Todd, William Saunderson and Calvin E. Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George H. Hawkins, Franklin A. Errington, Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the firm of L. H. Mace & Co.; Barstow Stove Company, Watson D. Woodward, Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Backus, Francis C. Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Rothschild, Frederick Keppler, Henry H. Tyson, Henry Steers, John F. Menke, George B. Hurd, Frank B. Hurd, John W. Foster, Martha J. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas E. Crimmins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, and Albert G. Hetherington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company; Charles I. Seiter and Robert Wright and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Clara Wright, wife of Calvin E. Wright, defendants.—Summons. New York is the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Matilda Williams, Thomas Williams, Francis C. Cummings, Robert Wright, and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Moses G. Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d16-law6wS&ja27

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THE JOHN F. PHILLIPS ADVERTISING COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at the Special Term thereof, Part I., at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George W. Elkins substituted assignee of above-named The John F. Phillips Advertising Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van [L. S.] Brunt, Chief Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 1st day of December, 1899.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JAMES M. HUNT, Attorney for Assignee, 31-33 Pine St., New York City.
d2-law5wS&ja13.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on December 14th, 1899, notice is hereby given that the CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY, a domestic corporation, will apply to the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Noahim Rachmonialm, to Aid Poor Women in Confinement," (Chaye Harris, Organizer.)

Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

THE CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY,
By SARAH SCHAFLIN, President.
SHAFER & LEVIN, Atty's for Petitioners, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d16-law6wSa

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM HENRY BETTS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,974.

To the creditors of William Henry Betts of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said William Henry Betts was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS BLOCH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,917.

To the creditors of Morris Bloch of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Bloch was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WOLF COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Wolf Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THEODORE DEMMERLE, doing business as CHARLES DEMMERLE & SON, Bankrupt.—No. 1,629.

Notice is hereby given that Theodore Demmerle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES REILLY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Reilly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM A. MILLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham A. Miller of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham A. Miller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY MITTLER and ESRIEL SCHWARZER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Mittler and Esriel Schwarzer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Mittler and Esriel Schwarzer, of the firm of Mittler & Schwarzer were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL NATHAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Daniel Nathan of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1899, the said Daniel Nathan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES REILLY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Reilly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL VOLK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emanuel Volk of Hudson, in the County of Columbia, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Emanuel Volk was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB WEISSTEIN and JACOB KALIS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Weisstein and Jacob Kalis, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 4, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STANLEY H. G. STEWART, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Stanley H. G. Stewart of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Stanley H. G. Stewart was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN FREIER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Freier of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan Freier was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THEODORE DEMMERLE, doing business as CHARLES DEMMERLE & SON, Bankrupt.—No. 1,629.

Notice is hereby given that Theodore Demmerle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

NO. 1,638.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—PERKINS D. FISHER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Perkins D. Fisher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN FREIER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Freier of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan Freier was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THEODORE DEMMERLE, doing business as CHARLES DEMMERLE & SON, Bankrupt.—No. 1,629.

Notice is hereby given that Theodore Demmerle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCO GANY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,913.

To the creditors of Marco Gany of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Marco Gany was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 5th 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS JOLLY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,714.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Jolly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID KATZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Katz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE MARTY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isidore Marty of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Isidore Marty was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM A. MILLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham A. Miller of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham A. Miller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY MITTLER and ESRIEL SCHWARZER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Mittler and Esriel Schwarzer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Mittler and Esriel Schwarzer of the firm of Mittler & Schwarzer were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL NATHAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Daniel Nathan of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1899, the said Daniel Nathan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM A. MILLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham A. Miller of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham A. Miller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY MITTLER and ESRIEL SCHWARZER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Mittler and Esriel Schwarzer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Mittler and Esriel Schwarzer of the firm of Mittler & Schwarzer were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL NATHAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Daniel Nathan of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1899, the said Daniel Nathan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STANLEY H. G. STEWART, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Stanley H. G. Stewart of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Stanley H. G. Stewart was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN FREIER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Freier of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan Freier was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THEODORE DEMMERLE, doing business as CHARLES DEMMERLE & SON, Bankrupt.—No. 1,629.

Notice is hereby given that Theodore Demmerle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCO GANY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,913.

To the creditors of Marco Gany of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Marco Gany was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 5th 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mme. Jeanne Ceulemans, Mme. Bathe Beynet, Mme. Prudence Dumé, Mme. Therese Kessel, Mme. Catherine Huylebrouk, Mme. Marie Wauters Schoeder, Mr. "Johann" Van Hamme, (the name "Johann" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Cure of Notre Dame de la Chapelle; Mrs. Mary Virginia Tiffany, Mrs. Julia de Fontanilliat, Mr. "Charles" Parad's, (the name "Charles" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) rector of the Ste. Marguerite's Church; Don Michele Rua, Superior General of the Salesiens; Reverend Father "Julian" Etienne, (the name "Julian" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Prior of the Carmes Avenue de la Telson d'Or; Miss Julia B. de Forest, Mr. Frederick L. de Forest, Most Reverend Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop of the Diocese of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry W. de Forest, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our county, at the County of New York, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d9-law6wS Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-law6msat

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-`aw6mSa

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 220 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6mS

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. BETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as Trustee of the estate of CLARK L. SHARPSTEEN, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 2.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Attorney Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

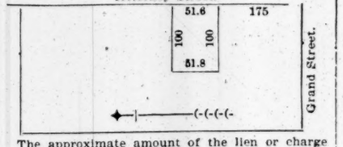
Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Attorney Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Attorney and Grand Streets, and running thence westerly and parallel with Grand Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.

SAMUEL LEVY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 200 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 37 and 39 Attorney St.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,064.33, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.75, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $932.88 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.
d28-2aw3wTh&S&ja19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-6w6mSa

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL AND OTHERS, defendants. Actions I and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled actions, dated the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of

MISS HOWE'S PRIVILEGES

Entertained Friends and Gave Orders to Mrs. Skinner's Servants.

OFTEN OUT LATE OF NIGHTS

Mr. Skinner Suggested that She Should Eat Humble Pie—Case Goes to the Jury.

As many spectators as the courtroom could accommodate, among them being several fashionably dressed women, were gazing with eager interest at the chief actors in the suit of Miss Mary E. Howe against Mrs. Frances Augusta Skinner when Justice Truax took his seat on the bench in Part X., Trial Term, of the Supreme Court, yesterday morning. Most of them followed the proceedings with amused attention to the close of the court. The question whether Miss Howe is entitled to compensation in the sum of $24,750 for services as Mrs. Skinner's companion for a period of four years—which services consisted principally in helping Mrs. Skinner to entertain and be entertained—was argued out and finally left for decision with the jury, who will return a sealed verdict that will be read in court on Monday morning.

Miss Howe, who is the granddaughter of the late Elias Howe, the millionaire machine manufacturer, claimed that there was a verbal agreement by which Mrs. Skinner was to provide for her for the rest of her life if she would go to live with her, the said agreement being made with the plaintiff's mother. Mrs. Skinner contended that she took Miss Howe to live with her at her mother's request, in order that the girl might enjoy the social benefits that would accrue to her as the defendant's protégée and stand a better chance of marrying advantageously. This Mrs. Skinner maintained was the main object of the arrangement which she had agreed to in a spirit of charitableness toward a young girl of good family and genteel accomplishments, who happened to be in reduced circumstances, and that there never was a question of compensation being paid to Miss Howe for assisting her in her social duties.

MRS. SKINNER WATCHES JURY.

The twelve "good men and true" were the objects of particular attention on the part of the defendant, who is seventy years old. She scanned their faces closely while counsel were summing up, and when counsel for the plaintiff was addressing them rose and peered at them for a minute or two through her lorgnette as though to judge of the effect his forensic eloquence was making upon them.

Her husband, Samuel Perry Skinner, a soldierly looking man with ruddy face and white hair and mustache, who is several years her junior, twirled his eyeglasses nonchalantly and smiled at his friends. Mrs. Eleanor H. Howe, the plaintiff's mother, who is middle-aged, fanned herself nervously and shaded her eyes with a slip of paper as she contemplated Judge, jury, and witnesses. Her daughter sat erect throughout the proceedings, and her face was expressionless even when she was on the stand.

Examination of Mr. Skinner, whose testimony had been interrupted by adjournment the previous evening just as he had caused a sensation by making known casually that another suit for $10,000 damages, brought by Miss Howe against himself for alleged slander and alienating his wife's affections from her, was impending, was first resumed. He testified that Miss Howe had visited the house as his wife's guest many times before she took up her residence with them in 1894, and frequently staid at the house for periods ranging from a week to a month.

"Did Miss Howe during the time of her last stay at your home render any service whatever to Mrs. Skinner in the matter of her housekeeping?" witness was asked by counsel for the defense.

"Not that I know of," he replied.

"Didn't she clean your white ties for you?"

"Never. I had a laundress to do that."

"Did she give you or your wife instruction in the French language?"

"No. I don't think she was competent to give us instruction."

THEY TALKED IN FRENCH.

In response to a question, Mr. Skinner said that occasionally he asked her about the pronunciation of a word, and might have tried to converse with her in French at times.

Asked whether, if he was imperfectly acquainted with the French language, he was able to judge as to whether the plaintiff was competent to teach French, witness replied with some asperity that he flattered himself that he possessed sufficient intelligence and experience to be able to judge as to her ability in this direction.

"Plaintiff has testified that on the morning of her departure she had a talk with you. What was the nature of your conversation?"

"She asked me what she had done. I replied: 'Well, I don't know. You ought to have been more attentive. You ought to eat a little humble pie.'"

"Did Miss Howe on that occasion say anything about the length of her stay?"

"She did not."

"While in your house, did she go out of nights?"

"Yes, about three or four nights a week. She generally came home after I had retired. She had a key."

Mr. Skinner further testified that the plaintiff frequently entertained her friends in the parlor, and not infrequently she invited friends to stay over night at Larchmont. Sometimes they staid from Saturday to Monday. He himself had thus made the acquaintance of some of them.

Counsel for the plaintiff then, in cross-examination, asked:

"When Mrs. Howe called upon you in reference to the suit in May, 1898, did you not say: 'Mrs. Howe, you have no money to push this suit, and if you do, I will accuse you of attempting blackmail.'"

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

"No!" thundered Mr. Skinner, half jumping from the chair and raising his hand dramatically. "No, so help me, God! I never said it, and I never even thought it."

"You have testified that Miss Howe went out of the house for her own pleasure on an average of three evenings each week. Do you not know that Mrs. Skinner complained because Miss Howe was accustomed to play the piano for you for about an hour and a half; that you then played at cards, and afterward retired, thus depriving her of the pleasure of your company?"

"I do not know. She accompanied me while I sang, whenever I wanted her to. It may have been two nights a week or fifteen times a day. She almost always compiled when I asked her to play."

"Did not your wife tell you she was glad Mamie was in the house, as she kept your boarding house friends from playing?"

"No; never!" said Mr. Skinner, angrily, pounding the arm of his chair.

Samuel F. Swinburne of the office of Cornelius E. Kene of New Rochelle, counsel for the defense, testified that when Mrs. Howe called upon Mr. and Mrs. Skinner about the suit, he was present, and was asked to explain the nature of the case. "I told Mrs. Howe," he said, "that by the suit she was placing her daughter in the same position as a servant or employe asking for wages. She protested that her daughter was no such thing, and that if she signed the papers in the suit she did not know what she was doing. She declared that she would see her attorneys and have the action stopped, but that anyhow Mrs. Skinner ought to take care of her daughter."

George W. Carr, another lawyer, testified that he had known the Skinners for many years, and had often seen Miss Howe at their home.

QUESTION OF MARRIAGE.

"Do you remember any conversation at the house in which the question of marriage came up?" he was asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "Mrs. Skinner told me she was trying to marry Mamie off. On one ocasion, while Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Carr, Miss Howe, and myself were in the music room, the door bell rang and a servant came and told Miss Howe that a gentleman wished to see her. Mrs. Skinner said: 'Is that the gentleman you are going to marry, Mamie?' Mamie smiled and went down into the drawing room."

"Was there a conversation at any time in which the conditions under which Miss Howe was staying there were mentioned?"

"Mrs. Skinner on one occasion told me that Miss Howe's mother's affairs were tangled up and that Miss Howe was staying with her till they were straightened out. Miss Howe was present."

Mrs. Clara F. Appolonio of Brooklyn told how she had frequently seen Miss Howe at the house of the Skinners, and that Miss Howe showed her a diamond bracelet, a ring, and a jeweled purse, which she said Mrs. Skinner had given her.

Mrs. Appolonio admitted that Miss Howe had trimmed a hat for her at Mrs. Skinner's request, but thought there was nothing unusual in such action. "Why," declared the witness, "I often trim hats for my friends."

Eugene B. Sanger, Clifford H. Chaffee, and Mrs. Julia P Carr were called to the stand, but the questions addressed to them by counsel for the defense were nearly all ruled out, and the only thing established through them was that they had seen Miss Howe at the Skinners and with them at various social functions elsewhere.

AS TO MISS HOWE'S HOURS.

Mary Breslin, a servant in the employ of the Skinners, testified that Miss Howe frequently came home late. She said that once when Miss Howe returned from Larchmont Miss Howe asked her whether the house had been lonely, and she replied that it had, whereupon Miss Howe remarked, "It is good to be missed when you are a visitor."

Michael Connor, Mr. Skinner's coachman, who spoke with a brogue, told how he had driven Miss Howe out on orders received from her.

"Were you ever drunk?" counsel asked.

"Well, not when on duty," was the reply, given amid laughter.

Mr. Skinner, he said, had told him that the suit was to be brought.

"Was this a solitary instance of confidence on Mr. Skinner's part?"

The coachman looked puzzled, and the lawyer asked him whether he knew what confidence meant.

"Yes, Sir, when you have confidence in a man is when you will trust him with all you have," said Connor promptly.

"Well, what information about this case did Mr. Skinner trust you with?"

"He trusted me with his horse and carriage."

"Did he say anything about the answers you were to make?"

"He didn't say whether they were good, bad, or middling."

Counsel gave him up as a bad job, and Mrs. Howe was recalled. She denied the conversation detailed by Mr. Swinburne. She became hysterical when asked whether she did not tell Mrs. Skinner that she sent her daughter to her so that the girl could get married.

MRS. HOWE IN TEARS.

"No, no, no! on my soul, I solemnly swear," she cried, bursting into tears, and sobbing something about "Malicious lies," as she waved her hand excitedly.

Mrs. Skinner started to her feet two or three times, but was restrained, and her counsel complained that the scene had been arranged for effect.

Miss Howe was recalled to explain that she received her friends at the Skinner home with Mrs. Skinner's permission, the latter only reserving Wednesdays and Saturdays for herself. She admitted that her cards bore the Skinners' address. She affirmed that while she was with Mrs. Skinner she received an offer to travel as companion with a Mrs. Walker, who was going to Russia.

This closed the testimony, and after a motion for non-suit had been denied, both counsel summed up and the case was given to the jury.

TO WAR ON BELL COMPANY.

Independent Telephone Service to be Opened by the Knickerbocker Concern at Half Rates.

Rumors were plenty yesterday in regard to the plans of the independent telephone and telegraph companies whose affairs were not subjects of active discussion in the financial district during the tight-money period. An official statement of progress toward an active business stage was made by Col. William H. Eckert, President of the Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company, the local company for Greater New York of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, of which W. H. Latta is President.

Col. Eckert said that very soon an active war would be waged on the Bell monopoly by the Knickerbocker charging one-half of the Bell rates. The Knickerbocker's "flat" charge in Greater New York would be $60 for private residences and $120 for business concerns for a year's telephone service. "The Boroughs of Queens and Richmond," he added, "we regard as rural districts, and we expect that the majority of our patrons will care more for service which will permit them to gossip with neighbors or talk to tradesmen near-by than to have a full service. In these boroughs will be laid out districts two miles square and the charges for such district service will be $48 per annum for business houses and $36 for residences. The subscribers who pay a district charge will have to pay a toll to secure service outside of the district. This would not, of course, prevent any one in Queens or Richmond taking the rates in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx to secure unlimited service."

The Knickerbocker, it was stated, will in a few days send out canvassers to secure subscribers. The company could in two or three days begin a business service on a limited scale, but it is likely to wait until it can start with enough subscribers to warrant the employment of a working staff and with the exchanges fully equipped. The main central office at Broome and Elm Streets is almost ready for service, and the exchange in Twenty-third Street, near Fourth Avenue, is being equipped. The company has about four miles of cables strung in this city and uses the ducts of the Empire City Subway Company. In Brooklyn the Knickerbocker has its own ducts.

At the office of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America it was stated that satisfactory progress had been made in the carrying out of its plan for long-distance service. It will, when completed, run from Boston to Chicago and St. Louis by way of New York and Philadelphia. In relation to a statement that the scheme of consolidating all anti-Bell interests had been dropped, an officer of the company said:

"That is not so. Such a report has been current for weeks. It was started by the Bell people to discourage the promoters of the independent schemes and to scare off capitalists. When the independents here begin active business there will be another story to tell."

ALLEGE BELL BACKING.

Newark Telephone Company Stockholders Object to a Transfer.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Several minority bondholders and stockholders of the Newark Telephone Company, including John Illingsworth, C. L. Roller, Henry C. Kees, Christian Lerman, and Frank S. Crane, are talking of throwing the franchise back to the city because, it is said, they believe that they cannot prevent Col. J. B. Curtis, who purchased the controlling interest two months ago from Thomas A. Nevins and Samuel Doty, from turning over the plant and rights of the company to the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Mr. Illingsworth says that he has been informed that Col. Curtis is backed by the Bell interests, and that it is the intention to reorganize the company as a part of the Bell system.

T. A. Nevins has a claim for construction for $86,910.26, on which he has obtained a judgment and made a seizure, so that he can force a sale at any time.

The minority stockholders claim that the company has endangered its franchise by not maintaining the number of telephones required by the municipal ordinance, under which the streets are used.

DEWEY ARCH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

John D. Rockefeller Pledges $5,000—The Fund Now About $200,000.

The subscriptions to the permanent Dewey arch were considerably boomed yesterday by the receipt of a letter from John D. Rockefeller, in which he said that he would pledge himself to give $5,000. He further said that the money would be given at any time the committee may deem necessary. Another subscription of $2,000 was also received from a prominent banker in this city.

Since January 1 the Dewey Committee has received pledges and cash to slightly over $100,000. The total amount received in subscriptions, pledges, and cash to date is about $200,000.

Louis Windmüller, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, which is preparing the big concert for Feb. 6, said yesterday that it had been decided to hold the concert at Carnegie Hall instead of at the Metropolitan Opera House.

District Attorney Gardiner Better.

A letter was received at the District Attorney's office yesterday from District Attorney Gardiner, saying that he was improving and hoped to be at his office next Monday. Col. Gardiner has been confined to his home, in Garden City, L. I., for the last two weeks with a broken rib.

Those alarming catarrhal fevers to which many children are subject can be prevented or cured with timely doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

OLD CREDITORS REIMBURSED.

Charles L. Bernheim Pays His Ratable Share of Debts of Bernheim, Bauer & Co.

The recent action of Charles L. Bernheim, formerly senior member of the clothing firm of Bernheim, Bauer & Co., which failed in 1895, in making a substantial payment to the creditors of the concern has excited much interest in banking and commercial circles. It is one of few instances on record where a man, after failing in business and compromising with his creditors, has voluntarily assumed the obligation to pay the remainder of his debts over and above the amounts at which the settlement was made.

The firm of Bernheim, Bauer & Co., which was in the wholesale clothing business at 8 to 12 West Third Street, was composed of Charles L. Bernheim, Felix L. Bauer, and Julius C. Bernheim. On Sept. 13, 1895, it was announced that the concern was in financial difficulties, and three days later a settlement was effected with the creditors on the basis of 40 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were $755,000, of which $375,000 was due to five banks, $275,000 to relatives of the members of the firm, and $105,000 for merchandise. Contrary to the custom in many such cases, the banks and merchandise creditors fared better than the relatives in the settlement. The firm's embarrassment was brought about largely through losses in various enterprises outside of its regular business in this city, and the course of the partners throughout the difficulty was the subject of praise on the part of the creditors.

Some time after the settlement Charles L. Bernheim re-engaged in the same line of business, and on Nov. 15 last he was able to address a letter, of which the following is a copy, to each of the banking and merchandise creditors of the former firm:

Dear Sir: When the firm of Bernheim, Bauer & Co. was compelled to effect a composition with its creditors it was the intention of its members to do all in their power to make good the losses which its creditors sustained, and each member of the firm considered himself specially charged to make good so much as represented his interest in the firm.

My interest in the firm was 37½ per cent.

I am happy to state that I have succeeded in doing considerable in this direction during the last three years, confined, however, to those as to whom there appeared to be strong special equities.

I am now enabled to pay a further sum, and have concluded that it, as well as all further sums I may be able to pay, shall be divided strictly pro rata.

It therefore gives me extreme pleasure to hand you the inclosed check for $——, which represents your said pro rata share of this amount, it being 15 per cent. of that part of your loss with which I have specially charged myself as above stated, and I beg to add that I expect if my life is spared to make good at least the balance of said portion, and am confident that the other members of the firm, as soon as they can, will do likewise as to their respective shares.

Yours very truly, CHARLES L. BERNHEIM.

The total liabilities of the firm to banks and merchants were about $480,000, and after the original payment of 40 per cent., the amount left unpaid was $288,000. Mr. Bernheim assumed the payment of 37½ per cent. of this sum, or $108,000. It is understood that, including the claims of which he has paid, his share in full and those of which he paid 15 per cent. of his portion on Nov. 15, he has discharged about one-half of the liability which he thus voluntarily took upon himself.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF CITY EMPLOYES.—A decision of interest to city employes was announced by the Appellate Division yesterday. John L. O'Hara, who is an honorably discharged veteran of the war of the rebellion, was appointed a cleaner and subsequently detailed as watchman in the County Court House in November, 1898, at a salary of $14 a week. In October, 1898, he was removed without a hearing by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies. Mr. O'Hara tendered his services from time to time, and demanded reinstatement. Two months later, in mandamus proceedings instituted by his counsel, George F. Langbein, the removal was revoked, and he was reinstated. He then brought suit against the city to recover his salary from the time of his removal. A verdict directed in his favor was yesterday affirmed. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the court, reviews the cases, showing a gradual change of the principles of law applicable, and says the law must now be regarded as finally settled in this State, "that one who is entitled to an office under a municipal corporation at a fixed or agreed upon salary, can recover the amount of that salary while he retains that title to that office, although, in fact, he performed no services, if prevented from performing those duties by a superior officer who has attempted to remove him in violation of the law, and no other person has filled the office and been paid for the performance of the duties thereof." As to the claim made by Corporation Counsel Connoly on behalf of the city that the principle did not apply because plaintiff did not hold any office, strictly speaking, but was a mere employe, Justice Rumsey, after reviewing the various enactments on the subject, including the provision of the Greater New York Charter, retaining in like positions all veterans entitled by law to serve during good behavior, says: "As a result of that statute, the plaintiff was established in the position which he then occupied, during his good behavior. That being the case, we are unable to see that his position differed in any degree from one who is a holder of an office created by law. It does not seem to be necessary that one who has been illegally removed from his position shall have held an office established by statute, or the compensation of which has been fixed by law, to authorize him to recover his salary for the time he has been ousted." Justice Rumsey said, in conclusion, that the right to the salary was "an incident of the position from which one is irremovable, and as long as the position exists, the right to the salary remains." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Patterson and O'Brien concurred, while Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the city was not liable to pay an employe for services that were never performed because of a violation of law by a Commissioner of one of the departments of the city. "It is the Commissioner of Buildings," Justice Ingraham said, "who violated the statute, in the performance of the duty imposed upon him by law. The municipality had no power to control his action; no power to prevent him making the removal; no power to compel the reinstatement of the plaintiff to the position from which the Commissioner removed him."

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THE BOND ISSUE MANDAMUS SUSTAINED.—The appeal by Joseph Cassidy and three other members of the Municipal Council of this city from the peremptory writ of mandamus requiring them to pass a resolution authorizing city bonds to be issued, under the provisions of the charter, to pay an award for property of the Long Island Water Supply Company acquired by the city was yesterday decided by the Appellate Division adversely to them, the order below being affirmed. The proceeding was instituted by Henry W. Sherrill and others, as taxpayers, to require the Municipal Council, as a branch of the legislative department of the City Government, to obey an act of the Legislature requiring the city to issue bonds for a public purpose. The court, by Justice Ingraham, holds that the appeal by these four members of the Council was entirely unauthorized. Being a proceeding against them in their official capacity, they were expressly prohibited from appearing by attorney or counsel, the charter requiring that they should be represented by the Corporation Counsel. Justice Ingraham holds that the act the Councilmen were required to perform was ministerial, expressly directed by the statute, and that after the new charter of the city took effect, all these public officials whose consent was necessary for the issuance of the bonds were bound to give such consent by the express provision of the statute, so as to enable the bonds to be legally issued and a fund provided for the payment of the award. In conclusion Justice Ingraham says: "The Legislature has expressly declared that the public interests require that this water supply should be acquired by the City of Brooklyn; has directed proceedings to acquire such water supply; has directed that immediately upon payment of the amount awarded by the Commissioners, the City of Brooklyn should be entitled to take and hold the property and franchises, and directed the proper municipal officers of the city to issue and sell bonds to provide for the payment required. The Legislature having directed that the acquisition of this water supply was for the public interests, it is neither for the court nor for any subordinate municipal officer to set up an individual judgment, as against that of the Legislature, as to whether the acquisition of this property is essential to the public interests."

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SINGULAR ACCIDENT CASE.—A judgment awarded to Elizabeth Knoll in her suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries she received from a collision in the Bowery between one of its cars and a truck has been sustained by the First Appellate Division. On the 1st of June, 1896, Mrs. Knoll was standing at the curb on the southwest corner of Bleecker Street and the Bowery waiting to cross the street, when a Third Avenue car struck a truck going diagonally across with such force that the truck was thrown or pushed for a considerable distance, and struck and knocked Mrs. Knoll down, seriously injuring her. Justice Rumsey, in giving the opinion, says the evidence justified the jury in finding that, as the two vehicles approached, the gripman did not check the speed of the car, but, if anything, increased it, so that when the wagon was struck, the car was going at the full speed of the cable. It was therefore for the jury to say whether reasonable efforts were made by the gripman to avoid a collision, and if they found that there were not, the negligence of the defendant was sufficiently established. The fact that the driver of the truck may also have been guilty of negligence was of no importance in this connection. The Court held there was nothing in the evidence which would warrant the finding by the jury that any act of the plaintiff tended to produce the accident which befell her. She was in a place where she had a right to be, and so was not guilty of negligence in being there, and no person could have supposed that any such occurrence then would happen.

71ST ELECTION PROTESTED.

Vote for Lieutenant Colonel and Major Not Announced—Major Smith a Candidate.

The results of the elections held last night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory for Lieutenant Colonel and Major of that regiment have not yet been announced, and probably will not be known for some time to come. No action in regard to the election can be taken until a protest made by Capt. William E. Hill of Company E in regard to its validity shall have been considered by the proper authorities. Capt. Hill claims that he received no legal notice that the election was to be held. Section 57 of the Military Code provides for this, and if Capt. Hill's protest is sustained the election will be declared invalid and an order for a new election will be issued.

Col. William G. Bates, who presided last night, says the protest must go directly to the Governor at Albany, and declares that in his opinion it will be sustained. It is known, although the ballots have not been examined, that the election was a very close one, and the members of the regiment are very anxious to know its result.

The Nominating Committee, which consisted of the seven Senior Captains of the regiment, had named Capt. William L. Hazen of Company B for Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. William H. Linson of Company D for Major. There was apparently a strong sentiment among the officers in favor of Capt. James H. Wells of Company F, who is the senior Captain of the organization, and it is known that a considerable number of the ballots cast bore his name for Major. Clinton H. Smith, the senior Major of the regiment, who served as Lieutenant Colonel in the campaign in Cuba, was a candidate for the Lieutenant Colonelcy. His name appeared on none of the printed ballots, but his friends displayed considerable activity in electioneering for him.

Major Smith arrived rather late and cast his ballot. He said that he had no desire to put himself forward as a candidate, but had acquiesced, after much persuasion, in the wishes of his friends. It was said that those who voted for him considered it their duty to testify their regard for him in spite of the rebuke he had received from Gov. Roosevelt. The Major said that he did not expect to be elected, but knew that there would be a close vote.

Another meeting of the officers of the regiment will be held next Tuesday. In the meantime the ballots cast last night are lying uncounted in a sealed envelope awaiting the decision on Capt. Hill's protest.

MRS. GAYNOR UNDER ARREST.

Scene in the Federal Building Led to Her Apprehension.

Mrs. Georgia Gaynor, thirty-four years old, of 206 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, the woman who made a scene on Wednesday in Commissioner Shields's office, in the Federal Building, by mistaking L. Laflin Kellogg for Col. John F. Gaynor, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of grand larceny. The charge was preferred by Mrs. Stella Elmer of 390 West Thirty-third Street. Mrs. Elmer said that on Oct. 7 last she hired Mrs. Gaynor as a servant. She worked until Oct. 10, when, it is alleged, she disappeared, and with her a rug, two clocks, and some carpenter's tools valued at $22.

Mrs. Elmer said that Mrs. Gaynor claimed to be the first wife of Col. John F. Gaynor, and told of harsh treatment at his hands. She introduced two men to her. One, she said, was her brother-in-law, and the other, named Goodwin, was her husband. She said that she went by the name of Gaynor in order to get justice from the Colonel. Mrs. Elmer said that she lost track of Mrs. Gaynor until she read of the occurrence on Wednesday. She then swore out a warrant against Mrs. Gaynor, and Detective Coughlin of the West Side Court arrested her yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Gaynor denied that she stole the articles. Mrs. Elmer said that she pitied the woman and thought the men took the property, but that Mrs. Gaynor was accessory to the theft. Magistrate Cornell held the woman in $300 bail for examination.

Mrs. Prunier's Verdict, $15,000.

Mrs. Malvina Prunier received a verdict of $15,000 damages yesterday in the suit brought by her before Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, against Mrs. Lilian Ash, the common law wife and residuary legatee of W. C. Campbell, the millionaire wall paper manufacturer, to recover $75,000 damages for the alienation of her husband's affections.

1899 for 1900 forgetfulness is excusable.

Only at our Leonard Street store.

But what about forgetting or overlooking some 125 black cutaways and 75 Prince Alberts, many silk-lined, which were marked $22, $25, $30 and $32—now, cutaway coats and vests $12.50. Prince Albert coats and vests, $15.

At all three stores.

Big boys, young men, with chests of 32, 33 and 34 inches, seem to forget that mild weather now, doesn't mean all Winter mildness.

Ulsters of our handsomest cloths and finish, some with silk shoulders, formerly $28, $25 and $20—now $10.

Only at our Prince Street store.

Scattering chances still in the 8 to 16-year-old short-trouser suits, $3.75; were $6 to $14.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

pany for injuries she received from a collision in the Bowery between one of its cars and a truck has been sustained by the First Appellate Division. On the 1st of June, 1896, Mrs. Knoll was standing at the curb on the southwest corner of Bleecker Street and the Bowery waiting to cross the street, when a Third Avenue car struck a truck going diagonally across with such force that the truck was thrown or pushed for a considerable distance, and struck and knocked Mrs. Knoll down, seriously injuring her. Justice Rumsey, in giving the opinion, says the evidence justified the jury in finding that, as the two vehicles approached, the gripman did not check the speed of the car, but, if anything, increased it, so that when the wagon was struck, the car was going at the full speed of the cable. It was therefore for the jury to say whether reasonable efforts were made by the gripman to avoid a collision, and if they found that there were not, the negligence of the defendant was sufficiently established. The fact that the driver of the truck may also have been guilty of negligence was of no importance in this connection. The Court held there was nothing in the evidence which would warrant the finding by the jury that any act of the plaintiff tended to produce the accident which befell her. She was in a place where she had a right to be, and so was not guilty of negligence in being there, and no person could have supposed that any such occurrence then would happen.

WE ANNOUNCE
$20. $18. and $16. Suits for $12.
$22. Suits for $15.
$25. and $24. Suits for $20.
$18. & $15. Overcoats for $12.
$24. Overcoats for $20.
We'll easily find your fit if you'll come to-day—to-morrow, we may not.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Your places, lads and lassies, take,
To find your fortune in the cake."

On our every floor you will find a sort of Twelfth Night cake, with a fortune for every one who cuts into it. Better, the fortune in just what each one seeks.

For the color lover there is a wealth of cupboards, cabinets, and tables in deep-hearted, rich-hued woods—mahogany, oak, Flemish oak—which make veritable color symphonies with cut glass or old china.

For the form lover there are "finds" of quaint designs and beautifully molded shapes.

For the comfort lover there are lounging chairs, couches, and divans—leather, tapestry, or rug-covered—whose very look is restful, and better fortune still in our reduced factory prices, if you immediately

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

250,000 Yards OF New Embroideries
MATCHED PATTERNS in all widths on NAINSOOK, SWISS and CAMBRIC.
You need not shop elsewhere for Better Goods or Lower Prices.
Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

IGNORES HIGHER COURT RULING.

Magistrate Worth Summarily Dismisses Abandonment Proceedings.

Magistrate Worth, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed proceedings in abandonment before him because the plaintiff did not produce a marriage certificate or record of the marriage. In this Magistrate Worth placed himself in opposition to decisions of the Supreme Court, in which common-law wives are recognized when sufficient evidence is produced to prove that the couple have lived together and been known as man and wife.

Mrs. Irene Wood, the complainant, who gave her address as 126 Milford Street, charged Joseph Wood, whom she claimed as her husband, with abandonment. Wood is employed by a commission firm in Manhattan, where he also resides. He is a native of Scotland, but lived for several years in Italy. It was while he was in Naples, it is said, he met the plaintiff, whose name was Irene Meola. According to her statement, Wood on Dec. 3, 1893, took her to a church in Naples, and, during the services, placed a ring on her finger and declared to her that the proceeding was as good as a marriage ceremony. Some time later they came to America.

The plaintiff declared that they had lived together as man and wife up to September last, when Wood went to the West Indies on business. Since his return from there, a month later, she asserted, he had not lived with her.

In reply to a question by the defendant's counsel, the plaintiff admitted that she did not have a marriage certificate. Her counsel, however, declared that the marriage could be proved. The Magistrate insisted that some record or document of marriage be produced, and, notwithstanding the protests of the plaintiff's attorney, who said that he had papers with him to prove that the couple had lived as man and wife, the Magistrate dismissed the proceedings.

Secretary E. V. Morgan.

Edwin V. Morgan of Aurora, N. Y., whose nomination by the President as Secretary of the United States Legation at Seoul, Korea, the Senate confirmed on Thursday, is a grandson of the late Edwin B. Morgan of Aurora, who represented the Cayuga district of this State in the House of Representatives in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Congress, and was a close friend of Secretary William H. Seward.

Mr. E. V. Morgan is a graduate of Harvard University in the class of '90, and has been connected with the history department there and subsequently was Professor of Modern History at Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio. He was quite recently Secretary of the Samoan Commission, and his new appointment is well merited by his efficiency in the discharge of his important duties in that office. He had already familiarized himself with the condition of affairs in the Pacific islands by a prolonged visit there, and since his return has lectured before various bodies in this country upon topics relating to what is now known as expansion and upon the opportunities opening for extended far-Eastern trade.

Steiglitz and Hofmayer Discharged.

Louis Steiglitz, a mustard manufacturer of 190 Lewis Street, and Solomon Hofmayer, his clerk, arrested on suspicion, were discharged by Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Police Court yesterday. Three days ago Charles Smith of 239 West Thirty-fourth Street lost a ring. Thursday night Steiglitz and Hofmayer called at his house and said they had found the ring, and would return it for a suitable reward. Smith offered $2. They demanded $10. Smith said he had not $10, and said he would go out and borrow it. He returned with a policeman. Magistrate Cornell ordered the ring returned to Smith.

Queens Contractor Missing.

Capt. James Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau has detailed two of his men to hunt for William F. Ruland, a contractor and builder of Morris Park, Borough of Queens, who has been missing since New Year's Day. Mr. Ruland left home on that day to visit a relative in Brooklyn. Nothing has been seen of him since he left the home of his relative in the afternoon. Mr. Ruland, it is said, had several hundred dollars with him at the time of his disappearance. His absence is causing his family deep concern. Mr. Ruland is thirty-two years old, and is married.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Great White Sales.

The assortments of Women's Muslin Underwear, Men's White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Household Linens and Housekeeping Dry Goods are still complete and the cut prices still in force.

Fancy Ribbons.

We offer to-day at 50c. on the dollar of cost about two thousand yards of 5-inch Fancy Striped Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, novelties in hemstitched and woven effects: very handsome in patterns and suitable for scarfs, stock-ties, sashes, belts, etc.; values up to 85c. yd., at yd. . 39c

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, salesmen's samples; each handkerchief on a card; no two alike; very pretty patterns and worth regularly 25c., 50c. and 75c.; choice, each 15c

Feather Boas.

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To-morrow. Of Timely Interest WILL BE THE SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY, January 7.

Provisions and the Question of Contraband.

By Prof. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, of Columbia University, formerly Assistant Secretary of State

Prof. Moore will discuss the question of contraband of war, with special reference to the seizure by British vessels of American products on the way to South Africa.

How the British Repeat Blunders.

By Capt. LESLIE J. PERRY of Washington.

Capt. Perry shows that the British losses in the battle of New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, were about as great as those suffered by the English forces in all the engagements, thus far, in the present conflict with the Boers in South Africa. The writer draws a parallel between the British methods then and now, and criticises the British disregard of military tactics in hurling men against an unseen enemy. The article possesses especial timeliness because of the anniversary of Jackson's victory.

Evils of Women's Dress.

By ROMYN HITCHCOCK.

Mr. Hitchcock specifies what he regards some of the evils of women's dress, and tries to prove that women dress for one another instead of for convenience, or for the approval of the men.

There will be a number of other notable special articles.

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This afternoon at 2, DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, (début,) Dippel, Breuer, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
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Topics of the Week.

The many friends, admirers, and disciples of the late Dwight L. Moody will be glad to hear that the writing of his biography has been placed in safe hands; indeed, part of it has already been compiled or written. The biographer is the son of the late evangelist, Mr. William Nevell Moody, who for the last five or six years has been collecting and editing material concerning his father, the work so far having been performed under the latter's personal direction. Still, the mass of letters, journals, and diaries to be examined is enormous. Everything dealing with the subject must be carefully looked over, and its value determined, in order that the work may be as comprehensive as possible. Mr. Moody requests that persons having letters from his father or items of special interest concerning him will communicate with the biographer at East Northfield, Mass. It is expected that the work will appear some time next Autumn.

The long-delayed work on taxation, "The Principles of Taxation," by the late David A. Wells, will very likely come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. some time in the present month. It will be recalled that most of the material to appear in the book has already been read in separate articles in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly. The author, however, died before he had quite completed the preparation of the final chapters from his extensive notes. Then, too, the latest developments of the question involved would have, it is believed, caused Mr. Wells to have modified his views on certain points. All this required careful consideration. There is little doubt that the work will be regarded as the greatest authority on taxation, the authoritative and monumental expression of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, political economists of his day.

"The American Stage" is the title of a forthcoming book by the well-known English critic, Mr. William Archer, which Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly present as a companion volume to "America To-day," by the same author. The book is one of the results of a visit that Mr. Archer made to this country a year ago. There will certainly be as much general interest in it as was produced by "America To-day," although it deals with a particular subject, for, as Mr. Archer has said somewhere, "America is a Nation of theatregoers." The author has brought his wide experience, trained intelligence, and sympathy to his expression of ideas concerning the American theatre, and the conclusions which he has reached, especially in regard to the native drama, of which "The Old Homestead," "Held by the Enemy," "Secret Service," and "Shore Acres" are types, are said to be full of significance and interest, as are his estimates of American actors and actresses.

"The Life and Letters of Archbishop Benson," edited by his son, has just come from the press of the Macmillan Company. The work contains over 1,400 pages, which is a large amount even for an ecclesiastical biography. But, when it is remembered that the late Primate of all England touched the times in which he lived at so many points, and left at each the stamp of his individuality, few persons will say that the 1,400 pages included in the two large volumes contain a word too much. Nothing, apparently, in the vast amount of correspondence in which the Archbishop was concerned has been overlooked by the son. The introduction of some of the epistles may even be considered as eccentric on the part of the biographer. Still, a letter from the Prince of Wales concerning the notorious baccarat case, and one in which Edmund Gosse describes himself as chasing the Archbishop "among the chairs and round the tables" at Lambeth, lest his views on Kemble's poetry should fail to reach the Archiepiscopal ear, have their human interest in this record of a man of singular force and charm of character, who carried his ideals into every new work that he undertook and made them dominant.

The scope of the articles on "The Paris of To-day," which will appear in The Century Magazine during the period of the great exposition, will be very broad. The author, as has already been announced, is Mr. Richard Whiteing, who wrote "No. 5 John Street" and "The Island." The articles will be illustrated by Mr. André Castaigne, whose pictures in "The Life of Alexander the Great" have attracted much attention. Mr. Whiteing, whose knowledge of Paris life antedates the exposition of 1867, will not only write about the life that he finds throbbing around the exposition of 1900, but his subjects will include industrial and fashionable life, and the aspects of official, literary, and artistic circles. His first article will appear in the February Century.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are responsible for "The Story of Lewis Carroll," written by Miss Isa Bowman, who in 1888, when ten years of age, at the Royal Globe Theatre in London played the part of Alice in an operetta based upon the children's tales of the Rev. Charles Dodgson, ("Lewis Carroll.") Miss Bowman is now a well-known actress, who gives in her book a charming picture of her friendship for the author of "Alice in Wonderland." The volume contains many illustrations and fac similes of letters written by Lewis Carroll to her.

There is likely to be a greater flood of literature concerning the war in South Africa than was brought forth by the Spanish-American conflict. It is said that more than half the British war correspondents went to the front with a contract for a book in their pocket. There is one feature of war literature which is quite likely to be developed in England which was scarcely noticeable here. This is the private letters describing battles, which occupy much space in the London papers. Many of these letters are written with peculiar force and reveal a keen sense of observation, as well as considerable literary ability on the part of the writers. A London publisher is now preparing to bring out a volume of these letters in monthly parts. It will probably find many readers. One thing, however, is rather significant. Tommy Atkins is a more prolific letter writer than his American cousin.

CHURCHILL'S "THE RIVER WAR."

His Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Henry G. Prout, M. Am. Soc. C. E.,

Sometime Colonel in the Egyptian Army.

"The River War" was not merely the overwhelming of certain picturesque barbarians in the Middle Nile Valley, it was a logical and an important incident in the progressive story of our race. The British occupation and control of Egypt, the Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Soudan, the stand against a French station at Fashoda, the insistence that the British sphere of influence must include the Bahr El Ghazal, the British occupation of Uganda, and of all of the old Egyptian Provinces of the Equator, the dashing capture of Rhodesia, the slow development of the South African colonies into English States, and, finally, the war with the Boers, all these are part of one great movement. This movement is centuries old. It has its vicissitudes; but it is the most persistent political phenomenon now visible to mankind. It is the forward movement of the men born to speak the English tongue. So considered the conquest and government of the Soudan by an Englishman is of vivid interest to any English-speaking man with a spark of imagination. But quite apart from its place in the history of our race, the episode which began with the rise and revolt of the Mahdi, went through the death of Hicks, Burnaby, Sir Herbert Stewart, and Gordon, and culminated in the battle of Omdurman, is about the most picturesque matter that has happened on our planet in the last twenty years.

A good many fragments have been written about this episode, some of them adequate so far as they go, some of them foolish and dull, some brilliant in spots; but most of them are mere sketches, and no one of them is complete. At last we have a history of the affair which is complete enough for the use of the average man, which has been carefully studied from the best documents, and which is written by one who actually took a small part in the conquest as a soldier. Furthermore Mr. Churchill has a fresh and clear literary style and an excellent sense of order. He has arranged his book in a workmanlike way, and provided many footnotes which are actually explanatory; while the maps and battle plans are especially good. These have been prepared with obvious fidelity, and the topographical features are supplied by the Director of Military Intelligence. There are thirty-four of these maps and plans. Finally, the two volumes contain seven photogravure portraits of the general officers concerned in the operations, and numerous pen sketches made on the ground by an officer of the Seaforth Highlanders.

In the scheme of the book three chapters prepare the ground. These tell of the rise of the Mahdi, the fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, and of the shocking rule of the Khalifa. Another chapter tells of the patient and skillful work which went on for a dozen years in preparation for the reconquest. Then we have the body of the book which describes the actual war, which began in 1896 with the capture of Dongola and ended in 1898 with the battle of Omdurman. Finally, a few chapters are given to minor operations, to the Fashoda incident, and to a more or less critical analysis of certain details.

The story of the rise and rule of the Mahdi is more wonderful the more one knows about it. Nowhere else on the face of the earth could such things have happened in this stage of the world's history. A humble priest, poor and without even family influence, slowly gathered around him the turbulent chiefs and tribesmen of an empire, until his armies numbered scores of thousands, and he became an absolute despot. He ruled his princes and his people down to the minutest affairs of their households. The Khalifa who followed was as absolute, less intelligent, and more cruel. He even exterminated tribes of his fellow-countrymen, and razed their villages. Then came famine and disease, and it would not be surprising to learn that the population of the Egyptian Soudan is to-day less than half as great as it was in 1879, when Gordon's first term as Governor General ended. Indeed, within a few weeks, since the Khalifa was killed by Wingate, officers who have penetrated to El Obeid find that town a heap of ruins. El Obeid is the capital of Kordofan, and twenty years ago was one of the most solid of Soudan towns, and had a permanent population of over 10,000. Was the destruction of such a town mere savage wantonness? Or did its inhabitants perish of famine and on distant battlefields? This we shall soon know, for the Soudan, sealed for fifteen years, is again open, and even idle tourists may now journey to Khartoum by river and rail without a mile of caravan

*THE RIVER WAR. An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan. By Winston Spencer Churchill. Edited by Col. F. Rhodes, D. S. O. Illustrated by Angus McNeill, Seaforth Highlanders. Two volumes. Large 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-402, and xiv.-500. Maps, plans, and index. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1899.

travel. It would be difficult to agree upon the date when the preparation for the reconquest of the Soudan began as a conscious and continued effort. Perhaps 1886 may as well be taken as any other year. Then the last of the old Egyptian garrisons in the Soudan had been exterminated, forward operations had all ceased, and the defensive frontier of Egypt had been established at Wady Halfa, approximately midway between Cairo and Khartoum by the straightest line of travel. Here the little army was patiently drilled by British officers and non-commissioned officers. The Egyptian battalions were fellahin conscripts; the Soudanese battalions were negroes. The fellah has some first-rate qualities as a soldier. He has a powerful and enduring body; he is frugal to the last degree; he never drinks, and he is docile. It would be hard, perhaps impossible, to match him as a peace soldier; but those familiar with his military history knew that he was a flagrant coward. The negro battalions are improperly called Soudanese; they come from the lands south of the Soudan, the country of the naked, pagan negroes. Most of these men began life as stark savages, and many had been such almost up to the time when they took up their rifles and put on clothes as the Khédive's or the Khalifa's black infantry. They are brave, they dearly love to fight, they have a doglike affection for a master who knows how to treat them, but they are excitable in action and dissolute in camp.

Such was the material of the new Egyptian army. Such was the material which the Sirdars, Wood, Grenfell, and finally Kitchener, had to make into a force that should stand before and at last annihilate those fearless spearmen who had swept from the face of the earth the army of Hicks Pasha, who had besieged Khartoum for ten months and finally carried it by storm, and who had more than once put in deadly peril the steadiest soldiers in the world, the British infantry. That the Sirdars succeeded in making a reliable fighting force out of these fellahin and negroes the battles of the Atbara and Omdurman testify. No one can say that these battles would have been won without the help of the British troops, but it is almost certain that the Egyptian army alone would have won the fight at the Atbara. The outcome of the battle of Omdurman, had it been fought without the British troops, is more doubtful. MacDonald and his Soudanese brigade on the right covered themselves with glory, but the excitable negroes came very near finding themselves, with ammunition expended, in the face of a brave enemy, crippled, but still advancing. The arrival on their flanks of certain British regiments was timely, to say the least. Had the right been broken, the Sirdar would probably have won the battle still, but the loss of life would have been great.

We cannot stop now to tell of the patient and skillful work by which that little army was prepared through ten years (indeed, through fourteen years,) for the advance on Dongola which began in 1896. It was a fine deed of skill, of sustained patience, and of economy. The men were drilled and disciplined and taught to shoot and scout, and occasionally they had a chance to try their nerves in a border fight.

The real difficulty was at Cairo. There were a lean Treasury and a jealous and intriguing Court. An incident not told by Churchill occurred in 1893 or 1894. The young Khédive made a journey of inspection to Wady Halfa and took pains to show his poor opinion of the garrisons. Finally, his expressions were so discourteous that Kitchener resigned. This made the matter a "diplomatic incident," and the young man was promptly brought to book. He apologized, explained that he had been egged on by Mohammed Mahir Pasha, Under Secretary of State for War, and the Sirdar's resignation was recalled. The whole affair only made visible one of the subterranean galleries with which every Oriental State is mined, and it suggests the unrelenting vigilance and fortitude which the British Government must exercise to guard its Eastern empire.

In March of 1896 the glacier was ready and was launched on that southward movement which destroyed the dervish empire in September of 1898. The campaigns of 1896, 1897, and 1898 were essentially one continued movement, which was only apparently interrupted. It had the cold inevitableness of a geological process. The advance of the first Summer was from Wady Halfa right up the Nile to Dongola. The net results were to drive the dervishes out of the Province of Dongola and open the way for a forward movement east to Berber or Abou Hamed, when the time should come; to open a fairly navigable reach of the Nile for transports and gunboats, and (most important of all) to protect the right flank from attack when the main movement should begin. The actual fighting in this campaign was not severe, but there were some smart little actions, and there were 182 killed and wounded. There were 130 deaths from cholera and 126 from other causes. There were matters more troublesome than the dervishes. The epidemic of cholera caused much alarm and delay; rains such as had not been known in that part of the Soudan for years washed away several miles of the new railroad and added to the sickness.

The railroad along the Nile was a vital feature of the operations of this Summer. South from Wady Halfa a workable railroad ran for 33 miles. As the troops advanced, this was pushed 82 miles further south, and during the Autumn and Winter it was extended 95 miles further, giving a rail line along the Nile of 210 miles.

But this was not to be the main line of advance. It protected the right flank, as we have said, and had other strategic uses in the later movement; but the main advance was made boldly across the desert from Wady Halfa to Abou Hamed, leaving the Nile far to the right. This was a brilliant stroke. It gave the shortest possible line of communications and made that line almost as safe from interruption as the New York Central Railroad. The Khalifa could only strike it with a small force by a circuitous approach through the desert, and such a force would court almost certain destruction. The matter turned on the practicability of building a railroad 230 miles through a desert, with known water only at one place, and that water salt. Engineers and soldiers said that it was impracticable; but it was built, and there are those who count this as the greatest of the Sirdar's achievements in the Soudan. This was the real work of 1897.

The whole question of the reconquest and control of the Soudan was at once changed by the building of this railroad, for the desert was conquered. It remained only to concentrate troops and supplies on the navigable Nile, south of the great desert, which had protected the Soudan since history began, and to move on at leisure and with stately certainty.

Early in 1898 the glacier, which had been creeping southward almost unnoticed, took on visible motion. A formidable army was gathered; April 8 Mahmud's army was destroyed on the Atbara, and Sept. 2 the Khalifa's army was destroyed at Omdurman. The story of these events has been told so lately and so well by several of the gentlemen who went with the forces in the interest of the newspapers that it would be quite superfluous to tell it again here. The reader may, however, like to know that Mr. Churchill tells it with more of the details that a soldier wants to know about, and his admirable maps and battle plans have already been mentioned. His analyses and criticisms, too, are much fuller than those of the newspaper writers.

Since Mr. Churchill wrote, the Khalifa has been killed, and the remnant of his force has been captured; the railroad has been completed to Khartoum, and now the whole Nile Valley is again open to a rule as beneficent as that which Gordon had begun to establish when the miserable events of 1879 brought to an end all the great plans of Ismail Pasha for an enlightened Nile empire.

Lord Kitchener has been called to the other end of the line of British occupation, and Mr. Churchill has far more serious events to write about than the "River War." Some of those who distinguished themselves in that war have already died in South Africa, and others are there to find death or fresh laurels. Let us hope for all who yet live a quick and glorious conclusion of this last war, so unfortunately begun.

"Kit Kennedy—Country Boy," published by Harper & Brothers, has just passed through its tenth thousand. In England the book has reached its twenty-fifth thousand mark.

PROF. PECK.

Features of His New Book of Essays—This Writer's Limitations.*

Prof. Peck's style has the first-rate merit of lucidity and the further advantage of being highly sonorous. Both these qualities he knows how to value. He is clear because he never disturbs the bottom of a subject; all his ideas float easily, and even gayly, on the surface. There is nothing we need stop to think about. Everything is perspicuous at a glance. And he always sounds well. That this quality has been cultivated might be inferred from the following sentence: "I refer to those who have been misled by Webster and the compilers of the Century Dictionary into dropping the 'u' that gives dignity and sonorousness to such words as 'honcur,' 'splendour,' 'valour,' and the rest, yet who almost invariably, in writing the word 'Saviour,' spell it in the proper way." We have not noticed how Prof. Peck spells the words "creator" and "orator," but trust that he acquits himself with his wonted dignity, sonorousness, and propriety.

Prof. Peck's essays deal with a variety of subjects. Many of these we are scarcely competent to discuss. For instance, while speaking of proprieties of language, he says: "I once heard a very pretty young lady in a moment of vexation say 'Hully Gee!' Had she sworn a vigorous oath or two it would not have been unpardonable; but what she did say seemed to transform her on the spot from a very charming girl into a bedraggled guttersnipe." Now we have never had precisely the experience described and therefore we cannot tell whether it would have affected us precisely as it affected Prof. Peck. All that we shall say, therefore, is that, deplorable as the occurrence must have been, Prof. Peck's comment on it seems to us to be made with a little too much of what he himself is pleased elsewhere to refer to as "the masterly, highbred, aristocratic carelessness of a man of perfect taste." But we know very little of social proprieties. We shall therefore devote our remaining space to literary topics—concerning which we are, perhaps, no better informed.

There are in the volume before us four essays dealing with belles lettres. We may discuss them in the order in which they appear.

In "Fifty Books" Prof. Peck endeavors to give us a list "not of the 'best' books, but of the books I should wish to have if they were to last me all my life." He comments vigorously on the "humbug" of ordinary criteria of selection; but, to our mind, he seems not to recognize that the value of such lists as his consists largely in the confessions that they imply. "Fancy any one really wanting to read the whole of 'Paradise Lost,'" he says. It "is a work of fine single passages set amid a dreary waste of decasyllabic balderdash." Furthermore "Don Quixote" "is one of the great books of the world—if you skip two-thirds of it and read the rest in the original Spanish. But if you don't, it is one of the most boresome productions in extant literature." We fancy that in delivering himself of opinions like these it is Prof. Peck's object to exhibit not his perceptions, but his candor and independence of thought. He declares Horace to be "the most human of all the poets, ancient or modern." Horace and Lucretius are the only Latin authors, and Homer is the only Greek one, for whom the essayist finds room among his fifty. Evidently the Professor of Latin in Columbia has found that some famous books do not improve on acquaintance. He has on his list no Italian or Spanish author, and his only German authors are scholars and philosophers, not literary artists. He has histories of Greek, Latin, French, and English literature, although the masterpieces of ancient literature are scarcely regarded. He confesses that all this has "something of a Philistine flavour." But let us cheerfully give him due credit for putting the Bible at the head of his list.

After this exhibition of literary tastes it is interesting to pass on to the theory of English poetic diction which opens the essay on "Stéphane Mallarmé"; "The English tongue possesses one great advantage over every other modern language spoken in the Occident, by reason of the very sharp line which it draws between the vocabulary of its poetry and the vocabulary of its prose. * * * Take, for instance, the word 'sword.' This is the name for the weapon which one would be likely to find employed in ordinary prose. When prose becomes [illegible]ought or oratorical, we may look for 'blade' or 'steel'; but only in impassioned poetry would 'glaive' or 'falchion' ever seem appropriate."

Now the distinction here laid down is hardly the distinction between ordinary prose on the one hand and impassioned poetry on the other. It comes nearer to being what we may call the distinction between the natural and the artificial in literature. When Scott says:

Now, yield thee, or by Him who made
The world, thy heart's blood dyes my blade!

he is, no doubt, highly wrought and oratorical. With some qualification, the passage may even be called impassioned poetry. But suppose Scott had written:

Now, yield thee, or as God did save
The world, thy blood shall tinge my glaive!

would this have been impassioned?

We are sure, too, that Milton has great impassioned lines, the vocabulary of which is not very sharply distinguished from that of ordinary prose. Such a one is this:

Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty Cherubim;

and this:

Awake, arise, or be forever fallen!

and this:

Blind mouths! that scarce themselves know how to hold
A sheephook.

Some of these illustrations will, no doubt, admit of discussion, but for that we have hardly space. We believe we have established our point: That the English tongue does not always draw a very sharp line between the vocabulary of its poetry and the vocabulary of its prose—that Prof. Peck has rather indicated the line between the natural and the artificial in literature.

Independence of thought is especially displayed in the essay on "Honoré de Balzac." For this writer Prof. Peck claims an "absolute pre-eminence," an "unchallenged domination" in French literature. Readers of Rabelais, of Molière, of Corneille, and of other French writers may hesitate to accept this estimate, but not after they have heard Prof. Peck's reasons for it. First of these reasons seems to be the great physical vigor of Prof. Peck's favorite. Balzac was "a lusty child of old Touraine, bred up in the sunshine and the open air." He was "broad shouldered, bull necked, full of vitality and of the joy of life, with a Rabelaisian laugh and a tremendous temperament." Furthermore, it is noted of him "that both in love and in fame he achieved a career that was almost ideal in its way." There follows a list of women whom Balzac knew. This career of feminine friendship seems to reach a climax when Balzac falls in love with another man's wife. Perhaps we need give no further reasons for putting Balzac at the head of French literature. We wonder, however, to whom we should apply the remark that "one ought to spend one's time in reading Balzac rather than in writing of him."

The next essay concerns "The Human Side of Tennyson." On this subject Prof. Peck says several things to show that Tennyson was not everything that he might have been. When the Laureate became famous, for instance, "he seemed entirely forgetful of any debt of gratitude" to his friend of early years, Edward Fitzgerald. Again, when Carlyle told Tennyson something of the cruelties of William the Conqueror, Tennyson indulged in rather inelegant language on the subject. And when Longfellow first visited Tennyson, the Englishman "entertained" him in a manner of which one may be content to say nothing. Nevertheless, we think it is a little ungracious, after speaking of Tennyson's admirable accomplishments, to add, by way of contrast, that Longfellow's "scholarship was superficial." Longfellow was for many years a professor in Harvard College, and possessed, among other things, a knowledge of mediaeval literature that was at least respectable. Tennyson, on the other hand, is frequently belabored for having attempted to write about King Arthur without acquainting himself with more than two sources of Arthurian tradition. We may, however, cheerfully admit that in studies of another kind, such as ancient languages, Tennyson was better versed than the American poet.

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.

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*WHAT IS GOOD ENGLISH, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Harry Thurston Peck. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Stoddard's Novels.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Sitting in my library the other evening, a friend called, and while looking over some books that were lying loose on a table, he exclaimed with some feeling of enthusiasm, "Where can I get copies of these books?" They were "Two Men," "Temple House," and "The Morgesons," by Elizabeth Stoddard. I told my friend that as far as I knew they were out of print, and there was no way to get them unless Mrs. Stoddard or the publishers could be prevailed upon to have a new edition printed, and in this connection, why should this not be done? Books that have received the highest encomium of no less authors than Hawthorne and Lowell deserve not only reprinting, but extensive reading. They are charming and delightful, full of wit and humor, and all aglow with a knowledge of nature. In these days of trashy literature it would be refreshing and wholesome to have books so thoroughly good and enjoyable as those of Mrs. Stoddard reprinted, therefore I sincerely hope and trust that this note, written in the interest of good literature, will have the effect of giving us a new edition of Mrs. Stoddard's excellent books.

SIMON WOLF.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1900.

These stories by Mrs. Stoddard, wife of the poet, Richard Henry Stoddard, were reprinted in New York about ten years ago by the Cassells.

Two Articles and Two Far-Off Readers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As an appreciative reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW I beg to offer very sincere thanks for the excellent article in your issue of last Saturday, entitled "Books We All Write but Few Acknowledge." You have given your readers a rare New Year's treat and food for deep thought. Another very enjoyable article was the extract from "A Club of One," by A. P. Russell, and forwarded by G. W. E. of Roxbury, Mass.

I may state that I forward THE REVIEW regularly to two old friends of mine in the Highlands of Scotland—one a retired clergyman, the other a schoolmaster. They live quite in the country, "far from the madding crowd," surrounded by scenery not surpassed in the world for beauty and grandeur, and there they quietly sit enjoying to the full THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

C.

New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

THEIR IDOL ASSAILED.

Protests Against an Attack on "David Harum."

Woolen Mittens Thrown Down as a Gauntlet.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I ask, (with due respect to "the allegation and the alligator,") What does David Harum's intransigeant critic—in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of last Saturday—do when he dips into the elder classics, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Smollett, Fielding, et al.? In regard to his rather discouraging quietus so relentlessly "stomped" down on "country people," may I be permitted to throw at him a country-made pair of woolen mittens as a gauntlet on my own account, and for the sake of many another like me—country born and country bred, and proud of it and thankful for it?

Ignorant we may be, in comparison with the higher "culture" of modern critics, vulgar in appearance, like our fellow backwoodsmen, not unused to the backwoods' dialect of our farms and districts; but not vulgar in our feelings, not coarse in our spiritual hopes and aspirations.

"When Alma dwelt in Mardi his mission was with the destitute," and doubtless the cultured. When God came down from heaven He chose His disciples from the lower classes. Like our folks, those disciples were "country people," not agreeable to look upon, not fitted for cultured society. However, one thing stands out from their history—"the common people heard Him gladly."

Now in regard to the criticism of the "Stories of Paris," may it not be possible that the authors of that book lived in France so long that they came to look upon life from the French literary point of view, i. e., the radically critical point? As I have not read their book I am not sure what Sainte-Beuve it refers to; but if he be the one whose writings served as a whetstone for the wit of Granier di Cassagnac, Louis Veuillot, Pauline Limayrac, Théophile Silvestre, the Marquis de Lavzières Thémines, and Amadée Pommier—who were all on the same paper with Barbey d'Aurevilly—then that Sainte-Beuve it was whom Barbey d'Aurevilly wrote:

"(Sainte-Beuve,) Qui serait le plus profond des critiques, si son talent, comme le coton filé trop fin, ne cassait pas en entrant dans le profondeur."

L. G. MOEREAU.

Bay Ridge, Xmas Day, 1899.

Made Introspective by the Attack.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

After reading Mr. Noyes's letter of Dec. 23, I could not help but wonder if a liking for "David Harum" really indicated a lack of refinement. I wondered why I had not discovered it to be "coarse" and "vulgar," a collection of "offensive" "nastiness." I proceeded to scrutinize the causes of my liking and of the pride and pleasure I had taken in introducing him to my friends.

I read the book in midsummer, and have no copy at hand, but the impression of David's character remains with me as a landmark in the desert—a spring of refreshing, where I set up an altar and gave thanks for a strong and manly character. His inward life is saturated with the essence of truth and justice, love and loyalty; while he turns to his fellows a genial friendliness. The very force of his character conquers one, and converts one into an admirer, in spite of the homely furnishings of his mind.

His good qualities are always in right proportion; for instance, his generosity never degenerates into maudlin pity for the unworthy; neither is his justice ever hard and intolerant. It is good to see a man put his hand steadily to the "mills of God," as David did, in the case of his brother and the Deacon; they grind so tediously slow else.

The horse trade incidents do not in any way ridicule religion, but good naturedly discover to us the difference in stature between the man who demands our homage because of his place and profession, and he who adorns any place and makes no bid for our admiration.

At Newport, David found himself in a new element. He did not halt and defer and cringe and make an effort to change his color to match that of the company; but, like the great soul that he was, he kept his poise and carried himself and his own bravely into the best society, as he would have done into the worst, had fate decreed. I especially loved the courage that made him stand that test and caused him to carry himself and his own—offensive animal and all—without fear, where a smaller man would have been overwhelmed.

And is it not inspiring and ennobling to see a soul cleave its way through every difficulty and disadvantage of circumstance, surmounting every difficulty, standing at last full fledged, unmaimed by the conflict, master of the situation?

I am reminded there are varieties of vulgarity. It has been said by one: "I do not forgive the failure to know a fine character and to entertain it with thankful hospitality. When at last that which we have always longed for is arrived—then to be coarse, then to be critical, and treat such a visitant with the jabber and suspicion of the streets argues a vulgarity that seems to shut the doors of heaven."

SUSANNA MORRISON.

Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 27, 1899.

Out of a Wilderness a Righteous Voice.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

And it has come to pass that out of the wilderness of Pike County, Penn., a righteous voice has launched a learned and scholarly bull of excommunication against the [illegible]do, harmless "David Harum." The inspired gentleman of the voice charges David with disorderly conduct, accompanied with indiscriminate and juicy expectorations of plug cut chewing tobacco.

The erudite prosecutor sets forth, among other things, that David is repulsive fare, his wit is crude, he is a country clown, asinine, coarse, vulgar, rude, and a menace to refined society.

Mr. Noyes says: "To people whose affection for the horse is abnormal, in short, people never conspicuous for much refinement, 'David Harum' is perhaps a treasure and delight." It appears to me that Mr. Noyes has mastered the details, plot, and composition of the book more thoroughly and systematically than ninety-nine out of every hundred of those who have paused to read the book.

Mr. Noyes takes a morbid and Puritanlike view of the book when he asserts that the book should be debarred from refined society. The book is not a subject for classical and serious study by any means, but it can be read with pleasure—and then put aside.

F. GUNDERMAN.

Union Hill, N. J., Jan. 2, 1900.

One Year of the Klondike.*

To those having any personal experience in the gold fields of the world the idea of personal comfort is not suggested by the mention of any one of them. Gold digging, gold washing, or any of the other methods whereby gold is converted from its natural and usually unavailable condition into the gold that symbolizes the sum of all human happiness, signifies anything but luxury while the process used is going on. It always means the hardest kind of toil, self-denial, danger, unkempt hair, and ten thousand sorrows, disappointments, and personal inconveniences. The Klondike means all these and more, for to the obstacles it has in common with all other gold mines is further added the 2,000 miles of difficult and weary journey from the mouth of the Yukon and an arctic temperature. One of the finest armies the world ever saw was largely thinned and vanquished by Russian snows and Russian cold. Gold seekers are fired by the hope that it may be their good fortune to "strike it rich," but the highest type of enthusiasm cannot be maintained if the enthusiast is all but frozen to death. And yet, in spite of snow and ice, in spite of multiplied failures on the part of the many and the triumph of the so very few, thousands upon thousands rallied to the army of unrest, the legions of the gold hunters that, without seeking, began recruiting on July 14, 1897. Among the things incidental to the gold fever that soon became contagious so that all classes of men and even women were to be found among those braving everything to get gold, or to try to get it, were the founding and upbuilding of towns such as Skaguay, which grew from a few straggling tents in a twelvemonth to a place of vast importance, with many blocks of stores and houses, miles of streets and broad sidewalks, public schools and churches, two newspapers, several hotels, two banks, sawmills, railways, wharves, a modern pipe line, and other attributes of civilization. Mr. Kirk writes of the Klondike from personal observation and experience. He was of it himself and saw that which he has now described with intelligent eyes and a camera that makes it possible for us to see, pictorially, something of what he actually saw.

We are, in the present volume, taken over both the Skaguay trail and the Chilcoot Pass. We see the two thousand-odd horses that perished on the White Pass during September, 1898, upon the carcasses of which it was then possible to walk as upon a sidewalk for more than half a mile, and it is a matter of wonderment as to how any survived—but they did! Many there were that lived to finally arrive at Dawson, from whence the mines are reached. They gathered from North, East, South, and West, and in Dawson found a common Mecca, but in some cases, to wonder why they had come.

An avoirdupois pound of Klondike gold is worth $255, and large sums are sometimes to be seen upon the hotel and bar shelves, to which no more attention is paid than is bestowed upon other objects in the same rooms. The gold fields of the great Northwest cover an area of thousands of square miles, and the rich placer district in and around the Klondike River may be considered as a mere continuation or extension of the mineral belt of British Columbia and the western section of the United States. It is an interesting speculation as to whether or not gold will some day be found by some of the hundreds of miners and prospectors who are continually entering the wilds of the mountain fastnesses at points further than the Klondike. The length of time during which the mines may be worked by what is known as the Klondike drifting system seldom exceeds five months, and more often it will scarcely last four months of the year.

The text in the present book is filled with interesting matter, and the author well says that the life of the Klondike miner is not one into which men should hastily rush without at least giving the matter a second thought. The conditions in the past have been such that the most rugged constitutions have been undermined in a few years, and it has also been found to require prolonged residence in more favored climates to restore those shattered thus to their natural health. The conclusion reached by this writer is that the Klondike is not at the present time in any sense a "poor man's country." Many tales of the successes and failures of the various miners are given a place in the book, as well as accounts of the geological conditions prevailing and of some of the strange animal remains that have been found in the processes of mining, making it exceedingly readable.

*TWELVE MONTHS IN KLONDIKE. By Robert C. Kirk. With one hundred illustrations and a map. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 273. Deckel edge. London: William Heinemann. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2 net.

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OLD ABBEYS.

Some of Those in Scotland Now in Ruins.*

Mr. Butler, who has both written and illustrated this very interesting book, is well known as a lecturer on architecture in the University of Princeton, besides being a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.

The ruins of the architecture of the Middle Ages in Scotland, and especially of her old abbeys, have been amply written, but in books which, while treating these old abbeys, both from an architectural and historical standpoint, are yet too bulky and scientific for general readers, while the small guide books to be found on sale at the ruins themselves are not only too superficially written, but often quite inaccurate, and indeed neither class of books goes into the "romantic interest" which centres about these places, from the rôles they play in the poetry and fiction for which Scotland has long been so famous. Mr. Butler's purpose, then, will readily be seen. He has attempted to weave together for us not only all possible facts and theories about these old ruins, but also whatever of tradition or old romance centres around these ruined abbeys, quotations being made directly from Scottish literature.

The book is the result of investigations made during two Summers spent in Scotland, and has been confined wholly to the ruined abbeys, for the reason that restoration and continued use, "when art did not flourish in Britain, have stripped many of the abbeys of every vestige of beauty and picturesqueness, while present use has broken the charm of romance."

The first chapter of Mr. Butler's volume is in the nature of an introduction, treating of the general condition of mediaeval architecture all over Europe.

The tidal-wave of architectural activity which swept over Europe in the latter part of the Middle Ages reached its high-water mark in the north of France, but the influence of its motion was felt, in diminishing degrees, in every direction from that centre. Its impetus toward the north was aided by the Norman conquest of England, whence it rolled on to break in ripples over the furthest shores of Scotland.

Mr. Butler next rapidly reviews the condition of Scotland's monastic buildings at the end of the eleventh century, the latter being as few and meagre as the castles of the Scottish chiefs were rude and primitive—until "Saxon England had become Norman England"—the effects of this change revolutionizing Great Britain.

Mr. Butler then outlines for us the history of Scotland's old abbeys, one by one, all of which, he says, have a certain individuality which lends them special charm.

Uncontrolled by the rigid and logical laws of development which, combined with extreme refinement, gave to French Gothic its chief beauty, quite free from the lines of greater freedom that guided the advance of the Gothic style across the border, * * * it reached a goal very different, * * * but in its way quite as interesting. * * * Certain elements remain constant through all periods of development; the semicircular arch, for instance, is persistent from first to last; the Norman arch, embellished with true Gothic moldings, is the commonest form of portal in all these abbeys.

Mr. Butler also comments on the fact that the absence of modern restoration is one of the greatest charms Scotland's abbeys can boast. Those of France and England, having been so carefully restored as to lose their hirtoric interest, or are preserved, as Ruskin says, "as mere specimens of the Middle Ages, put on a velvet carpet of green-shaven lawn, to be looked at, and which, but for their size, might just as well be put on a museum shelf at once. In Scotland the ruins are usually given simply sufficient protection and support to secure them from further decay, and stand feebly and fondly garrulous of better days, it is true, but still playing a rôle in history, as in the natural landscape. In many cases they still live among the people, brooding over little hamlets, full of pathos, eloquent of history—the connecting link between the past and present."

Iona, a tiny island far beyond the highlands of the west of Scotland, contained not only the sacred shrine of St. Columba and a congregation of holy men who made this their home and a centre for missionary efforts among the half wild tribes of Britain, but also "a great institution of learning, which, through the blackness of the Dark Ages, trimmed the lamp of knowledge and cherished the flame, until it shone as the brightest spot in Europe—an island lighthouse in a long night of world-wide ignorance and superstition. * * * The history of Europe is one long chapter of violence and crime. The little island of Iona offered a refuge to all who were weary of the ceaseless turmoil, a fountain of learning to the studious and a religious retreat to the devoutly inclined."

St. Columba, with twelve devoted companions, left Christian Ireland in 563 A. D. for pagan Scotland, and less than a hundred years after that saint's death his influence, exerted all over Scotland, was shown in the most striking manner. The monastery at Iona during the first three hundred years of its tranquil existence reached a point of great prosperity and distinction, the young British princes being sent there to be trained and educated for their future duties. As a centre of learning Iona in those early days ranked easily first. The schools were of great renown, often containing from 300 to 500 students at a time; the monastery being also noted for the number and beauty of its manuscripts, which were transcribed by the monks and their pupils, some of which have come down to the present day, notably one in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, written by St. Columba's own hand. Iona was also the burial place of the Pictish kings, from Fergus to Kenneth McAlpine, while kings and other members of the royal families of Ireland, Norway, and even France were brought far across the seas to this holy place of sepulture.

In 1202 A. D., Reginald, Lord of the Isles, rebuilt the old abbey walls at Iona, the ancient church becoming a Benedictine abbey, a convent for nuns of the St. Augustine order being established at the same time. The earliest remains traceable are of Lord Reginald's day, but will be found much more interesting than beautiful. Around Dunfermline how many memories cluster! How suggestive its very name! Malcolm Canmore early in the eleventh century first brought this town into prominence by building his castle on its hillside. He also declared Dunfermline the future place for royal burial, instead of the long-famous Iona. Almost all the kings of Scotland from Malcolm to the Bruce were buried here, besides many princes and other people of rank. Here, too, were entertained the royal family of England, fugitives driven from their own country by the Conqueror, Malcolm soon marrying one of the daughters of that house, the Princess Margaret. He afterward founded a church and monastery, part of which was dedicated as early as 1075 A. D., Dunfermline becoming in time the Westminster Abbey of Scotland. In 1821, during a period of reconstruction, the body of King Robert the Bruce was discovered and given the place of honor in the new building.

But Holyrood Chapel, the ruined remnant of the once powerful Abbey of Holyrood, now in the City of Edinburgh, though built far on its outskirts, is even more interesting to us. Founded by David I., Holyrood soon became a favorite resort of the Stuarts, Holyrood Palace having been built by James V. after Flodden Field, and quickly becoming the centre of Scottish Court life. Here was celebrated the marriage of Mary Stuart to Lord Darnley; here Rizzio's body was laid in the passage just outside the abbey, and, in fact, a strange fatality seems to have centred around the history of the abbey and the fortunes of all connected with it. But space will permit but few more extracts, and it is only possible to rapidly refer to Jedburgh, Kelso, Haddington Priory, Arbroath, and the other abbeys, which Mr. Butler pictures for us so admirably, both with pen and pencil.

But Melrose Abbey cannot be quite passed over. Mr. Butler says there is "a charm about Melrose which is not shared by any other of the abbeys of Scotland, due not only to the manifold legends and traditions that are interwoven with its history, but to the peculiar beauty of the ruins, the rare delicacy of the workmanship, and the crude richness of its sculpture, * * * rich and beautiful though shattered—more lovely, perhaps, because it has been so mellowed by being left to itself and the weather."

Just one pretty custom connected with Melrose must be given. Mr. Butler says the Scottish Summer moon cannot be depended upon to show "fair Melrose aright," but that at Christmastide, "when the moon is high in heaven, the children of the neighborhood gather in the evening within St. David's ruined pile to sing their Christmas carols, and make the bare old walls ring out again, as of old, the song of 'Peace to Men of Good Will.'"

We would like, also, to linger over Dryburgh, equally connected with Scott's memory, for here Sir Walter was buried, and Dryburgh, while possessing neither the extent nor exquisite detail of Melrose, nor the antiquity nor historical associations of Dunfermline or Holyrood, yet is most interesting, for two reasons—"first, * * * for the dust it enshrines, and secondly for its grace and picturesqueness."

Mr. Butler's book is very fully illustrated, the pictures being of much interest and beauty, and of necessity adding very much to the effectiveness of a book of this character. The volume, a book of about three hundred pages, will be found a valuable addition to the knowledge of all who are interested in the architecture and history of old buildings around which so much of the history and tradition of Scotland centre.

*THE RUINED ABBEYS OF SCOTLAND. By Howard Crosby Butler; A. M., sometime lecturer on architecture in Princeton University and Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. With illustrations by the author. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. 1899. $3.50.

An Amusing Dip Into the Future.*

The American eagle may scream, for the time is coming, say, in 1999, when the United States will include the whole of this hemisphere. The writer of "Looking Forward" is possessed of a fervid imagination. England and America are to be bound with the closest ties of friendship. Among the titles of the future King of England is that of "Right Bower of the Americas." Spain is wiped entirely out; she is dynamited out of existence. Weyler, having sought refuge in a palace in Madrid, is blown to smithereens. All America having joined in one Government, the capital is established in Mexico. Patagonia is the most prosperous of States. All the great changes are due to scientific discovery. The Eskimo has no longer any use for dogs. He works his sledge by means of electricity derived directly from the aurora borealis. Locomotion is so rapid in 1999 that at Chicago strawberries are served which have been picked the same day in Mexico. Prof. Langley's discovery of the navigation of the air has hastened all methods of locomotion. France! Poor France! Because of the Dreyfus enormity, in 1999 is only a name. Germany absorbs her. Who can tell? Perhaps a hundred years from now there may be much which is prophetic in this fanciful volume. Anyhow "Looking Forward" is an amusing skit.

*LOOKING FORWARD; A DREAM OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE AMERICAS IN 1999. By Arthur Bird, ex-Vice Consul General of America at Port au Prince, Haiti. Sidney, N. Y.: The author.

LITERATURE.

A General Survey of American Works.*

Miss Fisher, the author of this book, in her preface makes an extremely modest claim to the attention of readers, simply stating that this book on American literature is the outgrowth of work in her classrooms, her pupils having been encouraged as much as possible to seek the author in his work and to grow familiar both with his thoughts and his manner of expression. She very truthfully claims that the information to be found in most text books is uninteresting from the very meagreness of its details, which, being mostly confined to external matters, it has been found necessary largely to supplement from all available sources.

Miss Fisher's work has been very successfully accomplished, the various biographical sketches being accompanied by a critical estimate of the man's work; her aim throughout being not only to apply the canons of sound criticism to such writings, but to endeavor to clearly formulate and teach young people to apply the principles of good criticism:

More attention has also been given to personal details in the biographical sketches than at a superficial glance may seem necessary, but it is these very details that individualize a man, and help us to form a correct idea of him. There is too little of such individualizing, * * * and our authors do not stand out as men of striking character, but as mere names to which are appended a list of works. The value of biography lies in the stimulus given by acquaintance with what is fine, strong, and lovable in character, and no study of literature is complete in which this stimulus is wanting.

Miss Fisher is much too modest about the aim and merit of her very able book. It will be found most interesting to us all, being a well-written and comprehensive survey of the whole field of American literature, with emphasis given not only to those writers whose work shows the most striking personality, but also to the more imporant movements which have influenced our literary history, as well as to its beginnings and present condition.

The book will be found of the greatest interest to older readers, even to those whose knowledge of American literature is already ample—for here in a compass of four hundred pages will be found not only a perfect storehouse of information about not only the greater names in our literature, but also interesting biographical and critical sketches of men like William Ellery Channing, George Ripley, Bronson Alcott, Jones Very, as well as of Whitman, Stoddard, Stedman, Howells, and James, among the later writers.

Perhaps the spirit in which Miss Fisher's entire work is done is best indicated by her choice of a motto for her title page: Longfellow's "The most interesting books for me are the histories of individuals and individual minds; all autobiographies and the like. This is my favorite reading."

The first chapter of the book will be found to be a general survey of American literature and its beginnings, impartially written and showing a fine discrimination and broad culture.

To form a just conception of the comparative range and value of American literature it is necessary to be acquainted with the masterpieces of other National literatures and especially with those of England, in whose language it is written. There is necessary, too, on the part of the reader or thinker that broad, impartial spirit which rises above national prejudices and loses its limitations in presence of the larger thought of simple kinship in humanity. This spirit is the outcome of long and patient culture. It is not allied to the passionate enthusiasms of youth, but to the calm, broad, well-founded judgments of maturity and age. The reader who brings to his study of American literature this spirit of impartiality and a mind trained by easy familiarity with foreign classics is struck at first by the absence of supreme excellence. There is no name in American literature which he feels he can rank with that of Homer, Goethe, or Shakespeare. Neither can he find there the man of warm, large life, the very bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, yet one to whom the whole world feels akin—the Burns, the Heine, the Molière, of his country. Our literature lacks the wide sweep, the uplift, the virility and solidity of the literatures of Europe. To refuse to acknowledge this is a tacit confession of inability to recognize excellence.

In this spirit then is Miss Fisher's work done, and to do the book and its subject adequate justice, in the same spirit must it be approached and read. The author reminds us that in no country of the world is genius so soon recognized and material prosperity so easily attained as in our own; that our best writers have been college-bred New Englanders or Eastern men, between many of whom, notably Bryant, Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whittier, and Holmes, there existed a warm friendship and too much mutual admiration to make them good critics of each other's writings. American criticism, as a whole, has suffered very much from this circumstance of mutual admiration and friendship, there being comparatively little criticism of American literature by our own writers which will "stand the test of time and satisfy the verdict of posterity." Miss Fisher thinks it advisable to specify at once, and clearly, just what we mean by "polite literature."

We must not confound what De Quincey calls "knowledge literature" and "power literature"—the literature which simply teaches and the literature that moves. We restrict the term "literature" to that which brings the feelings into play, moving us not so much by appeals to our reason as to our sympathy and imagination. * * * The lilies of the field have a value for us beyond the botanical one—a certain lightening of the heart accompanies the declaration that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. The sound of the village bell has a value beyond its acoustical one. The setting sun has a value beyond its optical one. * * * It is this value beyond the purely practical and sense-apparent one in all things with which literature is concerned. This definition properly excludes the writings that belong to the departments of law, politics, theology, science, history, and metaphysics; yet there are cases in which a great imaginative genius treats a didactic subject with so much original power and enthusiasm, so permeates it with his own striking individuality that he lifts it to the rank of pure literature. He moves while he instructs. To such works belong the sermons of Jeremy Taylor, the essays of Bacon, the criticisms of Sainte-Beuve, the histories of Carlyle, and, though in a lesser degree, the histories of our American writers, Prescott, Motley, and Parkman.

Miss Fisher excludes from the field of pure literature both Jonathan Edwards, "our most distinguished metaphysician," and Benjamin Franklin, whom she thinks the "man of largest mind America has yet produced"—the one because too speculative, the other as an exponent of purely instructive science. She also excludes the early Puritan writers, and points out how, from the very need of the time, the Revolutionary period was noted chiefly for its orations and strong political essays.

The profitable study of American literature may be said to begin with those of our writers who first acquired international renown by works that deserve to be remembered and read.

The first group comprised Channing, Washington Irving, Cooper, Bryant, and Prescott, all of whom were born in the closing years of the eighteenth century, their works belonging to the first half of the present century, while the second group clusters around the civil war, containing such men as Bancroft, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Holmes, Motley, Thoreau, Lowell, and Parkman, so that our American literature will be seen at a glance to be a strictly nineteenth century product; the only noteworthy books of American origin in the eighteenth century being Jonathan Edwards's "Freedom of the Will," 1754, and Benjamin Franklin's "Autobiography," finished in 1788, but not published until much later.

Miss Fisher claims that there is a strong National tone to our literature, "a thorough-going optimism, an absolute confidence in the future, and a healthy joy in life, that are singularly at variance with the pessimistic note of certain writers in other countries." She sums up for us most ably the characteristics of our literature:

Deep and steady faith in the ultimate victory of good over evil. * * * An invincible good nature characterizes us as a Nation and pervades our literature. Even satire, which has been a scourge in the hands of Swift, Voltaire, Heine, has never been more than a lithe, tingling birchen rod in America. Our humor is broad and kindly, but lacks the mellow Elian flavor, and the exquisite keenness and delicacy of French wit. A strong good sense and practical shrewdness are other elements of our literature. One other indisputable quality it possesses, and that is purity.

Miss Fisher thinks Hawthorne our most original genius, Emerson the broadest thinker, Lowell our finest critic, and Motley and Parkman our greatest historians. The succeeding chapters take up individually and thoroughly discuss Channing, Washington Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Prescott, the transcendental movement, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Holmes, Thoreau, Lowell, and the later writers, in a clear, concise, and interesting manner; the book being as a whole a distinctly valuable addition to our knowledge of and a complete guide to the history of our own literature. The book will also be found of much value for reference purposes, containing in concise form the essence of many volumes.

*A GENERAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Mary Fisher, author of "A Group of French Critics." Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1899. $1.50.

Schopenhauer's Essays.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I want to call the attention of such of your readers as are unfamiliar with German to the new cheap twenty-five-cent editions of Schopenhauer's essays to be had in any bookstore. The translation is by T. Bailey Saunders and the publisher is Peter Eckler, New York.

Schopenhauer has been for twenty years to German scholars what Bacon has long been to Englishmen and Emerson is to Americans. His lines of thought are so unique as to be almost a revelation to the English-speaking world. He is a pessimist, but he is far more than this. In my opinion, he is the most original thinker of the age. He was the first German philosopher to segregate theology from philosophy—a combination that so enslaved the mind of even Hegel and Kant as to render their writings of little practical value.

The peculiarity of Schopenhauer is the intensely practical character of his writings. He starts a train of thought that sticks in the brain and sets scores of other thoughts in motion. He supplies mental food not only for the profoundest scholar, but for the busiest merchant. Let some of your readers who are skeptical as to these assertions invest a quarter and experiment for themselves. My word for it they will be astonished.

A. B. C.

Grass Valley, Cal., Dec. 10, 1899.

One of the Overworked.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE TIMES of Nov. 5 there is a short item that is an appeal for the word "very," which is said to be a sadly overworked adverb. Not only out of sympathy for the hard usage of the poor word, but also to relieve ourselves of the tiresomeness of an adverb that means anything—from "somewhat" or "slightly" to the other extreme of "extraordinarily"—it is about time that another word be groomed up as an alternate.

In the Ohio Valley, and probably to the South and West, "right" is a perfectly lawful substitute, in conversation at least, for the moderate shades of meaning for which "very" is made to answer. School children, without indulging in slang, speak of a girl as "right handsome" or a day as "right pleasant," and the expression has a pleasing and quaint sound. "Right" seems to be a legitimate adverb of degree, for it is found in the older writers, and even the phrase "right so" is seen in a work of the year 1450, where we would probably say "very true."

F. KLEINSCHMIDT.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, 1899.

IRELAND.

Its Literary History and Its Round Towers.*

The state of Irish literature, meaning thereby the literary remains of men who wrote in the Irish language and of those who wrote in English on strictly Irish antiquities, may be guessed from the fact that, whereas O'Brien's "Round Towers of Ireland," which was published in 1834, has been thought worthy of a new edition, this book finds no mention in Dr. Hyde's literary history "from the earliest times to the present day." Nor does he speak of George Petrie's work on the same subject, which caused Henry O'Brien such bitter indignation. These are not worth a line, although they created intense excitement sixty or seventy years ago. Dr. Hyde accepts the very doubtful theory of Lord Dunraven and Miss Stokes that the round towers were a fashion in building brought under Christian influences from the Orient and had no pagan ancestry in Ireland; therefore what Petrie and O'Brien wrote was immaterial. But should not an Irish literary history mention them just as well as Ussher and others who wrote on Irish affairs?

However we may quarrel with the omission of names that still mean a good deal to living Irishmen and meant much to past generations, Dr. Hyde has managed to present the main facts of Irish literature with as little dryness as possible, weaving into the purely literary parts of his volume a thread of history. Thus the first chapter discusses briefly the Celts, noting that the word was used of the Celtic nations by the ancients, but apparently was not a term of their own make; while the second chapter reviews the early allusions to Ireland by Greek and Latin writers, and the following six discuss the native sources of information, the fables and evidences drawn from names of fairies, gods, and places, the direct documentary evidence and the confusion made between gods and men.

It cannot be said that Dr. Hyde always escapes the old confusion between gods and men; but at least he gives the reader fair warning. The temptation to regard Finn and Cuchullain as men who really existed is too strong for him. He speaks of them as actualities, and while noting that none of the old Irish genealogies work back to the popular hero Cuchullain, he misses the inference that Cuchullain belonged to the fable or fairy lore of a despised race and was therefore avoided by the bards who fabricated these pedigrees for the ruling caste of Ireland, running them up to a pagan god or up to Adam, just as fashion dictated. He says: "If Irish pedigrees had been, like modern ones, for sale, or could in any way have been tampered with, every one would have preferred Cuchullain for an ancestor. That no one has got him is a strong presumption in favor of the genuineness of Irish genealogies." The trouble would have been for Irish genealogists to place a name like Cuchullain in a pedigree after it had been fixed to a certain period by the bards. The consciousness that Finn and Cuchullain were as fabulous as Manannan of the Sea and the Morrigu, that they were as much part of fairyland as Aongus of the Boyne, must have remained alive in the Middle Ages, when these genealogists were at work. Moreover, it will startle to hear Dr. Hyde refer to them as more trustworthy than modern pedigree makers. Surely there was never a time in the past when the flatterers of this particular form of human vanity did not find a more general demand for their services than to-day! Should we not regard the Irish pedigrees, leading back to the sons of Milesius, as so many attempts to hold fast to a consciousness that the ruling caste in Ireland, before the Normans, was a Celtic caste, originally from the European mainland? Figures like Meave, Cuchullain, and Finn are the remains of gods of the subject population who have faded into fairies and then evolved into heroes with fathers, husbands, wives, and children, and dates in history, just as European folk-lore contains the remains of long-forgotten gods and goddesses of Greece, Italy, and Gaul. It is hard to disentangle these bewildering threads.

One cannot read far in Dr. Hyde's history without realizing how much there is in the old literature of Ireland that is to be found nowhere else, and how great a treasure house it must become when properly studied. Proper study means first and foremost a dropping of the childish attitude of English writers toward most things Irish under the sway of politics or religion, or crude theories about Saxons and Anglo-Saxonism and what-not, which have warped English minds and made English historians worse than useless to the world. We have here a mass of folk-lore and superstition, remnants of paganism thinly coated with monkish piety, stories with historical settings which have their analogues on the European Continent and their remote connection in Asia and America; yet the brains of England have been turning out worthless histories of Greece and Rome, and the explorers of England have been studying distant savages, although far more useful lore is lying before them in the records of the Irish, concealed in a language which belongs to their own family of tongues, and might be learned in its living form from their fellow-countrymen in Ireland.

Dr. Hyde's history is only one part of an attempt to rouse Irishmen at least to the point of making use of their ancient literature. He is a poet and prose writer in the vernacular, which is disappearing rapidly even in the rural parts of Ireland, and as "Creeveen Eevin," or the "fair bough," he is known under a flowery Irish pen name to a band of kindred spirits in Dublin and London. Very interesting is the revival of the Irish language as a vehicle of modern literature attempted by Dr. Hyde, Yeates, and others. Their efforts may not be equal to the task of stopping the swift disappearance of the spoken language, but it may stem the current and bring to public notice the usefulness of the old literature for the study of Western Europe prior to the conquests of Julius Caesar. From time immemorial Druidic Ireland, the later Isle of Saints, appears to have escaped in larger measure the ravages of war than Great Britain or the mainland. There it was possible for historians and bards and written records to survive, the historians to write down yet more ancient deeds, and the bards to charge their memories with names and facts, with fairy lore and other fiction, which in some part found their way into writing and in some small quantity remain to the present day.

The last two chapters review the progressive disappearance of Irish as a spoken language. They are written with the indignation natural to a man who sees a political purpose in the efforts made to hasten this disappearance, and finds that Irishmen lend themselves to it, instead of opposing a firm front to the loss of their distinctive national color. He dedicates the volume of over 600 pages "to the members of the Gaelic League, the only body in Ireland which appears to realize the fact that Ireland has a past, has a history, has a literature, and the only body in Ireland which seeks to render the present a rational continuation of the past." Despite its present neglected position, says Dr. Hyde, the Gaelic League knows that the old literature is a "true possession, of national importance."

It were hard to say which part of this history would interest most those readers to whom the old literature of Ireland is a novelty. Perhaps it will be the chapters on the fantastic war between half-supernatural, half-human Kings, Queens, and heroes occasioned by a raid for cattle, in which we see Aryan and non-Aryan races in the stage of civilization when cattle form the standard of value and gods are heroes, heroes are gods in bewildering fashion—say like the Greeks before Homer and the Latins before Vergil. Or it may be that the seventeenth and eighteenth chapters on the Ossianic poems in Ireland and Western or Irish Scotland will be more interesting, owing to the profound impression made by Macpherson's publications on the literatures of England, France, Italy, and Germany toward the end of the last century. Dr. Hyde is a cautious writer and has far more reserve than Irishmen used to have when writing of their own.

Henry O'Brien is the type of the old impulsive writer on Irish antiquities who needed the light thrown by folk-lore and the study of savage superstitions which belong to the period since his premature death. Yet, in view of his youth and early date, it is remarkable how true some of his tuitions and reasonings were. He did not know how to reach his conclusions, but some of them will be honored hereafter when they are explained by other arguments. The main theory as to the round towers, namely, that their form is pagan and can be ultimately referred to nature worship is doubtless correct; but his belief that the towers themselves were survivals from the age before St. Patrick cannot stand. The truth seems to lie in the contention that they were copies in stone of a native fashion in architecture, which, like almost all building in Ireland prior to the seventh century, and much down to the twelfth, was of very inflammable and perishable materials. O'Brien's book is rare reading; he was so convinced that he was right; he was so sure that those who differed from him were wrong, and he was so unsparing of contempt and abuse of those whom he thought in league to discredit him! His were Byronic days, when writers hit hard and laughed gleefully when they thought a blow was well sent home, though now we can see that very often the object hit was a windmill. Yet it cannot be said that "W. H. C.," who writes the introduction, shows much understanding of the situation of this pretty question of archaeology; he fails to distinguish clearly wherein O'Brien was groping toward a correct theory and wherein he was hopelessly at fault. CHARLES DE KAY.

*A LITERARY HISTORY OF IRELAND. From the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Douglas Hyde, LL.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899.

THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND; Or, The History of the Tuatha-de-Danaans. By Henry O'Brien. A new edition. With introduction by W. H. C. London: W. Thacker & Co. 1898.

Landscape Gardening at the Public Library.

A crisis like the present war in Africa naturally tends to increase the literature on that quarter of the globe, and just as naturally draws attention to what our libraries have on the subject, and stimulates the acquisition of more material there. The catalogue of the New York Public Library, for instance, undergoes a steady increase of titles on South African matters. It has already been found necessary to publish, in the November number of the library's Bulletin, a supplement to the long list of books on South Africa printed in the preceding (December) issue. Public documents hold an important place among the works on this topic of the day, and are put to good use by the readers of the library. Even the publications (in Afrikander Dutch) of The Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek have been called for. While the part that Africa is playing in contemporary history, with its warlike flavor, is well accentuated in the two last numbers of the present volume of The Bulletin, the gentler arts are not lost sight of. An interesting and full list of works on landscape gardening includes, besides the general treatises on the subject, various curious and fine works illustrating different by-ways of the subject. The list covers landscape gardening in its broadest sense, (including, of course, works on public parks and cemeteries,) in all its phases and details, and in various countries, from China to our own.

The Bulletin of the Public Library has made a place for itself as a bibliographical tool of decided usefulness, as well as a guide to those who use New York's great and growing library.

WASHINGTON.

Letters Addressed to Him When Fighting French and Indians.*

"The Letters to Washington," found in the second volume, published by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, comprise the correspondence, mostly addressed to Washington, when his headquarters were at Winchester, and he was defending the frontier from the French and the Indians. Dinwiddie was Governor, and as it is well known, the Governor was a singularly captious person and difficult to get along with. Dinwiddie's military knowledge was scant. He was often finding fault with Washington. In a letter of Sept. 2, 1757, the Governor writes to Washington, "I accuse you of looseness in writing, viz.: tho' you are not concerned in Indian affairs, yet when an insult and quarrel subsists, where you command, it was reasonable to expect you shou'd have given an Acct thereof. * * *" The same year Dinwiddie writes: "My conduct to you, from the beginning, was always friendly, but you know I had great reason to suspect you of ingra'itude, which I am convinced your own conscience and reflection must allow." In October of the same year Washington wanted to go to Williamsburg. The Governor writes: "I cannot agree to allow you leave to come down here at this time. You have been frequently indulged with leave of absence." It must have been a great relief when Dinwiddie left for England, in January, 1758. There is a just appreciation of Dinwiddie found on Page 239. His whole course of conduct was marked with confusion, uncertainty, and waywardness which caused infinite perplexity to Washington.

Very little was thought of scalping during the time when these letters were written. References to scalping are numerous. Dunwiddie writes to Washington: "There is no exception in the act of Assembly giving premiums for scalps. * * * Capt. Spotswood is paid for the one he sent down. The method of paying is by law and must be adhered to, nor can I see much inconveniency in it." Again, the Governor writes: "As you will have a number of Indians at Fort Loudoun I desire they may be entertained with great civility, and send them out on scalping parties to such places you shall see proper." Mr. Speaker Robinson the same year writes: "Mr. Atkins wrote, it seems very pressingly, to the Governor to send up money to pay the Indians for scalps, and the Governor accordingly issued his warrant for £249."

Persons of all degrees wrote to Washington. Capt. Thomas Bullit was a champion bad speller. He wrote: "Sir as I have not bin Troublesom to you with Cilititations on acct of my Brotners prefermt. make free this Opertunity with Something of that sort." Early friction between the Northern and Southern colonies is perceptible. John Kirkpatrick writes: "The invariable attention, indefatiguably pursued by Pennsilvanians, without regard to the common interest, for advancing their private fortunes—have long been glaring proofs of a Selfish and Sordid principle—which will ever prevail to obstruct the generous attempts of their associates for Liberty and Property."

John Chew of New London in the year 1758 shows no liking for sanctimonious manners as shown in New England. Chew writes: "Our Levys (Levites?) here do not go on with that success and spirit I could wish. N. England Vanity seems to be at as high a flow as ever. It would divert you to see many of the Officers they have appointed. One of the finest Fellows in this Colony was absolutely rejected by the Assembly for no other thing than using the following words at Lake George (1755) when the forces seem'd inclynable to give way: 'Dam ye, my Lads, stand to the Breastwork and fire away—you kill them Faster than the Devill can Carry them off. This was esteemed by our Pious sanctified Brutes as great Prophaness, and shows the want of Faith and Grace."

We heard during the war of the rebellion of "contraband news." To-day we put no confidence in "Kafir news." Dinwiddie heard some rumor, and writes that "as it's Indian news it is not to be creddited."

Lists of Indian goods of 1756 are always curious. From an extended list we take the following: "Mens Embroid'd Jaccoats, Mens Breeches, Mens Hats Laced, Mens Shirts Ruffled, Hat Feathers, Blue Strouds, Stript Calimanca, Bed lace, Brass Rings, Medals, Bullet Molds, Pistels, Swords, Scalping Knives, Bundles, Small and Large Beads, Razor Wire, Gold and Silver Tasles, Vermillion Red, White and Black Wampum."

An order has been sent to Philadelphia for certain things wanted by the soldiers. Alexander Lunan forwards the goods. There is, however, difficulty about the cartridge paper. Lunan writes: "I am at some loss what to send, but by the advice of some Gentleman of the Army here, I think the kinds I send will answer." He then gives an account of the "Quires, say Rheams, for the Great Guns."

Military ideas of the last century are embodied in a letter of Lieut. Col. Adam Stephen, dated Aug. 20, 1757: "I have the pleasure to inform you that the two companies of your regiment under my command are well. They are as well disciplined and have this advantage over all other troops in America, that they know the parade as well as the Prussians, and the fighting in a close country as well as Tartars."

If space would permit columns of extracts might be taken from the volume under notice, all of paramount interest to the student of American history. The editor has shown good judgment in not overburdening his text with notes. The reader will find all that is necessary. The make-up of the book is excellent.

*LETTERS TO WASHINGTON AND ACCOMPANYING PAPERS. Published by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. Vol. II. 1756-58. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

A Roman Epsom.

Fancy a classical archaeologist with his Mommsen by heart, poking over the remains of the Basilica Julia, and finding cut into a block of hard stone certain letters which spelled out "Epsom." Could there have lived in the Augustan age a James Tod Sloan? We dig up the remains of circuses, and we learn of chariot races and of the contests of gladiators, this latter amusement on a par with the pugilistic brutalities of 1900. But an Epsom?

When Signor Radolpho Lanciani found the word on the stone he must have scratched his learned head. It might have been easier for him to get at the bottom of a puzzling inscription than to have worked up the odds at some coming horse race. Anyhow, the Athenaeum is the authority for Signor Lanciani's solution of the Epsom riddle. The old stonecutter, it is believed, was at work carving the inscription when he was called for. It is perfectly permissible to imagine that there was a trade union strike in Imperial Rome. Maybe the plumbers were in sympathy with the movement. At any rate you are not to think that there were no plumbers in the time of the Caesars, for there is ample evidence that the plumbers of Rome were very clever, even conscientious persons, who took a just pride in their work, because they have left their names engraved on their lead pipe. Say, then, that a walking delegate (though Signor Lanciani does not suggest it) was making things lively in the neighborhood of the Basilica Aemilia or the temple of Antoninus. "Come down out of that at wonst," this historic personage might have cried to the hodmen. Then the ancient marmorarius at once dropped his tools and quit the job. What he had cut Signor Lanciani thinks was "pl EPSOM nis."

Then he stopped short. Now another marmorarius, a duly accredited union man "with a card," stepped in and took the job, and, under orders, the text was changed. The word "pleps," was used for "plebs"—and so it read "pleps omnis." Cut off the "pl" and the "nis" and you have "Epsom."

We may then be fairly positive that this "Epsom" bears no sporting affinities to the Derby, the Doncaster, or to Sheepshead Bay or Monmouth Park.

Where Dickens Is First and Thackeray Nowhere.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I live in the country, and in the country I have lived for many long years. And in my intercourse with my country neighbors I have it day after day forced upon me that, to the mind of the average American farmer, his wife, his sisters, his cousins, and his aunts, Dickens stands first and foremost of Victorian novelists, and that Thackeray—well, poor old William Makepeace stands nowhere at all.

Whereupon much might be said. Meanwhile, one timidly ventures to ask, Has the author of "Vanity Fair" labored in vain toward opening the eyes of an unthinking and ungrateful generation?

JOHN BAXTER.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 27, 1899.

Brooklyn Art Students' Association.

An opportunity for serious art study is offered by the Brooklyn Art Students' Association, which has just been organized by former students of the Brooklyn Art School. A studio has been secured in the Jefferson Building, on Court Square. Classes will be under the direction of Mr. Joseph H. Boston, who was for several years instructor at the Brooklyn Art School before that institution was closed. An interesting feature of the school will be the daily sketch class. Among the members of the association are Mrs. T. H. Langford and the Misses Adele Ronyan, Helena Nesmith, Madeleine O'Brien, Janet T. Hardy, Edith L. Mead, Corinne Carpenter, and E. Louise Munger.

A Life of Admiral Dewey.*

A very handsome volume, written by Adelbert M. Dewey, assisted by members of the immediate family of Admiral Dewey, gives in full the history of our distinguished naval commander. The work traces the life of Dewey from his earliest childhood in Vermont; George Dewey's preparation at Annapolis; his many cruises, and how he first acquired fame during the civil war. Particular attention is called to the careful training of the crews of our ships at Hongkong. Those little differences between the Admiral and the Germans are clearly stated. The work is profusely illustrated.

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF ADMIRAL DEWEY. From Montpelier to Manila. Containing reproductions of hitherto unpublished letters of George Dewey during the Admiral's naval career. By Adelbert M. Dewey, assisted by members of the immediate family of George Dewey at Montpelier, Vt. Three hundred illustrations. Authorized edition. New York: The Woodfall Company.

Several Heroines.*

Of heroines in this romance there are several. There is Petronel. Albert Lumsden falls half in love with her. Petronel becomes a fast, vulgar girl, and marries an idiotic Lord who, on his wedding day, says that it was a "beastly nervous business." Then there is Lavina, who has been so browbeaten and abused by her tyrannical mother that she is bereft of all spirit. She loves Dr. Cary, a masterful man. Then comes Alison, who is Lavina's niece. Lavina is so shilly-shally, though engaged to Dr. Cary, and puts him off so long that he finally proposes to the niece and is accepted. Such is the main plot of "A Corner of the West."

*A CORNER OF THE WEST. By Edith Henrietta Fowler. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

CHINESE VILLAGES.

Aspects of Life There—A Study in Sociology.*

Many of the books on China and the Chinese which have appeared during the past few years have failed to grasp the real situation, or portray that wonderful people as they actually exist in their ancient home. This is due largely to the ignorance of the writers rather than to an intentional desire to misrepresent the Chinese. The volume which we now have before us for notice, "Village Life in China," by the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D. D., is the work of a person who resided in China for twenty-five years, and who, by diligent study and discriminating observation, qualified himself to prepare a useful sociological study. It is from those who have resided for a long time among the Chinese people that we have received volumes appreciative of their numerous admirable qualities. The author came to feel a profound respect for this great race, and suggests methods whereby they may remove the many disabilities which now retard their advancement in modern civilization. Commerce, diplomacy, extension of political relations, and the growing contact with Western civilization have proved totally inadequate as remedial agents, and, according to Dr. Miller, Christianity in its best form is the only agency which will cure the defects which exist in their national life. The reader must not imagine that this volume is a missionary report. Far from it. The larger portion, in fact, all but a few pages, is devoted to a careful study of the Chinese village, its institutions, usages, and public characters, and of the village family life. In the few pages that follow these subdivisions the author considers the regeneration of the Chinese village.

In India over three-fourths of the population reside outside of the large cities, and in the author's estimation there is no reason for thinking the proportion to be less in China. It is therefore necessary to thoroughly study them in their village life, if we desire to comprehend the conditions and capabilities of this people. Chinese life is full of bewildering and inexplicable variety, and the oldest inhabitant can learn something new about that life every day. It is not the intention of this notice to enumerate the contents of this interesting volume, but rather to select a few of the salient features and, by a brief reference to them, show the value of the work as a useful source of reference. The book is replete with information, a veritable mine of knowledge on Chinese communal life, from which facts can be obtained that are nowhere else accessible.

Chinese houses are comfortless according to our standards. They are cold in Winter, hot in Summer, and smoky all the year round. The only closets are made by leaving out a few bricks from the wall. A small board, resting on two pegs, often forms the only book shelf to be found in the apartments, even of men of letters. The floors of all ordinary dwellings are merely the earth. The people divide themselves into four classes, scholars, merchants, farmers, and workmen. They have a profound respect for education, and the only reasons offered for the absence of a school are that the village is too poor or too small. School teachers are numerous, and consequently most poorly paid. According to the Chinese theory, the profession of teacher is the most honorable possible. Confucius and Menicus, the great sages of antiquity, were only teachers. The average Chinese scholar suffers for the lack of books, because in the country where printing was invented, books are a luxury of the rich. The standard dictionary of the Chinese is that compiled two centuries ago in the K'ang Hsi period. It contains 44,449 characters; many of these are obsolete or synonymous, but in order to attain success in Chinese composition, it is necessary to be acquainted with the force of every character. Under the conditions of the civil service examinations, as they have been conducted for many hundred years, a system of school instruction is an imperative necessity in China.

After reading the author's chapter on "Chinese Higher Education" we are of the opinion that no educational system in the world demands as much time, or as many feats of memory, as that which declares the candidate a Hsui-Ts'ai, or graduate. The attainment of this degree means years of patient study and numerous introductory examinations before the examinations by the provincial Literary Chancellor. The preliminary ordeal in the district city lasts for several days, and includes the preparation of classical, philosophical, and poetical themes. Those successful on the first trial are immediately subjected to four additional examinations, each more rigid than its predecessor. In a district where there are often 2,000 candidates, only 13 can pass. It thus appears that the chances of success for the average candidate are extremely limited. After the district examination come similar ones in the prefectural city, which are intended to act as a process of sifting for the final appearance before the Literary Chancellor, who is dispatched from Peking to the provinces to hold examinations once in three or twice in five years. A graduate is allowed to wear a plain brass button on his cap, and as long as he is a graduate in good standing he cannot be beaten like other Chinese, except on the palm of the hand. The recipient of the degree of Hsui-Ts'ai is required to present himself at each triennial examination and compete for the next step in the scale of honors, that of Ling-Shêng Hsui-Ts'ai. Those securing the latter degree are required to compete at the triennial examinations for the next step, which is that of Kung-Shêng. Those winning this degree are permitted to wear a semi-official robe, and are addressed by a title of respect, but in pecuniary ways their honors are empty ones, unless they secure the position of Superintendent of Instruction. Above this is the rank of Selected Man, (Chü-Jên,) from which a person steps into the position of high official.

In China the power is in the hands of the learned and the rich. The leading men of the villages are literary graduates. They assist in the settlement of disputes, are invited to feast and wedding festivities, and are of great importance at the funeral ceremonies of those who are buried with the most elaborate ritual. The thought of the estimate in which they will be held for the whole term of their lives is thus a powerful stimulus to scholars of ambition, even under the great discouragements which attend their efforts to attain the respective degrees. In 1898 his Majesty Kuang Hsu, Emperor of China, issued edicts which abolished the old examinations for literary degrees and introduced what was termed practical Chinese literature and Western learning. Toward the close of September, 1898, the Empress Dowager seized the reins of government, suppressed her nephew, and nearly all reforms, both educational and political, were overthrown.

The chapters on co-operation, as it exists among the Chinese in their religious and commercial life, abound with remarkable facts. This people have a wonderful talent for combination, and this aptitude is extended into every feature of their lives. It is utilized in their religious societies, markets, loan societies, weddings, and funeral feasts, and in the protection of crops from thieves. A combination for the last named purpose is necessary to protect the ripening crops from swarms of marauders. The poor are in such a majority, the population is so dense, and the fields so open that it is necessary to protect fruits and vegetables from pilferers. Societies of watchmen have been formed for that purpose, and while nightly vigils in the fields during the harvest season, when the ground is generally saturated with moisture which constantly induces malaria, rheumatism, and pneumonia, are not pleasant, they are, nevertheless, imperatively demanded by the conditions.

Lack of space forbids our outlining any of the numerous other valuable features of this useful volume. The field is so large that we appreciate the position of the author when he says:

> A connected and orderly account of the phenomena of Chinese life we believe to be a hopeless impossibility. It would require the combined information of all the residents of China to make it complete, to coordinate it would be the work of several lifetimes, and the resultant volumes would fill the Bodleian Library.

We can heartily recommend this volume to all who desire a more intimate knowledge of Chinese life as it exists out of the beaten paths of travel. A glossary, numerous illustrations, and a copious index add much to the value of the volume.

*VILLAGE LIFE IN CHINA. A Study in Sociology. By Arthur H. Smith, D. D., author of "Chinese Characteristics." 8vo. With illustrations and index. 360 pages. New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. Price $2.

In a Country College.*

This volume, which tells of the life of an admirable woman, is written by one who knew her well. The subject of the memoir, Mrs. Stoddard, was born in the State of New York in 1821, and married the Rev. Ira Joy Stoddard in 1847. Man and wife spent some eight years in India as missionaries. Returning to the United States, they took positions in a college at Pella, in Iowa. The college was fairly successful until the dread period of the civil war. Then it looked as if the school was to be closed forever. It was the courage and strong will of Mrs. Stoddard that kept it going. Mrs. Stoddard was a born instructor. She combined with devotion to her calling a singular sweetness of temper. The volume so interestingly written is a tribute to her memory. There is a chapter in the work which is excellent. It is the one which treats of the country college.

*A BEAUTIFUL LIFE AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS. By Anna Howell Clarkson. Illustrated. New York: Published under the auspices of the Historical Department of Iowa. New York: Brentano's.

A Journey in Book Land.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Richard Carvel" was very fond of visiting at "The House of the Wolf," where he could plainly hear "The Choir Invisible" and "Trinity Bells." He had to pass through "June's Garden" and "Lost Man's Lane" to get there, and "Looking Backward," often saw "David Harum" riding on "Black Beauty," whereupon he gave him a "Rose in Bloom" and "Five Little Peppers" tied with "A Bow of Orange Ribbon."

One day, while there, Richard saw "Janice Meredith" "Next Door" with "The Colonel's Opera Cloak" on, holding "Helen's Babies"; but he considered her "An Old-Fashioned Girl" and left her showing "Pictures of Italy" to "The Heavenly Twins." He often told "Hugh Wynne" that "That Affair Next Door," as he called her, was full of "Moods," but she had "Great Expectations"; still as she was not "A Lady of Quality," and her family were not "Virginians," it was not surprising, and then "It Is Never Too Late to Mend."

H. L. D.

Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 4, 1900.

GLADSTONE'S SECRETARY.

Sir Algernon West's Recollections of Fifty Years.*

Tracing his lineage on his father's side from Archdeacon West and maternally from Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Algernon West begins in this way: "I was born at my father's house, 5 New Street, Spring Gardens, on April 4, 1832, and can claim an exact contemporary in the great Reform bill of that year; indeed, I came into the world at what may fairly be called the commencement of a new era, for in that year the terrible Criminal Code which had so long disgraced the country was repealed. * * * Shortly before the Queen's accession a little boy was sentenced to death for breaking a confectioner's window and stealing some sweetmeats."

Sir Algernon West seems early in life to have been a collector of anecdotes, and he adjusts these to the innumerable personages he has met. The main distinction of the author of "Recollections" is that he was Mr. Gladstone's secretary. What, then, Sir Algernon tells us about this great man is to be considered as authoritative. Educated at Eton and Oxford, through family influence Sir Algernon early in life entered a Government office. Places were easily obtainable in those days. Examinations of candidates were of the most superficial kind. Sir Algernon intimates that sometimes "idiots" were given places in public offices. A reminiscence of Frederick Locker is of interest. Locker was in the Admiralty. He always "wore kid gloves in the office for fear he should dirty his hands with ink, and he who afterward delighted the world with his brilliant verses and his cheery 'Confidences' was evidently not impressed with the dignity of the man or the office, for on my asking him what his duties were he said: 'All I know is that whenever I want a clean towel or a piece of fresh soap I always ring the bell and send for the chief clerk.'"

The smart sayings, the bon mots, are so many in the volume, appearing on every page, that no set manner of presenting them is possible. This is a story having to do with Macaulay. "He was the popular candidate, and while standing on the hustings, side by side with his opponent, he was violently struck by a dead cat; the man who threw it immediately apologized, saying he meant it for his opponent. 'Well,' said Macaulay, 'I wish you had meant it for me and struck him.'"

Having been sent to the Crimea on some official duty, Sir Algernon's account of the conditions there is full of interest. There was shown the greatest incapacity on the part of Commissary. Lord Panmure was not "a great War Minister." Sir Algernon calls attention to a telegram of the Minister's which read: "You are appointed Commander in Chief in the Crimea. Take care of Dowb." Dowb was Dowbeggin, a cousin of the Secretary of War. During the Crimean War Sir Algernon tells of the many false stories then in circulation. All kinds of silly yarns were ventilated, just as they are to-day. "Sir Charles Wood (of the War Office) used to get a frequent succession of letters from an English governess in St. Petersburg, which were addressed to Lord Panmure, purporting to give the news, but I do not think they were ever of any real value."

Some of the tricks resorted to by young gentlemen desirous of entering her Majesty's service are told:

> Cadetships in the marines were given away by the First Lord, and it was part of my duty to measure the lads so nominated to see that they reached the required standard. One poor boy came into my room with heels to his boots three or four inches high, and I had to hand him over to the Inspector General of Marines, who, I fear, cut him off from his hoped-for career. * * * Mr. Croker, when he was Secretary of the Admiralty, used to perform this duty, and on one occasion he put his fingers on the hair of a cadet, fastening it to the measuring rod, and said to the boy, "Thank you, that will do." The boy stepped down, leaving in Mr. Croker's possession the wig which he had put on over his hair to raise his height.

Sir Robert Peel's death, Sir Algernon says, arose because the horse he was riding was a dangerous animal, and had been sold because the horse was known to be vicious. Sir Robert had quarreled with Croker.

Going through a picture collection with a friend, where there was a portrait of Mr. Croker, "How wonderfully like!" said the friend. "You can see the quiver on his lips." "Yes" replied Sir Robert, "and the arrows coming out of it." Once, when Shiell began a speech by repeating, "Necessity, necessity, necessity," Peel said, "Is not always the mother of invention."

Sir Algernon's theatrical reminiscences are many. He tells of a visit paid to Lord Spencer at Althorp. The greatest of book collectors told an amusing story about himself. There was a dealer in bric-à-brac in Bond Street.

> "Here is a fine bit of pottery, which your lordship ought to have in your collection," said the dealer, "and you shall have it very cheap, only 2 guineas." So Lord Spencer bought it, and showed it—rather proud of his bargain—to a connoisseur, who asked what he had given for it, and remarked that the marmalade should have been included in the price, for it was simply nothing more nor less than a shilling marmalade pot, with a green thistle painted on it. Lord Spencer bought no more china on his own responsibility.

Had Gladstone an appreciation for the humorous?

> The Admiralty got into a great scrape by sending a condemned transport called the Magara to sea in spite of a report of unseaworthiness. She sprang a leak and was beached. During the debate which arose on it, Mr. Goschen, then First Lord of the Admiralty, tried to justify himself by emphasizing the fact that the leak was very small. Lord Young, who was Lord Advocate at the time, sitting next to Mr. Lowe, said: "It was lucky that it was a little one, because he'll have to swallow it." Lowe repeated it to Mr. Gladstone, who never smiled, and evidently showed his want of appreciation of the joke, or disapproval of its frivolity at such a moment.

Here is an instance of Gladstone's absorption. The Grand Old Man was one of the trustees of an important estate:

> One of the trustees arrived a little before his time, and when the solicitor arrived they were discussing whether the myth of Helen of Troy could be considered in any way with the history of the Virgin Mary. The discussion was continued till 12 o'clock, when Mr. Gladstone had to go to another appointment, and the business of the Newcastle Trust had to be postponed.

Sir Algernon notes a peculiarity of Mr. Gladstone's, which was the forgetfulness of his own age. In 1870 the Prime Minister said to his secretary, when there was brought under his notice the name of a very distinguished soldier, in connection with some honor:

> "I suppose," he said, turning to me with that look, which we learned so well to know, of indignant surprise, "seniority is his claim; simply because he is old. In ancient days old men were put aside to make room for the young." I haltingly ventured to suggest, as a reminiscence of an imperfect and wasted Eton education, the name of Nestor. "Nestor," he answered, "took no part in the active warfare of life; he merely came on the scene as an adviser when he was wanted."

The author thinks that where Mr. Gladstone was wanting was in a sense of proportion.

> He would often use the strength of a steam hammer to break a nut; he would treat a stupid interruption in a debate by an insignificant member of Parliament as solemnly as a weighty argument from a distinguished opponent; he would compare Lord Althorpe to Oliver Cromwell, and I am not sure that he would not give the pre-eminence to the former. I never feared to approach and even to remonstrate with him on any important subject, but I was terrified at the look and words of intense annoyance which were sure to be elicited by some silly request from an ardent admirer to put his signature to a photograph or a book.

Describing the Cosmopolitan Club, the author writes:

> Here I have seen Tom Hughes of Rugby smoking his old pipe, and George Barrington his cigarette; Laurence Oliphant, just back from the Lake of Tiberius; Browning and Tennyson, between whom no spark of jealousy existed, and Thackeray, who never took in the spirit of the place when he said, "Here everybody is, or is supposed to be, a celebrity. Nobody ever says anything worth hearing, and everybody goes there at midnight with a white choker, to appear as if he had been dining with the aristocracy."

Lord Westbury was famous for saying sharp things.

> On his becoming Solicitor General * * * he was called upon by the committee of the Conservative Club to resign his membership. Before obeying he presented himself and addressed them. He had a small, and, if I may use the expression, a mincing voice. Some one at the end of the room called out: "Speak up!" "I should have thought," he said, "that the ears of any one in this committee were long enough to have heard me." A deputation came to see him as Attorney General, and, having heard his advice, their spokesman said they would like to retire to make up their minds. He replied: "Certainly, retire from this room, and when you have made up what you are pleased to call your minds you will return, but you will not find me here." * * * When the horses to his carriage bolted, he shouted out to his coachman, "Drive into something cheap."

On one grand occasion Sir Algernon was at the palace at Copenhagen. There were present many Kings and Princes, and, last and not least, Tennyson.

> I kept in the background, but the Princess of Wales spoke to me and introduced me to the King of Greece. After luncheon it was proposed that Tennyson should read something, and on his saying that "one man could lead a horse to the water, but ten could not make him drink," the Princess of Wales said, "Oh, but I can," and led him up to the little smoking room, where, surrounded by all the crowned heads, with his great wide-awake on his head, he read the "Grandmother."

This is the author's conclusion:

> Old stories may recall the happy times when they were told, amid laughter and merriment, by friends long forgotten to friends long dead. Their brilliance passes in the telling, and cannot return in its perfection, but the echo may awaken some recollections of a time when we also basked in the glorious sunshine of youth, before failures and disappointments and sorrows came upon us.

*RECOLLECTIONS, 1832 to 1886. By the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, K. C. B. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers: New York and London.

Where the Dickens People Lived.*

Charles Dickens was essentially a Londoner. So we find that in London are placed most of his scenes, and here figure many of his characters. Dickens's land! That is fully peopled. And there are many high roads and lanes and by-paths in it. Do you want a guide? Here is Mr. Robert Allbut, who provides you with exactly what you require. Certainly you do not question the actual existence of Sam Weller or Mark Tapley, Oliver Twist or Cap'n Cuttle? It is a natural curiosity that you should want to know where they lived. Dickens was fond of giving precise habitations to his personages. As a great literary artist he never was vague.

We must confess to have always had an intense desire to know where dwelt that devoted family, the Micawbers. Pilgrims will consider Hungerford Stairs as a sacred shrine. Just before the Micawbers left for Australia they lodged "in a little, dirty, tumble-down public house, which in those days was close to the Stairs, and whose protruding rooms overhung the river." Miss LaCreevy, that nice old lady who painted miniatures, where was her abiding place? Mr. Allbutt declares it was at No. 111 Strand, and that for many years a photographer had screwed upon the door a large gilt frame. Mr. Turveydrop's Dancing Academy was in Newman Street. That hideous old wretch, Quilp, lived on Tower Street. The designing Mrs. Bardell belonged to Goswell Street. Mr. Allbut gives all the localities outside of London followed by Dickens's personages. The volume is handsomely illustrated.

*RAMBLES IN DICKENS'S LAND. By Robert Allbut. With introduction by Gerald Brenan, and illustrations by Helen M. James. New York: Truslove, Hanson & Comba, Limited.

ASIA.

An Account of Unexplored Part.*

When one thinks of the extraordinary spread of civilization during the past century, and especially within present memory, and compares his present knowledge with any old map of Africa and America of the arctic and antarctic zones or the vast spaces girdled by the South Sea, he wonders whether anything remains to whet the curiosity or satisfy the wanderlust of the explorer. It is true that the equatorial region of Africa is still "dark," but we seem to know pretty nearly what is to be found there, and that mid-Australia has been disclosed sufficiently by its desert samples, even though we may not have climbed all its barren mountains and traced its intermittent streams. It is so with the northern latitudes of America—the space between Hudson Bay and the lower Mackenzie or Victoria Strait—if all is not known about it, little that is different or attractive seems to remain to be learned, and on the whole it looks as though the era of "discovery," the opportunity for novelty, adventure, and fame, which has made man hasten to abandon comfort and seek danger in unknown lands and waters ever since the beginning of things had gone forever. Nevertheless, here is a man who has st... found a region unknown, to civilization at least, and filling to the brim all the requirements of isolation and danger and thrilling incident, and it lies, forsooth, in the heart of the oldest known, longest-tenanted part of the globe—Central Asia. It is said by some that from that very region came the earliest ancestors of our own and other European races—all the world, in fact. If that is so, it is strong evidence of ancestral wisdom. Judging by the account of the region given in this book it was an excellent place to get away from, and perhaps Providence set up the human race there as a trial, believing that if it did not have wit enough to go somewhere else it ought to die out.

Just why, or under whose auspices, if any, Mr. Reid (who had had previous experience in wild parts of China) undertook to explore the mountains about the headwaters of the Yangtse-Kiang, lying on the eastern border of Thibet, does not appear. He speaks of the expedition at the start as if it were a plan of his companion whom he was invited to accompany; yet throughout the book he "orders Burton" to do this and that, and speaks as if not only the conduct but the whole plan of the expedition were his. Very likely they were, but poor Burton (who did not survive the journey) is certainly less heard of than the words at the start lead readers to expect. Not even is his first name mentioned, and the only clue to his identity is contained in the casual statement that he was "the sturdy veteran who but a few short months before had pressed through the heart of the Dark Continent, and penetrated the unpregnable fastnesses of Afghanistan and Thibet," and that he "had conceived this momentous journey as a fitting close to an extended campaign of thorough Asiatic research." One would like to hear more of such a man as that, and, "had he lived to tell the tale," it would doubtless have been much more interesting than Mr. Reid has made it.

Having ascended the Yangtse in large boats to the western borders of known China, the two men and their crew of forty Kiangsi Chinamen built at Luipo a flotilla of smaller boats and began, in January, 1894, an ascent of the river, which comes hundreds of miles down cañons cut out of granitic mountains.

The whole story of the journey (so far as this volume goes or half through it,) is an account of battling with the currents and cataracts, winds and rocks of the great stream tearing its way through these gorges, and it is only now and then, when a short side trip is taken that the exploration ever gets away from the river or anything certain beyond its course is added to the map.

All the upper part of this vast water course is known as the Kinsha, Djichu, &c., as though it were a succession of tributaries to the Yangtse, but it is really a single stream, which rises from glaciers in the snow mountains that separate China and Thibet from the lofty and desertlike plateaus of Mongolia northward.

The scenery of the story is that of continuous rugged mountains relieved here and there by more or less fertile and thickly inhabited valleys, where there are crude farms and herds of yaks. One soon ceases to feel interested in it, but this may be due to the monotonous magniloquence with which it is constantly described. For example:

> After two days' coasting from Dzun-Hak, on the 10th we had reached the hilly coast of Tchi-su; the lowlands faded from view, and the black mountain masses appeared to the right and left like giant hands closing together to embrace us between their relentless grasp, rising grim and lofty with their peaks bedded in snow. Clusters of gray, rocky islets animated the coast unenlivened by forest or verdure, causing the current of the river to flow through innumerable narrow channels, up which it was only by the most hazardous labor that we were enabled to pole the canoes, threatened each moment to be capsized by the numerous whirlpools and cover-currents, or dashed into pieces against protruding reefs or jagged boulders.

They entered a hovel in an apparently deserted village of semi-savages and found an old woman hiding there and frightened nearly to death; they restored the beldame to reason by ransacking her hut in search of food, the effect of which is related as follows:

> Her terror had now vanished before the more poignant sensation of injured dignity, and, seating herself opposite, she sought, by vacant stares, to impress us with the full sense of our transgression. Her mouth looked grim, but the dim wrinkles about her shrewd eyes were benevolent and humorous, and, under the influence of the conciliatory gift of a few pieces of lurid red cloth, the grimness and reserve melted away, &c.

Nothing is small—it is "monosocular"; they chase a runaway guide and give us to understand that they can't catch him by saying they were "convinced of the ineffectuality of the movement."

Written in this unfortunate style one takes the book purely for the interest of its facts, and puts it among his works of reference rather than as a book to be read.

The Russian Prejacalsky, between 1875 and 1885; the French travelers Bonvalot and Prince Henri d'Orleans, in 1889, and still more nearly our own countryman, W. W. Rockhill, have visited and described somewhat of this Thibetan-Chinese border; but Mr. Reid traversed among the mountains about the sources of the Yangtse, and thence over to Koko Nor Lake, a large extent of entirely unknown country. He found it all of great elevation, filled with mountains very high, and for the most part extraordinarily rugged, barren, and uncomfortable in climate, and in surmounting the watershed was obliged to travel over passes exceeding 14,000 feet in height, and studded with snowfields and glaciers. The whole region, however, is inhabited by a great variety of independent peoples, most of whom profess a debased and superstitious kind of Buddhism, administered by priests scarcely removed from savage sorcery. Few of the people themselves are better than savages, although compelled by the rough character of the country and the incessant strife with robber neighbors to dwell in fixed villages and carry on a certain amount of trade and rude agriculture, fishing, and grazing. The worst of these savages are those on the extreme northeastern borders of Thibet, where scenes of human sacrifice were witnessed that are wild and theatrical as any imaginings of Jules Verne, and could scarcely be credited as facts in any less serious a narrative.

Almost all of these mountain people greeted the expedition not only with suspicion and a show of war, which generally could be dispelled, but again and again with a hostility and treachery which required incessant fighting, and hundreds of lives were sacrificed in repelling attacks by mobs of villagers. Just next to a fighting crowd, however, would often be met a wholly peaceful one, who would do all they could to welcome and aid the strangers.

Such differences were mainly due to a difference in race, for these mountains seem to contain not only relics of aborigines, but off-shoots and remnants of all sorts of Mongolian or Thibetan peoples, which have been driven into them at some past time for refuge, and have degenerated under the pressure of their terrible environment until now they are reduced to brutishness. The explorer paid constant attention to the habits, superstitions and ethnic characteristics of these mixed peoples, and has reported new and interesting facts in regard to them as well as in regard to the physical features, climate and fauna of their forbidding country. The mineral wealth of the region seems to be extensive and varied, and this may presently lead to further attempts to penetrate and exploit it; but until China or some other power is able to exercise real authority there, and methods of traveling are devised, nothing of any practical importance can be done. Now nothing short of the polar waters seems less inviting or profitable to civilized man.

The volume is handsomely illustrated from photographic data and the author's collections of ethnographic material, by Mr. L. J. Bridgman. It is handsomely printed and bound, and has maps, but no index.

*THROUGH UNEXPLORED ASIA. By William Jameson Reid. Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. 8vo. Pp. 500. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 1899. $4.50.

Old School Books, Old Songs, and Old Memories.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, F. J. Root, is right; our old school readers do indeed have a charm for us, as all of our schoolday books have. I was brought up on the "Sanders Series," and have often regretted that I do not possess these old friends.

In those days little boys of six and seven wore long trousers, and aprons buckled at the waist with a belt and clasp, and how convenient these aprons were to hide one's guilty face when punished and in disgrace! The boys pictured in these readers were shown in this same quaint dress.

In pronunciation we were taught to call a "wound" a "wownd," "route" was rowt, "again," "National," and "ate," were pronounced with the long a, and a general old-fashionedness prevailed.

This was before the war. Ten years later I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Sanders address a teachers' institute, and to me he was the hero of the occasion. I can still recall some of the ideas he then expressed, one being his preference for the obsolete word "afeared" instead of "afraid."

That the attraction existing for our old readers arises necessarily from the merit of the poems or stories contained I cannot admit, for some of the former, at least, do not rise above mediocrity. I think rather that the charm is due to their connection with our child life—"the light of other days" thus recalled, for how many little incidents in our school life we can recollect which give us pleasure, and many of them must, of course, be associated with the old books.

I have my old grammar from a later school, (Covell's Digest,) with its many marks and annotations undisturbed, some made by myself and others by a bright girl, my rival in the class, (for this was our banner study, and what delightful emulation it recalls!)

Among the recollections of childhood are the popular songs of the day, from the old, old songs, of our mother's time, which were sung to us, to the later, but still old songs, of our own early life. I have been able to collect a great many of these old songs, and have one scrapbook devoted entirely to them, and I can assure you there is no more delightful way of recalling the past than to leaf leisurely through this book, the almost forgotten airs recurring as the old words or titles come to view, and with them the memory of those who sang them or the circumstances surrounding the time when they were popular.

Most of these songs are entirely unknown to the present generation, but I think that any one who remembers "Darling Nelly Gray," "Massa's in de cold, cold ground," and other early negro melodies, and "Willie, we have missed you," "Ever of thee," "Thy bright smile haunts me still," and the patriotic songs of the rebellion, not to mention the more evanescent contemporary songs, cannot fail to have pleasant recollections concerning them.

Some of the Southern songs came our way, too, ("Secesh" the boys called them,) and I have often thought of a little district school in Pennsylvania which I attended in 1864, which happened to have a "Secesh" schoolmistress. The older girls in the school were her sisters, and of course shared her opinions. The request frequently came from them to sing "Maryland" or "The Bonny Blue Flag," which was always granted. Whether the original Southern words were sung I do not know, but the melody suited us, and loud were the hurrahs for that flag, and altogether they were among our favorite songs. It was not till many years after that I knew we had been so cajoled, but it is all a pleasant memory now.

Songs, like dogs, have their day, and each year may be said to have its distinctive crop, which, for the purposes of reminiscence, form a reliable mental calendar which can be used for one's amusement. Suppose, for instance, a lady sits down to the piano and allows herself to wander abstractedly through some of the old songs—I mean "a lady of uncertain age," and one wants to know just how uncertain that age is—a little thought will soon tell him the song period in which she is playing—that is, the date these songs were in vogue—and he has but to deduct fifteen or sixteen years to arrive at—well—there need not be any more uncertainty!

E. KAYEM.

New York, Dec. 30, 1899.

A Law Morgan Robertson Would Like.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Morgan Robertson has written much about the cruelty practiced upon seamen by officers of vessels, and defies contradiction. It is not my intention to controvert the position taken by him in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 18, but I would call attention to recent legislation which tends to prevent cruelty and to punish the Captains and mates of whom he complains. The act of Dec. 21, 1898, prohibits all acts of personal violence and imposes severe penalties upon officers of vessels who strike or kick a sailor.

But Mr. Robertson does not emphasize the fact that the abuses inflicted upon seamen are now much greater on shore than on shipboard, and that the vicious keepers of sailor boarding houses and so-called shipping masters or crimps are now his greatest enemies. They dispose of his money, his liberty and destination to suit their own greed and purposes, and by elusive, evasive, and collusive arrangements with ship owners, officers, and other officials, they ship or "shanghai" the poor sailor at 1s. a month in British vessels, and to a port of their own choosing, and the remainder of poor Jack's money goes to the land sharks, who conspire to make him their common victim.

More shipments are made in the British Consulate in New York than through all other agencies combined, and the Consular officials, who are undoubtedly aware of the unlawful, immoral significance of the 1s. per month contract, fail to frustrate these robberies on the very thin pretext that they cannot interfere with parties to a voluntary agreement.

Fortunately, the Federal officials in Baltimore have refused to be governed by such a flimsy defense. In a recent "blood money" case, before the United States District Court in Baltimore, the Court ruled "that if the jury were satisfied from all the circumstances that the contract, as to the shilling, was not the real and genuine contract, but was a mere device to conceal a breach of the law, that then their [the jury's] verdict should be guilty as against all defendants whom they were satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt had committed the offense." The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants after having been out of the box not more than five minutes. Let us hope that justice, though represented as blind, will see enough and be astute enough to hold the scales with a true hand in other ports and other courts, where similar cases will be brought up for judicial action. The sentence in the case referred to was to pay $100 each ($300 in all) Nov. 24, 1899, for violation of the act of Dec. 21, 1898.

The present efficient United States Shipping Commissioner in New York does not hesitate to refuse approval of such obvious violations of the law, which prohibits the payment of blood money to secure employment of seamen, and limits the allotment note advances to the wages of thirty days or less, according to the duration of the voyage. He is also conscious that those who control the shipment of seamen violate the law even in respect to this smaller sum of less than $20 allowed by the recent statute, but he says, "If I refuse to ship the sailor on American ships, even under suspicion of fraud as to the allotment notes, the sailor will be shipped on English vessels at a shilling a month, and suffer a far greater loss."

* * * * * * *

Mr. Robertson may therefore well train his guns upon the land sharks who prey upon seamen, and leave the new law to deal with the conduct of Captains and mates.

A FRIEND OF SEAMEN.

New York, Dec. 11, 1899.

"Some Children's Letters."

In a privately issued pamphlet, in most artistic guise, comes to us "Some Children's Letters" concerning Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Wild Animals I Have Known." The little book was compiled and published by D. P. Elder and Morgan Shepard of San Francisco from letters which we have very good authority for stating are entirely genuine, and the unaided efforts of the small readers of a book whose popularity is best attested by the fact that it has gone into edition after edition, and that it seems impossible to procure a copy of the first edition, even at a considerable advance over its original price. The compilers of the little book are very enthusiastic over Mr. Thompson's work—a feeling which many of his readers fully share. In an introduction to these letters, speaking of "Wild Animals I Have Known," they say:

> The man who wrote it should have the gratitude and love of every man, woman, and child who can read. All can understand its noble simplicity; all can see its unvarying truth in every line; all are carried along by its unabating interest and wonderful vividness. * * * Every live creature in the book has trod its pages and left its trail. We are better, kinder, more human for such a book. * * * Sympathy for the dumb things which have lived their days, run their race, fought their fight, and gone down to their end before our eyes—the eyes Seton-Thompson has opened. * * * Every boy in the land should own the book, * * * he will be a better lad for the reading. Every girl should read it and be proud of her gulps and tears. Every busy man should read and be drawn out of his business whirl into another life side by side with the wild things. Every woman will read it, * * * because of the abundance of her sympathies. * * * Fearing that our own judgment may be considered biased by a personal partiality, we have turned to the children. Who will doubt their fairness or honesty?

Remembering, then, that the genuineness of these letters has been well vouched for, let us examine a few of them. "D. J.," a little girl of eleven, writes:

> I think it is the saddest book I have ever read. It is just the kind of book I cannot talk about. Three times I have cried over it. They are all wonderful and interesting animals, but I do not see why men are so cruel to them. I think most animals are more sensible than people, even though it is only instinct—such as Lobo, who died because he wanted Bunch. * * * I cannot explain, because it is all so unhappy and so true. Please excuse the spots on your book—tears made them.

"L. O. W.," a little girl of ten, writes:

> "Animals I Have Known" teaches in an interesting way the habits of animals and how to treat them. I only wish that Lobo had died of old age. Poor old wolf! When he was intelligent for all that he did, they might have left his little mate unharmed.

And again a small boy of nine, after expressing his delight in the book, quotes the author as saying that a wild animal never dies a natural death, but is always killed either by another animal or by man.

> "When we read that book I would not have shot off a gun for five dollars." The little boy having been interrupted by his mother, begs her to leave him alone, because "I've got a poetry." The poem, which is given, was inspired by the capture and death of the Pacing Mustang. The boy's verse is, unfortunately, far too long for quotation, and should be read as a whole, the spelling and the thought embodied being equally delicious.

Another letter, from a boy of twelve, tells of a hunting trip interrupted by a sudden thought of Mr. Thompson and his book, which led to the trip being given up.

> Mr. Thompson saved his life (the quail's) by writing that fine book of his, and he made me happy the rest of the day, and put the cruel hunting spirit out of my head.

Just one more letter, so short that it must be given:

> I like the book you sent me about "Wild Animals I Have Known," although they were sad stories. I like the one about the cottontails best. It is about Molly Cottontail and her little son. They were dear Bunnies, only the light hurt my eyes when Mamma read me about Molly getting drowned.

The little booklet is very good from an artistic standpoint, its cover being much like those first used for the "Lark," both the cover and title page having a wolf track in red; the same track appears in an initial letter. The compilers state that much of the actual work on the book was done by boys—the result certainly being very creditable to them. The little book is not only of much interest to admirers of Mr. Thompson's work, but in the future it may come to have considerable value for Thompson collectors.

Lincoln in Romance.*

From early incidents in the life of Abraham Lincoln, the story of "Spanish Peggy" has been constructed. Peggy is the heroine. Peggy's real name is Consuelo, but she is known in the little village of New Salem, in Sangamon County, Ill., as Peggy, because she is a cripple, and has a peg leg. She has come in some unaccountable way under the care of a Sac Indian and a cross old woman. Some money has been left the girl. Pedro Lorimer, a New Orleans gambler, and supposably related to Peggy, knows of Peggy's money and attempts to carry off the girl. Abe Lincoln stands up in Peggy's defense and gets the better of Pedro. The manners of a Western town in the early part of this century are described. The volume is handsomely illustrated, with original sketches and photogravures of the localities where the incidents supposably took place.

*SPANISH PEGGY. A Story of Young Illinois, by Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1900.

TOWN OR COUNTRY.

We have been much interested lately in reading the letter from "Cactus Flower" printed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 23, in which the assertion was made that "only a lonely man knows the true friendship of books," and also that "you may gather in city streets the wisdom of humanity, but you must go to the desert to come at the heart of books. Only a lonely man in a lonely land can weigh them at their true value."

The "Cynic's" comment on this letter, in the issue of Dec. 30, is also interesting. But can either claim be fully allowed? And what is the middle ground?

What does the "Cynic" really mean by his assertion that the faculty of literary appreciation and of all other kinds of effective thought is much more keen in the city than in the country—where, indeed, nature is much more distracting to the concentration of the mind than the noise and bustle of the city, or by his "nowhere in the world are books better appreciated than in 'the busy haunts of men,' by persons whose tastes and inclinations lead them away from the distractions and the follies of the crowds who find their delights in externals?" The "Cynic," with his usual glee, catches the writer of the first letter tripping in his or her use of a word; making a strong point when he says that "a man who knows the friendship of books never is and never was a lonely man, though he may be a solitary one."

But has the mere accident of passing one's life in town or country so much to do with keen appreciation of books and love for them and true knowledge of their friendliness—a friendliness never shown to any but the true book lover? Is it not above all a matter of temperament and, in a much less degree, habit? Some minds need the attrition of other equally cultivated intellects to do the best work possible, while to others this, except at rare intervals, would prove a great drawback.

If we look through the biographies of our greatest writers and most original thinkers can we not find scores of arguments on either side? It is quite true that what is one man's meat is another man's poison—and where we find one man can do his best work in a large city, quite as truly will we find the man whose work could either not be done at all under the conditions attendant upon town life, or would deteriorate in quality as well as in quantity.

Lamb could work best in London, and among the most familiar surroundings; only feeling happy in the country for a very short period, nor really caring for green fields except as the proper place for the long walks he so enjoyed, while all Hazlitt's best work was done in the seclusion of Winterslow Hutt, an old coaching inn on Salisbury Plains, for of this we are told:

> This solitary and desolately situated inn * * * was his favorite haunt when he wished to secure that entire solitude and seclusion from the world which he found so favorable to thought and quiet literary work. It was here that he drew upon his recollections of books and pictures, recalling what he had observed of men and things. * * * It was here he would wander for hours over the bare, bleak pasturages and among the scantily wooded hollows, and get home to his inn, miles from any other habitation, and set down the thoughts that had come to him on his solitary rambles, making the whole evening hours his own for steady and continuous work.

The "Cynic" can surely offer no objections to our choice of Hazlitt, whose brain was without doubt "sufficiently capacious to entertain two ideas at the same time,' as an example of the beneficial results of the influence of country life on literary work. But may we not claim without much fear of opposition, that a life passed entirely in either country or town is an unnecessarily narrow one? Is it not true that for many of us a certain acquaintance with and use of the advantages to be found only in large cities will help dwellers in the country to understand more thoroughly and more completely enjoy their books on their return to them? Had Hazlitt lived entirely in the country he might have left an equally large body of literary work, but it could scarcely have been so catholic, so all-embracing, so individual and charming. See how beautifully he writes of the country retreat where his best work was done, but where only a comparatively small portion of his time was passed:

> On Salisbury Plains, where I write this, * * * with a few old authors, I can manage to get through the Summer ennui. * * * After a long walk through unfrequented tracts, often starting the hare from the fern, or hearing the wing of the raven rustling over my head, or being greeted by the woodman's stern "Good night," as he strikes into his narrow, homeward path, I can take "mine ease at mine inn," and shake hands with Signor Orlando Friscobaldi, as the oldest acquaintance I have. Ben Jonson, learned Chapman, Master Webster, and Master Heyward are there, and seated around, discourse the silent hours away. Shakespeare is there himself, not in Cibber's manager's coat. Spenser is hardly yet returned from a ramble through the woods, or is concealed behind a growth of nymphs, fauns, and satyrs. Milton lies on the table as on an altar, never taken up or laid down without reverence. Lyly's "Endymion" sleeps with the moon, that shines in at the window, and a breath of wind stirring at a distance seems a sigh from the tree under which he grew old. "Faustus" disputes in one corner of the room with fiendish faces and reasons of divine astrology. * * * Vittoria triumphs over her judges, and old Chapman repeats one of the hymns of Homer in his own fine translation. I should have no objection to pass my life in this manner, out of the world, not thinking of it, nor it of me; * * * careless of the future, but sometimes dreaming of the past.

We think we are quite justified in claiming that Hazlitt, in the whirl of London, could never have written such a beautiful bit of imagery. It is rather remarkable that the last lines of Hazlitt's last contribution to literature should have been in praise of books:

> I feel as I read that if the stage shows us the masks of men and the pageant of the world, books let us into their souls, and lay open to us the secrets of our own. They are the first and last, the most home-felt, the most heart-felt of all our enjoyments.

To come nearer home, look at our New England group of writers—Emerson, Alcott, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes; only the latter's work was done in towns, the others finding their most congenial surroundings in the quiet country. Ik Marvel, too, would doubtless have written well in town, but in quite different fashion from his own charming way. The list might be indefinitely extended without finding more than a small proportion of writers whose best work can be done in the midst of the roar and bustle of a great city.

Leaving quite out of the discussion the noise and quiet of the two places, is not failure in the town largely due to the fact that in town there are constant interruptions of one sort or another? Not only do we find larger social circles there, more friends, more invitations which cannot be avoided; but even the mere acquaintances one makes, consume much time—experience pleasant enough in many cases—but time which in the country can be spent to much better advantage. Then, too, there are pleasant things constantly coming up to be done in town; outside social pleasures of going to the theatre, opera, or concerts, and all sorts of other pleasant things, on every side, constantly tempting a man from his comfortable library, until sometimes one seems to have only a passing acquaintance with the books which in the country become best friends.

So that, with an equal love for and appreciation of books, days seem so much longer and fuller in the country, and from the total lack of incentives strong enough to call us away from books, we make companions of them, and so form the habit of spending more and more time with these friends as the years go by. Therefore, if we do not chose the country for "its loneliness," may we not be allowed to do so for its greater opportunities for proving to us "the importance of a man's living to himself"?

THE REVIEWER AS AN ARMY MULE.

Did anybody ever speak a good word for the unfortunate guild of reviewers? Unless "The Sorrows of Satan" (which we have never read) should mayhap relate to the career of a critic, his woes have no recognition in literature. Yet the grievances of authors are as old as literature itself. No doubt even the writer of "The Book of the Dead" carved an irate hieroglyphic against contemporary criticism. Job must have had some hostile reviewer in mind when he exclaimed, "Behold, my desire is that mine adversary had written a book!" Of course, if he had, Job himself would have reviewed that volume!

The anti-critic-ic feeling just now is running so high that publishers and authors forget their former passages of arms, and join forces against the critics. A high literary authority writes: "The book reviewer (whereby I mean the critic of new books) is not worthy of the slightest consideration. I do not believe that any single piece of contemporary criticism was ever worth the paper it was written on." And an eminent bookseller affirms that "no review ever sells a book." Contradictory criticisms are delightfully assembled, that the finger of scorn may be pointed at them, and an imposing array of volumes is marshaled, "David Harum" working well in the lead, which have made their way into public favor despite a dead calm on the part of reviewers, or in the very teeth of adverse criticism. And yet booksellers and publishers send hundreds of copies of each book issued to the reviewers. What an improvident generation they are!

Dr. Doyle comes to the front with a very real grievance against the pluralist critic. Protean denunciation is peculiarly unpleasant, but the doctor's demand that reviews should be signed would hardly mend matters for the author, as Mr. Alden has demonstrated. Besides, it is asking rather too much of the dispenser of literary opinion to come out into the open as a target for the missiles of wrathful authors. It savors of the invitation of Mother Bond to the ducks:

> Dilly, dilly; Dilly, dilly; come and be killed!

And Dr. Doyle cannot wonder that the response is something less than hearty.

It seems that the fullness of time has come for a few words to be ventured meekly and timidly on behalf of that creature "unworthy of the slightest consideration," the critic of new books. In the first place, the carefully considered opinion of every person of intelligence must have weight. The reviewer is chosen by his paper or magazine because he is supposed to be a conscientious and intelligent person Before he became a critic he was probably one of that inner circle of the dinner table or the club whose opinions, we are told, do count for something. Why do they become valueless when no longer given offhand, but carefully pondered and delivered with a greater sense of responsibility?

The swash-buckler style of reviewing, to show a critic's own smartness, is a thing of the past. The modern reviewer sets himself earnestly to work to divine the scope and purpose of a book, to point out its beauties of thought and expression, to get into the author's skin and think his thoughts. Nobody can possibly be so anxious to do full justice to a book, to gain just its right flavor, as the professional reviewer, and really the danger is that out of not a few books he will get a good deal more than their authors ever dreamed of putting into them. There is a prevalent opinion that the reviewer makes of his anonymity a sort of Coward's Castle. Anonymity is sometimes a very comfortable refuge, but he must be careless and conscienceless, indeed, who can find therein much consolation for having fixed in cold print an erring judgment.

That every reviewer enters into the soul of every book cannot be averred. The limitation of human nature shows itself everywhere. Mankind cannot be expected to be a unit in literary taste any more than in art, politics, or religion. To all life the homely proverb applies, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." But if we say that therefore a literary opinion is worthless, we must go to all lengths, and declare all opinions on all subjects to be without value.

In a recent number of Literature much is made of the supposititious case of the bewilderment of a young novelist, James Jarrington Jawkins, over the contradictory criticisms of his book. We laugh over the witty presentation of the case, but, after all, it is not conclusive of the foolishness of criticism. In the most diverse opinions the young writer might have found grains of truth. The allegory of the gold and silver shield holds good of many things. A few weeks ago, in a lecture on fiction, Mr. Zangwill made a remark which may be equally applied to criticism: "It is not necessary for a unanimous expression of opinion in any given direction to make of the thing in view a fact or truth. If a fact exists it is a truth from many diverse points of view."

No gibe is more frequently flung at the reviewer than that the public often reverses his verdict. This is simply to say that he is fallible. That Coryphaeus of literature Dr. Sam Johnson was not ashamed to say: "My judgment, I have found, is no certain rule as to the sale of a book." No doubt, the public, like the House of Commons, is an abler body than any individual critic in it—that is, in the very long run. But in its snap judgments it is quite as liable to error, and the merit of a work is not settled for all time when we can say triumphantly, "The critics condemned this book, and look how it sells!" The selling test, however, is not yet the touchstone of worth. "St. Elmo" sold—immensely; so did "The Quick or the Dead"; so now are selling "In His Steps" and "David Harum." A breath against the popular favorite is sacrilege, yet how often the public slowly swings round to the critical judgment it spurned at first. Even of "David Harum" many belated readers to whom it has floated on its Bay of Fundy tide of popularity are beginning to whisper their disappointment. No reviewer need go out and hang himself because the majority of what calls itself "the reading public" gives "a run" to any book he has condemned. Culture and civilization have not yet become pandemic, and the shout of the majority is not authoritative. The last and decisive word is spoken by the minority, and that may be the rejected word of the critic.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that we cannot see why the taster of new books has not an important mission. He is the army mule of literature, a humble but indispensable beast of burden. (We remark parenthetically that he very often receives the army mule's reward from authors and publishers.) But what would the overwhelmed public do without him? Look back, gentle reader, at the thirteen closely printed pages of announcements of new books in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 7. Look also at the list of 100, chosen from all that throng and listed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 9. The fate of Tarpeia was a trifle compared with that which threatened the reader on Oct. 7 and from which perhaps a few were saved on Dec. 9. Certainly, to change the comparison, our aim was to heave a line and cast a plank or two into that raging sea.

It is safe to say that of ninety-nine books out of a hundred—nay, of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand—the review is comonly quite enough to read. Although this thought may not tend to endear the critic to author and publisher, it ought to endear him to a much-enduring "reading public." We assume that there is a reading public, though how that can be with the prevalent disease of cacoëthes scribendi one cannot conjecture. When everybody is writing, who can have leisure or inclination to read? Yet read many must, or writers and publishers would starve. With such a flood of books daily pouring from the press, the intending reader surely needs some guide. Does any better offer itself than a fairly competent, careful, and conscientious periodical devoted to reviews of books?

The rocks and quicksands in the reviewer's path are many; the laws, ethical as well as literary, which should guide him are as those of the Medes and Persians; but that—No; most heroically we will not say—That is another story.

FRENCH LECTURERS AT HARVARD.

The news that the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard has invited M. Henri de Régnier to deliver a series of lectures at the university may be received with emotions of delightful anticipation by those Cambridgeites and Bostonians who are acquainted with M. de Régnier's work, or it may not. As for ourselves, we know very little about it, and that little hardly justifies the honor that has been conferred upon him. We are able to say that he has written some decadent verse that has made him the fashion in certain Parisian salons. He has also written some things about the "honor of the army" and "the traitor Dreyfus," which have not particularly appealed to foreigners. We are informed that he will shortly conduct a "chronique" for Le Figaro.

The position that this gentleman occupies in French contemporary literature impels us to inquire, What standard of fame or ex-

cellence governs the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard in making its selections?

We recall that three years ago M. Brunetière, editor of La Revue des Deux Mondes, was invited to Cambridge. M. Brunetière is an Academician, a writer of cold, heavy, logical, yet excessively erudite French. As Mr. Henry James recently observed, "He is full of information and chagrin." M. Brunetière is a critic who measures his subjects with the rule, square, and compass—the only survivor of impossible scientific criticism. He was the literary enemy of Emile Zola; he became the enemy of truth and justice by his specious eulogies of the French Army. To-day many people hold him in contempt, or quietly question his sanity.

Then there appeared M. René Doumic, a colleague of M. Brunetière on La Revue des Deux Mondes, and a sighing candidate for the French Academy. This man's literary efforts have been proficient and numerous. Of his approved rhetoric there can be no doubt, for he is Professor of Rhetoric at Stanislaus College. He has written several volumes of literary studies which are in the style of the schoolmaster, lacking both vitality and imagination. He is not quite forty years of age, but he has the phlegmatic repose of Renan at sixty.

M. Edouard Rod, who delivered some lectures last Spring on the "History of French Dramatic Poetry," is the opposite of M. Brunetière in everything save heaviness of diction—his style is just as ponderous but absolutely lifeless. His novels are cheap, pseudo-psychological studies tending to mystify and to exasperate. They would be immoral were it not for their ridiculous morbidness.

Now MM. Brunetière, Doumic, Rod, and Régnier are French writers who have a certain personal reading public, principally among the authors whose books they have written about or talked at. They are, however, suggestive of no tendencies of French literature. They are the mouthpieces of no school. They represent simply themselves, and they do that with no marked distinction—certainly not with sufficient sincerity and originality to make them attractive to any intellectual body of foreign students or to persons of genuine culture.

It has always been Harvard's pride that she sought none but the greatest and the best. It would be interesting to know, therefore, why these gentlemen have severally been invited to express themselves in her classic shades when such men as Jules Lemaitre, Anatole France, Gaston Paris, and Emile Zola are alive.

JOHN STRANGE WINTER'S EARLY EARNINGS.

It is always interesting to have authentic details of the earnings of popular novelists. "John Strange Winter," the well-known English authoress, whose novel, "A Name to Conjure With," was favorably reviewed in these pages on Nov. 18, has for the first time publicly disclosed her actual earnings during her first fifteen years of study and work. Mrs. Stannard is one of the very few women novelists of the day who chose their vocation during childhood, and laboriously worked at it as a life profession, much as a doctor, soldier, or lawyer would do. She may at least claim to be a thorough workwoman, a professional au fond, with knowledge of how to tell a story, which is an art not to be acquired in a day, and sadly wanting on the part of many brilliant women who have turned late in life to the pen.

When Mrs. Stannard suddenly achieved popularity in 1885 with "Bootles' Baby," she had already been assiduously working at her craft some fifteen years, which to some extent accounts for her success in steadily holding a front place among light fictionists from that day to this. Her forthcoming book, "The Money Sense"—to be published by the Lippincotts in February—which is said to be the most daring she has yet written, will bring her output to the total of seventy volumes since her marriage, in 1884. A letter in which she records her early earnings appears in the Christmas number of Pearson's Magazine, as part of an interesting paper by Miss Maud Churton, who had asked many writers to tell of "My First Guinea." Here Mrs. Stannard says:

My first guinea was 10s., if I may be pardoned the bull. I was just twenty then, and had been sending out my manuscripts since I was fourteen years old. * * * What strikes me most in looking over my account book (for from first to last I have religiously put down every farthing that I have ever received,) is surprise that I could have been so extraordinarily patient and persevering as I certainly was, for no fewer than six years went by between the day when I first sent a story to try its fate and the joyful morn on which I received that first 10s.

It was little wonder that my initial effort was still-born. I was only fourteen years old when I wrote "Clotilde's Vengeance," which was a story of the French Revolution, and might fitly be described as a sprig of dear Whyte Melville's "Cerise" grafted on a stem of Ouida's glowing romances. I sent it to a publication called Wedding Bells, and never heard any more of it from that day to this.

After that six years went by, during which I spent a greater part of my time writing, wasting paper, if the truth be told. I tried many times to get acceptance, but—until at the end of four years a friend of my father took a little sketch of mine for The Yorkshire Chronicle, and thought the honor of seeing myself in print a sufficient return for a very smart skit—I had no luck. It was two years after this that I received my first payment, the 10s. before mentioned. But think of the six long years between fourteen and twenty, when every day seems a week and every week a month. I marvel when I realize that I stuck so closely to my point.

Yet I am told constantly that I have been so lucky, that I don't know what the grind of literary effort is. Don't I? Well, then, here is a list of figures showing what my income was during the years which followed on the receipt of my first earnings down to the day when I received from the editor of The Graphic the check for the serial use of "Bootles' Baby": Income for 1876, £4 9s.; 1877, £33 7s; 1878, £88 14s. 6d.; 1879, £127 12s. 6c.; 1880, £82 10s.; 1881, £132 1 s.; 1882, £150; 1883, £125 10s.; 1884, £112 15s., (not including the sum received for "Bootles' Baby.")

The grand total of receipts for nine years of real hard work amounts to £857 8s., to say nothing of the six years of unrewarded toil which went before. I do not cite this by way of grumbling at what I made, only when young writers tell me that I do not know what literary grind is I smile, and look back over the early days of my account; and my natural inclination is to say: "Go thou and do likewise."

Mrs. Stannard leaves all of her business affairs and most of her correspondence to her husband. She has never been inside her English publishers' offices! But Mr. F. V. White (the head of the firm) is one of her intimate friends. As her husband's wretched health makes London life a burden to him, and her children were delicate, Mrs. Stannard now lives quietly in Dieppe, where she is much liked by the townspeople for her praises of the town and her successful attempts to increase the numbers of English and American visitors. She has just taken a nine years' lease of a roomy house in the heart of the town in the Rue d'Ecosse, close to the Sous-Prefecture. She is evidently inclined to make Dieppe her permanent home.

WASHINGTON AT THE GROLIER CLUB.

"How Washington has been caricatured!" was the expression of one visitor to the Grolier Club after viewing the collection of Washington portraits that have been exhibited there during the last three weeks. This collection of about 300 pieces, mostly engravings, has been wonderfully interesting and instructive, not only to the lover of Washingtoniana, but to the more ordinary individual who has not made the man the subject of his thoughts and researches.

To the person whose knowledge of Washington's appearance is limited to the well-known Stuart and possibly one or two others of accepted pattern it is no wonder that many of the engravings in the Grolier Club should be regarded as caricatures. And they are, too, although executed in all sober-mindedness, and if the name of the man were not beneath them it is doubtful if a Washington collector himself would ever imagine that the features were meant for those of the famous Revolutionary leader. When Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, and others, often of ordinary ability, sought to engrave portraits of Washington, relying for their accuracy on other engravings, it is little surprise that comical results occurred. So we have pictures of Washington that are unmistakably French, and others where the German countenance is strongly stamped upon him. Some have an expression of complete mildness and docility, others are savagely fierce; some have straight noses and others crooked; while in a few cases the face would suggest that of a youth of twenty were it not for the words "Commander of the American forces."

Washington portraiture is a subject that has assumed a position of importance within the last fifteen or twenty years. It occupies a field of its own in the hobbies of a collector, but few can indulge themselves in it to any extent, for the good engravings of Washington are becoming so rare that what might have been purchased for $10 a few years ago now commands hundreds.

The Washington exhibition in the Grolier Club, which will be closed to-day, is admitted to be the finest thing of its kind ever brought together. A collector who has been devoting considerable time to the subject became acquainted with fifty-nine portraits he had never seen before, and there were nearly seventy engravings that the late W. S. Baker had not heard of when he published his book, now very rare, on the portraits of Washington, in 1880. Since that time Baker's book has been an authority, and when a print was found that was "not in Baker" it was looked upon as a veritable prize.

Charles Wilson Peale was represented in the collection by one of his rare mezzotints engraved in 1787, and there were many copies by other engravers of his paintings of Washington. Peale was the first artist to paint a portrait of Washington from life, which he did in 1772, representing him as a Colonel of his Virginia regiment. He painted several others from life subsequently, the last that he did, in 1795, now being in the New York Historical Society.

One of the rarities in the collection which has an interesting history was a small portrait painted and engraved by Joseph Wright about 1789. Immediately after Washington's inauguration Wright wanted to get a sitting of the President, but the latter was so busy that he declined to give the time. The artist was determined, and knowing that Washington was a regular Sunday morning attendant at the services in St. Paul's Church, he obtained permission from the owner of the pew immediately opposite Washington's to occupy that seat for a couple of Sundays, and in that way got his sketch entirely unknown to the worshipping Chief Magistrate. Baker says that he only knew of three of these engravings in existence.

A very interesting print was one by Cornelius Tiebout, the first American engraver to go abroad to study his art. It represents Washington standing upon a pedestal, a view of Bowling Green in the background and monumental devices on each side. It was printed in this city in 1797, and two years ago a copy sold in Boston for $125. Besides the regular print the Grolier collection also had one upon satin, the only one known, and which once belonged to the Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

Among the few paintings in the collection is a rarity indeed, being the original full-length portrait of Washington painted by Col. John Trumbull in 1780. It is the earliest known portrait painted in oil by Col. Trumbull, and ten years elapsed before he painted his second portrait, which is now in the New York City Hall. The portrait was engraved by Valentine Green before 1800, but for nearly a century the original was completely lost. It was discovered last year in London, and now belongs to one of the Grolier members.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

The following story will show the high price that illustrators of reputation command for their work: A young woman who had received treatment from Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, and was very fond of him, decided, at a recent celebration of his birthday, that a fitting and appropriate gift would be the presentation of one of the original drawings of Mr. Howard Pyle for "Hugh Wynne." Forthwith, she invaded The Century Company's sanctum, and with her fingers tenderly grasping a new ten-dollar note, asked to buy the drawing. She was informed that these pictures were never sold unless exceptions were made in cases where the artist himself or the author wished to make the purchase. "Just so," said the young woman, "I wish to present it to Dr. Mitchell." "Ah, in that case," said the gentleman at the desk, "we shall take pleasure in giving it to you at the exact price we paid for it, which is $100." The little lady in her excitement dropped the ten-dollar bill. The gentleman at the desk picked it up for her, and smiled, while she hurriedly took her departure. The good doctor was presented with a less appropriate gift that year.

Speaking of Dr. Mitchell, another very pretty little anecdote is told of him. While on one of his foreign trips he decided to consult a very eminent German specialist regarding a nervous disease of his own of long standing. The two men had never met before, so he sent up his card as "Mr. Mitchell of Philadelphia," and was received by the German under this title. The physician examined him very carefully, and then said: "My dear Sir, do you say you come from Philadelphia?" The doctor was forced to admit the iniquity. "Well," said the physician, "have you consulted Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of that city?" The doctor said that he had. "And he couldn't help you?" "No," was the answer. "Then," said the doctor, removing his spectacles with an air of finality, "I'm afraid I can't do anything for you."

"That Darlingest Quality of All History."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Reading Donald G. Mitchell's "English Lands, Letters, and Kings," is like sitting down with a dear friend and listening to delightful talk of his travels—the people and things he has seen and the impressions they have left on his genial and cultured mind.

We are so taken by the hand and into the heart of the writer, that hours pass in his pleasant companionship and centuries flit by while we commune. Thoughts full of inspiration and suggestion are dropped by the way, and recur again and again to uplift and aid. One such thought is expressed in the following phrase, "That darlingest quality of all history—the simple truth."

The vocation of the ages has been the search for truth. From Adam's tasting of the tree of knowledge in his garden home to this closing year of the nineteenth century, man has yearned for knowledge of the truth—truth concerning life and death, concerning good and evil, concerning the earth and all that is therein, concerning the water under the earth and the heavens above the earth. Occasionally a great man steps out upon a mountain peak and signals to the rest of mankind—a beacon light in the darkness—Moses with his decalogue, Socrates, who, four hundred years before the Christ, discoursed on the immortality of the soul and taught his disciples to love truth and hate falsity. The great Master Himself, upon whose banner are emblazoned the words, "I am the way, the truth, and the life"; the great men of the Dark Ages, looming up from the depths, as towers of light and strength; the English Alfred and the German Charlemagne, teaching by example and precept that knowledge is power; Hildebrand and Mohammed, who began the regeneration of the world by the power of religion; then Shakespeare, who laid bare the workings of the human heart and taught us to know ourselves; Copernicus and Galileo teaching us material truths of the world wherein we live—the one inculcating a becoming modesty in that he discovered that our little earth is not the very centre of the universe around which everything else revolves, and the other finding in the rotation of the earth that holy grail of philosophers—perpetual motion. Of things above the earth many truth seekers have told us, notably the poet-mathematician, Kepler. And Goethe comes with his apotheosis of the beautiful, and Mendelssohn stirs the soul with his musical genius. And so all along the ages are the torch bearers, guiding to the palace of truth, and to each reader will occur a host of names, one or more of whom has opened unto him the doors of this palace and bidden him enter.

From the child who asks, "Is this a really, truly story?" to the man who cries in the throes of mental anguish, "I want to know the truth; I must find the truth of this matter," the cry of the human soul has ever been the same—"The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Dr. Holmes compares truth to a football that, notwithstanding the kicking about it has sustained during the day, is, at night, round and full as ever, and Milton says, "Let her and Falsehood grapple. Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter? * * * Who knows not that Truth is strong, next to the Almighty?" Emerson cries, "I covet Truth," in his very grasping of the great truth that each is dependent on all, and vice versa. So all honor to the truth bearers from the humblest truth teller in every day life to the world's great sages, who contribute of their largesse to literature, art, or science.

And if truth be the darlingest quality of history, it surely is the fundamental quality of life. Without it without a regard for it, without a strong and stout adherence to it, in letter and in spirit, society would become disintegrated; be, in fact, like a pile of stones, loosely thrown together, lacking the mortar or cement that should bind them, and in instant danger of toppling down, destroying everybody and everything in its path, an overthrow more cruel and disastrous than the deluge.

For every germ of truth contributed to the various departments of knowledge there has been long and laborious search, and happy are we in that we are "heir of all the ages." HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1899.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE TRANSVAAL FROM WITHIN. A Private Record of Public Affairs. By J. P. Fitzpatrick. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-432. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.

RECOLLECTIONS, 1832 to 1886. By the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, K. C. B. 12mo. Pp. xv.-411. New York: Harper & Brothers. (Advance sheets.)

AN APOSTLE OF THE WESTERN CHURCH. Memoir of the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, with notices of some of his contemporaries. A contribution to the religious history of the Western States by the Rev. Greenough White. 12mo. Pp. xv. 251. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

THE WORLD'S ORATORS. Comprising the great orators of the world's history, with introductory essays, biographical sketches, and critical notes. Guy Carleton Lee, editor in chief. With illustrations. In ten volumes. Volume I., "The Orators of Ancient Greece." 8vo. Pp. xxi.-366. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50

RELIGION.

THE DIVINE PEDIGREE OF MAN; or, The Testimony of Evolution and Psychology to the Fatherhood of God. By Thomson Jay Judson. 12mo. Pp. xxviii.-379. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

ROMANISM IN ITS HOME. By John H. Edgar. With introduction by John A. Broadus. 12mo. Pp. xix.-239. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.

ST. ANTHONY AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By the Rev. Francis Dent. 16mo. Pp. xvi.-253. New York: P. J. Kenedy. Published by the Holy Apostolic See Excelsior Catholic Publishing House, 3 Barclay Street.

POETRY.

IN VALES OF HELIKON. Poems by Alfred Antoine Furman. 12mo. Pp. 121. New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford & Co. $1.

BEAUTY ON ICE. By John Erb. A thrilling tale of a ruined realm. Pp. 125. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

FICTION.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS. By Henry Sienkiewicz. Authorized and unabridged translation from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. In two volumes. First half. 12mo. Pp. 412. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

THE LIGHT OF SCARTHEY. A Romance. By Egerton Castle. 12mo. Pp. xx.-434. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A SON OF AFRICA. A Romance. By Anna, Countess de Bremont. 12mo. Pp. viii.-300. London: Greening & Co.

NEW EDITIONS.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Section III., comprising Volume VII., Volume VIII., and Volume IX. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. The Arne edition. 12mo. Pp. (about) 361. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

KING RICHARD II. By William Shakespeare. 24mo. Pp. 192. London: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

FROM SEA TO SEA. Letters of Travel. Part I. The writings in prose and verse of Rudyard Kipling. Vol. XV. 12mo. Pp. xii.-494. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEXICAN VISTAS SEEN FROM HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF TRAVEL. By Harriott Wight Sherratt. 12mo. Pp. 285. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

SOCIAL CHESS. A Collection of Short and Brilliant Games, with Historical and Practical Illustrations. By James Mason. 16mo. Pp. xv.-174. London: Horace Cox. Windsor House, Bream's Buildings, E. C.

THE BOTANISTS OF PHILADELPHIA AND THEIR WORK. By John W. Harshberger, Instructor of Botany, University of Pennsylvania. 8vo. Pp. xii.-457. Philadelphia.

THE HITHERTO UNIDENTIFIED CONTRIBUTIONS OF W. M. THACKERAY TO "PUNCH." With a complete and authoritative bibliography from 1843 to 1848. By M. H. Spielmann. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-348. New York: Harper & Brothers. (Advance sheets.)

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES, GAME, AND FOREST OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Square 8vo. Pp. 454. New York and Albany: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford, printers.

PHILOBIBLON. A Treatise on the Love of Books. By Richard De Bury. The English translation thereof made by John Bellingham Inglis, with introduction by Charles Orr. 8vo. Pp. xxxvi.-143. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co.

THE DIUTURNAL THEORY OF THE EARTH; or, Nature's System of Constructing a Stratified Physical World. By William Andrews. 12mo. Pp. xxiv.-551. Published by Myra Andrews and Earnest G. Stevens, New York. $3.50.

LIST OF DRAWINGS. By Aubrey Beardsley. Compiled by E. A. Gallatin. 12mo. Pp. 24. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels.

HENRY IRVING, ELLEN TERRY, &c. By Gordon Craig. A Book of Portraits. Folio. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.

An interesting novel presenting a picture of the times of James I. will shortly be brought out by the Macmillan Company under the title of "Mary Paget, a Romance of Old Bermuda." The author is Minna Caroline Smith, a young woman, well known in Boston literary circles through her contributions to the daily and weekly press.

NOTES AND NEWS.

I. NEW YORK.

A New Criticism of Poetry.

Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly publish a significant volume from the pen of George Santayana of Harvard University, author of "The Sense of Beauty." It is entitled "Interpretations of Poetry and Religion," and is a collection of essays in which the author sets forth a new standard by which poetry may be judged. The introductory essay deals with the imagination and its relation to the understanding on the one hand and to mysticism on the other. Therein the auther defines his method and explains his philosophy; this enables the reader to comprehend the essays which follow on widely different phases of the same theme. They include critical estimates of Browning, Whitman, Emerson, "The Poetry of Disillusion," "The Dissolution of Paganism," &c. Mr. Santayana insists on the inadequacy of any view of life unillumined by the imagination.

More About What English Authors Read.

As was shown by a paragraph printed in this column last week, the English author is not usually a great reader of books. It was then stated that The Academy of London had been canvassing the British literary world to discover what books read by literary men during the last year had made the deepest impression on them, and several of the answers were reproduced in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Here are a few more responses: Prof. Dowden has been most deeply impressed by Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca," while Mr. Phillips himself was most fascinated by the Stevenson "Letters." Alfred R. Wallace places first "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"; the Rev. Newman Hall, Dr. G. A. Smith's "Life of Henry Drummond"; S. R. Crockett, Dr. Doyle's "A Duet"; L. F. Austin, Richard Whiteing's "No. 5 John Street" and Maurice Hewlett's "Little Novels of Italy"; H. G. Wells, G. W. Steevens's "In India" and "The Dreyfus Tragedy," by the same author, and Richard Le Gallienne, W. B. Yeat's "Wind Among the Reeds" and "Paolo and Francesca."

From J. Q. Adams to Andrew Jackson.

The fifth volume of the "History of the People of the United States," by Prof. John Bach McMaster, will come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. before the end of the present month. The book will cover the periods of the administrations of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, and will describe the development of the democratic spirit, the manifestations of new interest in social problems, and the various conditions and plans presented between 1825 and 1837. Many of the more important movements of the present day, which had their beginnings at that period, are explained by the author from their inception; peculiar interest attaches to the various banking and financial experiments proposed, to the humanitarian and Socialistic movements, and the improvements in the conditions of city life.

New Books from Paris.

French literary reviewers are bemoaning the fact that during the past year there has been a dearth of novels by the best writers of France. The explanation is two-fold: The Dreyfus case, which caused many publishers entirely to suspend operations, as for several months newspapers took the place of novels and French novelists turned their pens to one side or the other of the cause célèbre, and the fact that plays and short stories for the press now pay better than books in France, where the feuilleton is rapidly becoming as rare as the circulating library. The number of books, however, just received from Paris by Meyer Brothers & Co., show that there were several important publications presented toward the close of 1899. The most distinctive among them are probably a French translation of Tolstoi's "Resurrection," (first part;) L. De Robert's "La Reprise," F. Champsaur's "La Poupée Japonaise," F. De Nion's "Les Derniers Trianons," L. De Pougy's "Myrrhille," R. Bazin's "Terre Qui Meurt," A. Theuriet's "Frida," (illustrated;) F. Coppée's "A Voix Haute," (discours;) J. Richepin's "La Bombarde," V. De Saunay's "Jeune Fille Sans Tache," L. D'Herdy's "L'Homme Sirène," Richebourg's "Les Hontes de L'Amour," (two volumes;) Gyp's "L'Entrevue," H. Rebell's "Calineuse," T. Bentzon's "Nouvelle France, Nouvelle Angleterre," U. Gohier's "Les Prétoriens et la Congrégation," Saint Amand's "Règne de Napoleon III.," H. Rébell's "L'Espionne Imperiale," and "Education Fin de Siècle, Moeurs d'Amerique," by P. de Rousiers.

Anglo-American Superiority.

Charles Scribner's Sons are about to publish a new book of essays by Miss Aline Gorren, which will be called "Anglo-Saxons and Others." Miss Gorren, who has already shown herself in some serious magazine papers a thoughtful and brilliant student of contemporary conditions, considers the question of race superiority as manifested in the so-called Anglo-Saxon nations, its causes the likelihood of its permanence, and its effect upon English and American character. The main feature of the book is the note of warning which the author utters, the weakness of the race being analyzed with perfect candor.

Work of the Public Library.

During the month of November there were received at the library, by purchase or otherwise, 1,622 volumes and 1,560 pamphlets. There were catalogued 2,943 volumes and 4,913 pamphlets. During November there were at the Lenox 2,994 readers and at the Astor 8,691. Special attention is to be paid to the collection of prints. Accommodation for such a collection has been provided for in the plans of the new building. The library has already a large collection, and this, with the collection of the late Asher B. Durand, just presented by his son, John Durand, including over 300 pieces, will be placed in this department of prints. In the bulletin just issued the "Benavides Memorial" is continued. The Commissary General of the Indians writes "of the natural state of the pueblos of New Mexico, which are on the banks of the Rio del Norte, in a district of a hundred leagues on each side, which are surrounded by the great Apache nation, and without exaggeration it alone has more people than all the other nations of New Spain together, even if the Mexican is excluded." A curious document is a copy of a letter, written in 1794, by Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, relative to the whisky rebellion. The Chief Justice writes: "It may be thought an easy task to convince men that it is for their benefit not to be hanged, for the safety of their persons and property not only to obey, but to support the laws made for securing both, and for their mental and corporeal comfort to cultivate and enjoy peace, order, and tranquillity in their day and generation."

A British View of American Magazines

The subject of American magazines is just now occupying considerable space in London literary periodicals. Possibly the Christmas numbers of some of the American monthlies have opened their eyes over there. They note many improvements, and marvel that such excellent reading matter and so much artistic work can be offered at so low a price. The present state of magazine publishing, however, they assign to cut rates and rivalry, and the introduction of ephemeral periodicals which for a time tend to raise the standard of the others and to lower the prices. The magazine war in America, they say, has been very acute, "and some of the older and infinitely better periodicals have thereby greatly suffered." "At the present moment," says The Academy of London, "America has too many magazines. Among them are The Century, Harper's, Munsey's, McClure's, Scribner's, The Cosmopolitan, Frank Leslie's Monthly, Demorest's, Lippincott's, The Strand, and many others, mostly at 10 cents. It is the 10-cent magazine, packed with pictures and reading matter, and very well done indeed, which has injured the highest class, to which Harper's belongs."

Smugglers of Gold.

It would seem that the popular liking for historical romance had brought up Egerton Castle's "The Light of Scarthey" and was whirling it rapidly to join the "best selling books" of the day. In a fortnight three editions have come from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The scene of the tale is divided between France and England, and the time of action is mostly in the second decade of the present century. Aside from the peculiar interest in the romance itself, many side lights are thrown upon the history of the times. We learn a great deal about the attempt of the "free traders" to smuggle gold out of England. The prohibition against such exportations was ruthlessly enforced. "In this manner," writes Mr. Castle in his preface, "a new and highly profitable traffic in English guineas entered the province of the 'free trader'; the difference introduced in his practice being merely one of degree. Whereas, in the case of prohibited imports, the chief task lay in running the illicit goods and distributing them, in the case of guinea-smuggling its arduousness was further increased by the danger of collecting the gold inland and clearing from home harbors."

It is believed that Robert Rutter is the oldest bookbinder now in business in this city, if not in the country. He began in a country town at the age of fourteen, and came to New York in 1850, where he has just completed half a century of devotion to what is very properly called an art. Bookbinding has, in fact, been his life work, and the special feature to which he has given most attention is that of making a book lie open of itself without pressure from the hands or fingers. He has thus been mercifully disposed toward not only readers, but books themselves, whose backs he spares from breaking. As we have already noted, a fine example of his success is shown in "Pictures of Early New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery," by R. T. Haines Halsey, recently issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., and selling to the tune of $50 on hand-made paper, and $100 on Japan. These prices, however, are due not so much to the binder's art as to the colored photogravure illustrations with which the book is very richly embellished.

A limited edition of 200 copies of "A Bibliography of Canadian Poetry," (English,) has been compiled by C. C. James of Toronto. It forms Publication No. 1 of the Victoria University Library and will be found valuable for the use of students. The list of poets and their works is surprisingly long and many names find a place in the volume that are strange to the average reader. A chapter consisting of a short list of the pennames of Canadian poets will serve to help identify the writers of some of the Canadian verse. The volume contains 72 pages and is printed for the library by William Briggs of Toronto.

In the "Book of Legends" told over again, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) Horace E. Scudder has gathered together fifteen of the best known legends and clothed them in clear and simple language that even a child can understand. The little book follows the general design of the "Book of Fables" and the "Book of Folk Stories" and the youthful reader with the present book will be fitted to enjoy with keener pleasure in after life the story of William Tell, Longfellow's "King Robert of Sicily," or one of the operas of Wagner, than would be possible without it.

Mr. Castle's new romance of the time of Sheridan, "The Bath Comedy," now running as a serial in England and America, will shortly be brought out in book form by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"Bismarck and the New German Empire," by J. W. Headlam, M. A., Fellow of King's College, which G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to publish, presents not only a biography of the "Iron Chancellor," but also gives a study of the part taken by him in building up the new German Empire, and an exposition of the schemes that have been introduced by his successors in office.

Marie Corelli's new novel, a title for which has not yet been decided upon, will be published early in the Spring by Dodd, Mead & Co. This announcement is authoritative and shows the rumor, that another publisher would present the book, to be false.

The Rev. Dr. James Gammack of West Hartford, Conn., who has been closely connected with the publication of "The Nicene Library," is now occupied with a set of indexes for a collection of the decrees and canons of the first seven Ecumenical Councils. It is a large volume and will serve as a key, the publishers being Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Chronic Loafer," by Nelson Lloyd, is the title of a character study, the scene of which is laid in the mountains of Pennsylvania. J. F. Taylor & Co. have it in active preparation.

A volume of sketches by Alfred Henry Lewis, called "Sand-Burrs," will soon be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. This house will bring out on Feb. 1 a new novel by Robert Chambers, the scene of which is laid in Western New York, entitled "The Cambric Mask."

"Janice Meredith" is selling in its two hundred and third thousand. The publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., announce a new book by Jerome K. Jerome for early publication. It is devised as a companion volume to "Three Men in a Boat," and will be called "Three Men on a Bicycle."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just arranged with Prof. Moses Coit Tyler to publish his "Literary History of the American People During the First Half Century of Their Independence."

"Garthowen, a Welsh Idyl," by Allen Raine, author of "Mifanwy," which will shortly be published by D. Appleton & Co., reveals the fact that Wales has at the very end of the century found a worthy interpreter and exponent of the romantic spirit of that part of the United Kingdom.

Certain American publishers are said to be trying to secure the American rights to "Canada Under British Rule, 1760-1900," which is now being written by Sir John Bourinot.

Francis Watt is contributing to the forthcoming number of The Anglo-Saxon Review a study of Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate under Charles II. and James II., the "Bloody Advocate Mackenzie" of "Wandering Willie's Tale" in "Redgauntlet."

The Macmillan Magazine ushers in the new year with a brace of novels by two writers. One is "Anthony's Fortune," by Arthur Beckford, and the other is "The Campaign of Douai," by Capt. Cairnes of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

A new aid to the study of English literature has just been issued by Ginn & Co. It is called "A Literary Map of England," by William Lyon Phelps of Yale College. The chart is printed in colors, and the places made famous by literary achievement are particularly marked.

Clive Holland's "Marcelle of the Quarter," will be presented in early Spring by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The scene, as the title indicates, is laid in the Quartier Latin of Paris.

The valuable library of the Egyptologist and novelist, Georg Ebers, is to be housed at Gizeh, where a complete Fachbibliothek is being established.

"The Midsummer of Italian Art," by Frank Preston Stearns, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has just gone into its second edition.

"Sport and Life in the Northwest," by Baillie-Grohman, is in press at Charles Scribner's Sons.

Karl Stephen Herrmann has assumed the editorship of The Literary Review, published by Richard G. Badger & Co. The January number of the periodical contains the first installment of "In the House of Mirth," a novel by Haldane McFall.

Notes from Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The new Sienkiewicz novel, "The Knights of the Cross," can hardly be called a return to the manner of "With Fire and Sword" and its successors, for it is so much more intense and vivid that it begins where they cease, and the first part leaves the reader at a point of excitement beyond even that caused by the wonderful siege of the monastery. The interest is more concentrated, the minor characters more justly proportioned to the principals, and the author has avoided the error of making his company of actors so large as to overcrowd the stage. The time of the story is the close of the fourteenth century, during the reign of Vladislav V., of Poland, otherwise Uladislaus, that Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania, who married Hedwigis of Hungary in 1385. M. Sienkiewicz calls her Yadviga and her consort Yagello or Vladislav indifferently. The hero, who bears the name of Zbyshko, having vowed to give his lady three peacock's plumes from the crests of Germans, assails the next Knight of the Cross whom he sees wearing this decoration. The man attacked happens to be an envoy, and although the timely interference of a third person saves him from harm, and although he quite understands Zbyshko was ignorant of his official character, he insists that the law shall be fulfilled and that the young man shall die for his crime. His lady saves him, by throwing her veil over him and claiming him as her husband, as he is on his way to the scaffold, but he is soon involved in still worse trouble with the knights, who, as the story goes on, become the evil element in the life of all Poles, from Yagello to the humblest peasant. They artfully steal Danusia, Zbyshko's lady, compel her father to aid them in concealing their crime; to surrender certain of their number held as prisoners of war; to come to one of their strongholds alone in search of her, to enter it unarmed and in penitential guise, and to sue humbly for her. When his humiliation has afforded them sufficient sport they offer him an idiot girl as his daughter, saying that she is their only prisoner, and when he insists upon justice the leader of the knights whispers a deadly insult in regard to his daughter. He flies into a furious rage, and after killing the knight by dashing his head on the stone floor, seizes a sword and slaughters or wounds every one whom he can reach. His punishment is to be blinded with hot pitch, to lose his tongue and his right hand, and the first part ends leaving him still living, his daughter in peril, although for the moment safe, and the Poles enraged against the knights. In short, the tale is an account of the wrongs which led to the war of 1447, and a plea for Poland against the Teutonic Knights.

This is the first opportunity that the novel readers of this century have had to understand by experience what were the feelings of the readers of "Clarissa Harlowe" between the publication of the volumes recording her fate. M. Sienkiewicz is more merciful than Richardson, but he gives their discernment an opportunity to choose among many perfectly logical endings of a brilliant story. The guessing should be the best intellectual sport of the Winter.

After the Lippincott Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—There is, of course, a lull and a lack of immediate plans on the part of Philadelphia publishers as a natural consequence of the holiday rush. The retail booksellers pronounce the holiday trade to have been the best for many years past. To the J. B. Lippincott Company the Christmas season this year carried less significance with it than ever before, as it practically had no stock to dispose of at that time.

Ever since the disastrous fire which destroyed the Lippincott's establishment, the members of this noted firm, together with their large staff of clerks and employes, have been laboring vigorously in their new Chestnut Street building, which they will occupy temporarily until more suitable quarters can be erected upon the old Market Street site, to place their large business once more upon a sound footing. They have been wonderfully successful in this respect, the large capital at their command doubtless being of great assistance to them.

The Lippincott fire will in time create many rare books. Among these may be mentioned Fairman Rogers's "Manual of Coaching," which was reviewed at some length in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW some weeks ago. The original edition contained only 1,500 copies, printed from type, of which only 500 were sent out, 300 to England and 200 in this country. The remaining thousand were all destroyed in the fire. All that the publishers have of the book are the illustrations, which were in the vaults with the other plates, and it is somewhat doubtful at this time whether another edition will be issued for some time at least.

W. C. Morrow's "Bohemian Paris of To-Day" is another Lippincott book which cannot be had at this time. Even the publishers were unable to secure a few copies of it. The book is a unique one, and with its especially clever illustrations, drawn by Edouard Cucuel, it seemed destined to an enormous sale. The entire edition of Anne H. Wharton's "Salons, Colonial and Republican," was destroyed, but another edition will be ready in the early Spring to meet the great demand caused by Miss Wharton's delightful work in the past on matters colonial.

"There is a very great lack of the proper esprit de corps among Philadelphia publishers, writers, and others concerned in literary ventures," said a prominent Philadelphia publisher the other day. "Our city contributes as much talent to the literary world, if not more, than any other American city. True they all flock to New York, but how many of the writers who make their homes in New York or publish their books there are born New Yorkers? Here we have our Dr. Mitchells, our Richard Harding Davises, our Owen Wisters, and a score of others all publishing their books in New York—even Agnes Repplier issues a history of Philadelphia there. Something is wrong when things are carried to such an extent as this.

"I have long considered the idea of a club or association of Philadelphia publishers, authors, &c., who should be banded together for 'offensive and defensive' purposes. In short, such an association as would bring these people together to discuss their own and each other's interests, which are, or ought to be, identical. Every one to whom I have broached the subject has expressed his approval, and if I can possibly do so I will certainly take steps toward the formation of such an association in the near future."

Miss Caroline H. Pemberton's "Stephen the Black," published by George W. Jacobs & Co., has met with a very flattering success. It is a story of the "black belt" of the South, and depicts the Southern negro of to-day almost as skillfully and quite as earnestly as the negro of slavery days was drawn in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Interest in all things pertaining to Colonial times seems to be constantly increasing, which, no doubt, accounts for the great success of Thomas Allen Glenn's "Some Colonial Mansions and Those Who Lived in Them," published by Henry T. Coates & Co. The "stately homes of England" do not possess greater wealth of tradition in proportion to their age than some of these aristocratic Colonial homes.

FREE LECTURES.

New Features in the Winter Programme Begun on Thursday of This Week.

The Free Lectures to the People, which might be called the Department of Adult Education of the Public School System, began again on Jan. 4 in one centre, and by Jan. 8 the second course of the eleventh successful year will be in full operation in forty-six different neighborhoods, or in three more places than were in operation on Dec. 15, when the first course of this season came to an end. The three new lecture centres to be opened in January are Public School No. 147, East Broadway and Scammel Street; Public School No. 159, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and one in High Bridge, where steps are being taken to secure a suitable lecture hall. All of the centres in operation during the Fall will be continued during the Winter and Spring sessions. These courses of lectures are under the charge of the Committee on Special Schools, whose Chairman is the Hon. Miles M. O'Brien, and associated with him are Commissioners Vernon M. Davis, Thaddeus Moriarty, Dr. Waldo H. Richardson, and Charles C. Burlingham.

The lectures to be given at these centres will include a number of new features, so distributed that while each centre will have something entirely novel for its neighborhood, educational continuity between courses will as far as possible be preserved. The desire to give each auditor connected information on some one subject rather than disjointed knowledge about many things is the principle upon which the director of the course, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, is working. The result will be the development of courses of lectures to a greater extent than ever before. Some centres will have a complete treatment in brief of a certain phase of literature and art; others will afford connected information about definite points in science, chemistry, physics, astronomy, physiology, and civics. Certain lecturers will deal exclusively with portions of American, French, and general history, while musical experts will confine themselves to a full exposition of some valuable point in singing or musical criticism.

In connection with every course of lectures, books of reference will be furnished to those who apply for them, and where possible optional examinations, with the right to a certificate of proficiency, will close the work of each course. This last feature is emphasized particularly in the case of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," which are given in co-operation with the society which is striving to extend this branch of knowledge. Success in these examinations, for which the course prepares the hearer, entitles the candidate to a society certificate. In all courses, especial care is exercised to make each step self-explanatory, and practical illustration is afforded, either through stereopticon views or through actual scientific experiments. In the courses will be found something of interest for every one, no matter what his hobby or rank in life.

The advanced scientific courses are confined more or less to St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, the Y. M. C. A. in East Twenty-third Street, Cooper Union, and the Harlem Y. M. C. A. Beginning Saturday, Jan. 6, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, and Jan. 10 at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., Prof. Ernest R. von Nardroff will give weekly eight lectures fully illustrated by laboratory experiments on "Heat as a Mode of Motion." Prof. R. W. Prentiss of Rutgers College will deliver six lectures, illustrated by views, on the "Solar System" at Cooper Institute, beginning Jan. 24. He will give a second astronomical course at Public School No. 46, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, beginning Jan. 11. E. F. Bigelow, Prof. C. L. Bristol, and Prof. H. F. Osborn will give a series of lectures on Natural Science, including Zoology, Biology, and kindred subjects, in the Harlem Y. M. C. A. Hall, beginning Jan. 6. At Public School No. 96, Eighty-first Street and Avenue A, beginning Jan. 11, Dr. G. A. Lawrence will give a course of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," which will also be Dr. Alfred E. Meyer's topic at Public School No. 3, 488 Hudson Street, the course to begin Jan. 25. At Public School No. 15, 728 Fifth Street, a course of eight lectures on Physics, fully illustrated by experiments, will be given, one each week, beginning Jan. 11.

G. Wharton James, who proved such an attraction during the Fall course at the Harlem Y. M. C. A., is probably the chief among the lecturers on History and Geography. He will deliver his course of five illustrated lectures on California in three centres—at Cooper Union, beginning Saturday, Jan. 6; at the American Museum of Natural History, beginning Jan. 9, and at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Y. M. C. A. from Jan. 10. As is the case with all courses, but one lecture of a group will be delivered in any centre in one week. The second lecture of the week will be on a different subject by a second speaker. At Cathedral School Hall, 111 East Fiftieth Street, various lecturers will offer illustrated lectures on Asiatic and African Geography. The first lecture will be given Jan. 9, when Ramon R. Lala, a native of the Philippines, will discuss the problems of the islands from an inside point of view of particular interest at this juncture.

Another timely course will be that by Cecil F. Lavell on the "Expansion of England," which will begin at Public School No. 3, 488 Hudson Street, on Jan. 22. Frederick W. Holls, Secretary to the American Delegation at the Peace Conference, will lecture on "The Peace Conference at The Hague" in Cooper Union on Jan. 17. At Public School No. 54, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Prof. Adolphe Cohn will give a course of lectures on "France Under the Bourbon Kings," which will be followed by three others on French subjects. William Elliot Griffis will give a lecture on "Holland" at Cooper Union Jan. 10. Beginning Jan. 8 Daniel Van Pelt will give a series of four lectures on the History of New York at Public School No. 82, Seventieth Street and First Avenue.

The courses on music will be given at a number of new centres. Thomas W. Surette will give a course of six lectures on "Wagner's Music Dramas" at the Educational Alliance, beginning Jan. 4. Public School No. 101, Wakefield, will have first a course of four lectures on successive Mondays on the "Development of Song," by Frederick R. Burton, to be followed immediately by a course of equal length in "How to Listen to Music," by Dr. Henry G. Hanchett. At Public School No. 154, St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, beginning Jan. 8, a series of weekly lectures in music will be given by various lecturers.

The Art Students' League naturally is the chief place for lectures on architecture and the like, but the limited capacity of the throne room, which is used, has led to the opening of another art course at Public School No. 101, Wakefield, where on successive Thursdays A. T. Van Laer will give a course of four lectures on "Art," to be supplemented by three lectures on "Architecture" by George S. Kellogg. At the league Prof. W. H. Goodyear, who is now well known at this centre, will offer a course on "Rome," to be given successive Saturdays, beginning Jan. 6.

Of the centre devoted to literature, Public School No. 10, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, promises to be most attractive. Here Elbert Hubbard of "Philistine" fame will tell about the "Roycrofters" of East Aurora on Feb. 26, and on Mondays, beginning Jan. 8, William H. Fleming will deliver six lectures on "Othello." Hezekiah Butterworth is the principal attraction at Public School No. 135, Fifty-first Street and First Avenue, as one of the speakers who will give the course on "Literature," which begins Jan. 11. Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., on Jan. 8 will give a series of five lectures on "The Greater American Poets" at Public School No. 87, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

"Political History and Biography" will be the topics of chief importance at several centres. Prof. F. W. Speirs, who conducted a popular course at the Fifty-seventh Street Young Men's Christian Association during the Fall, will give a series of lectures on "How We Are Governed" at Public School No. 30, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street, beginning Jan. 12, and at Public School No. 147, East Broadway and Scammel Street, beginning Jan. 13. At the Educational Alliance, beginning Jan. 8, a course on "Great Americans" will be given, and at Public School No. 87, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, H. W. Elson will give a new series on American history from 1812 to 1861.

Bishop Wordsworth's Many-Sided Life.*

"The Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's," has been issued from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The memoirs are written by his nephew, John Wordsworth, D. D. For forty years Bishop Wordsworth maintained himself as a leading and energetic figure in the English Church. He was a ripe Greek and Latin scholar, author of a famous Greek grammar, a distinguished preacher and theologian, a man of controversy, a man with a hobby, a man of action and a man of letters. He took an active part in the Eucharistic controversy which once shook the English Church to its centre, and in which Dr. Pusey was a gigantic figure. The Bishop's attitude may best be seen by a short quotation:

> Now there is no getting over the fact that the most eminent fathers again and again speak of the consecrated elements as the Body and Blood of Christ, but also as symbols of the Body and Blood. The symbol of a thing may be called the thing itself, as we say of a portrait, that is Mr. So-and-so. But the thing itself cannot be called a symbol.

His oft-repeated assertion that the Presbyterian ministers needed not to be reordained on returning to the fold of the mother church awakened opposition on the part of some of his brethren. He once said to such an objector:

> Well, no doubt things would be in an irregular condition for a generation. But during that time those who did not recognize the validity of Presbyterian ordination would not be forced to recognize it; they could, as now, resort to the ministrations of the properly ordained clergy, and as every fresh ordination would be Episcopal, the abnormal state of things would gradually pass away. In 1662 this was the course formally adopted by the Scottish Episcopate. The Presbyterian ministers were left in possession of their parishes without reordination, and if doing this once has not unchurched us, doing it twice would not.

His trained and scholarly mind approached what we call the higher criticism with not a few misgivings. He uses an original illustration drawn from Wolf's "Prolegomena ad Homerum" to demolish some of the more vaulting aspirations of destructive criticism. Wolf supposed that the Homeric poems did not exist in their present form until the time of Pisistratus, four or five centuries after the date usually assigned to Homer, and which he also attributed to a number of unknown writers called Rhapsodists. The end of his argument is good, and we give it in the Bishop's own words:

> Upon the whole this may be fairly said: The collapse of the Wolfian theory in its attempts to dethrone Homer, notwithstanding the energy with which it was prosecuted, and the triumphant air which it assumed, may well teach us to be doubly cautious how we meet the advances of the new criticism in its attempt to dethrone Moses; however we may admire the ability or be staggered by the boldness and assurance it displayed. I say "to be doubly cautious how we meet." We must not refuse to meet them. On the contrary, we must welcome every honest inquiry which promises to throw light upon subjects of such deep interest, and at the same time of such great difficulty and obscurity.

His literary ability was of no mean order, as his published works reveal. The busy Bishop in the midst of great controversies, molding public opinion on the leading questions of the day both civil and religious, building churches and rectories, could yet find time to cultivate the muse of poetry and take up the pen of the polished man of letters. We find him now busy with a work on Shakespeare and now with painstaking ardor pointing out the way in which the writings of Sir Walter Scott illustrated the sweep of English history.

Such a biography as this of Bishop Wordsworth has in it the power to inspire a man to want to go and do something worth the doing in his day and generation. And here is the moral of such a work—it multiplies a man's life many fold.

*THE EPISCOPATE OF CHARLES WORDSWORTH. By John Wordsworth, D. D. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

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NAMES FOR CHILDREN.

Nearly Five Hundred Selected as Uncommon and Beautiful.*

Our readers will probably be interested in the following extracts from this suggestive and useful little book. The compiler had in view, in the first instance, the meeting of a popular and growing demand on the part of parents for names that are uncommon and at the same time beautiful. Nearly 500 names have been found, and in each case the compiler has given interesting facts concerning some person of former eminence who bore the name. The volume has been arranged alphabetically in two parts, one devoted to names for boys, the other to names for girls. The selections given below comprise, of course, only a small percentage of the whole number.

NAMES FOR BOYS.

AUGUSTINE.—The chief of the missionaries sent by St. Gregory the Great to convert the pagan English. They landed at Ebbsfleet and immediately began their preaching. The King was soon baptized and many of the nobles. Their work met with complete success over most of England. St. Augustine died about the year 600, after eight years of evangelical work. Feast, May 26.

BASIL.—A doctor of the Church, was a native of Asia Minor. His two brothers, mother, and sister are honored among the saints. He was educated at Athens, and after entering the religious life became the founder of monastic life in the East. He was chosen Bishop of Caesarea and died A. D. 379. Feast, June 14.

BERTRAN.—A native of Poitou, was Archdeacon to the Bishop of Paris, and in 586 chosen Bishop of Mons. He saved the State from a war by the Princes of Brittany, and during the civil wars was thrice banished by an ungrateful people. He died in 623. Feast, July 3.

CELESTINE.—A Roman who succeeded Pope Boniface in the Pontifical chair. During his busy reign of ten years he deposed Anthoy, Bishop of Fussala, refuted the Nestorian heresy, and reconciled the Oriental Bishops with St. Cyril. He died in 432. Feast, April 6.

CLEMENT.—Said to have been consecrated Bishop by St. Peter. In his time many schisms arose in the Church, and it was during one of these that he sent his famous epistle to the Corinthians. He was born at Rome and departed from this life through martyrdom. Feast, Nov. 23.

DAMIAN.—An Arab who spent most of his life practicing medicine with his brother, St. Cosmas, in Syria. He accepted no fee for his services, and through his great charity obtained the love and respect of the people. During the Diocletian persecution he was seized, bound hand and foot, and thrown into the sea. Feast, Sept. 27.

DUNSTAN.—Nobly born at Glastonbury and educated by certain Irish monks there. He spent some time in Court before receiving holy orders. After being made an Abbot he succeeded to the See of Worcester and later to that of Canterbury. Everywhere he re-established discipline and reformed the clergy. He died May 19, 988.

ERIC.—Born of an illustrious family in Sweden and early trained in the practice of virtue. He married Christina, daughter of Ingo IV., King of Sweden, and after the death of King Smercher was placed upon the throne. He subdued Finland and had the Gospel preached there. In 1151 he was murdered by conspirators. Feast, May 18.

FELIX.—A Roman who succeeded St. Dionysius as Pope in 269 and governed the Church five years. While he was Pope the heresy of Paul of Samosata arose, and its originator was excommunicated. St. Felix was martyred May 30, 274, during the Aurelian persecution, while encouraging and strengthening the Christians.

FLAVIAN.—Elected Patriarch of Constantinople in 447, he defended the Church against the heresy of Eutyches and died from injuries received from its followers at the famous "Council of Robbers" held at Ephesus in 449. Feast, Feb. 17.

GERALD.—An Englishman who entered an abbey in Ireland, became Abbot and afterward Bishop. He founded three religious houses, one of which he placed under the care of his sister. He expired March 13, 732.

GILBERT.—A native of Sempringham, England, was ordained priest, and for some years was teacher of a free school for training the young. As a pastor he founded the Gilbertins and drew up their rules. He died Feb. 4, 1190.

HAROLD.—King of Denmark, succeeded his father, Gormo III., on the throne. He embraced the Catholic religion with great ardor and filled his dominions with churches and priests. His son, Swein, who remained an idolater, roused the people against him, and in 980, during a battle which followed, Harold was slain. Feast, Nov. 1.

HERMAS.—A Christian of distinction in Rome, and believed to have been the author of a celebrated book entitled "Pastor." It was quoted by many eminent writers of ancient times. Feast, May 9.

IGNATIUS.—Received the martyr's crown early in the second century. He was a disciple of St. John and the Bishop of Antioch. During the third persecution of the Christians under Trajan he was devoured by lions in the Roman amphitheatre. Feast, Feb. 1.

ISIDORE.—Born of a very holy and princely family of Cartagena, in Spain. His two brothers, Leander and Fulgensius, and his sister Florentina, are saints. He figured conspicuously in Spain's long fight against Arianism, succeeded Leander as Archbishop of Seville, and died April 4, 636. He has since been declared a Doctor of the Church.

JULIAN.—A nobleman of Egypt who devoted most of his life to relieving the sick and poor. He converted his house into a hospital, where at one time as many as a thousand poor were cared for. His wife attended the women and he the men.

KENELM.—By his father's death left heir to the throne of Mercia, in England. He was murdered through the contrivance of his ambitious sister, Quindride, and his body hidden in a forest. It was discovered by a great ray of light which shone over the place. Feast, Dec. 13.

LUCIAN.—A native of Samosata, in Syria, who died a martyr in prison after seven days of torture. He was a priest and a good student of sacred literature. The books of the Old and New Testament were revised by him, by which the way was prepared for the great work of St. Jerome. Feast, Jan. 7.

MARIUS.—A native of Orleans, in France, who became Abbot of the Monastery of La Val Benois, and was for some time a recluse in the neighboring forests. He died Jan. 27, 555.

MELITO.—Bishop of Sardis, in Lydia, about the year 175. He was surnamed the "Prophet" on account of an eminent spirit of prophesy with which he was endowed. Feast, April 1.

NESTOR.—Bishop of Sida, in Pamphylia, and distinguished in those parts for his zeal in propagating the faith and for the sanctity of his life. His reputation reached the Governor who ordered him to be crucified. This took place Feb. 27, 250.

OMER.—Born of noble parents near Constance, France. He entered the monastery of Luxen and persuaded his father to follow him. Shortly afterward he was made Bishop of Touraine. He died Sept. 9, 670.

OSWALD.—Born of a noble Saxon family and trained by his uncle, St. Ode, Archbishop of Canterbury. He entered the order of St. Benedict in France, and on his return to England was chosen Bishop of Worcester. He died Feb. 29, 992, after founding seven religious houses.

PETRONIUS.—Son of the Prefect of the Praetorium, and in 430 Bishop of Bologna, in Italy. He built many churches and enriched them with relics of the saints. He is honored as patron of Bologna. Feast, Oct. 4.

QUINTIN.—Born of an illustrious Roman family. He accompanied St. Lucian on a mission to Gaul, and there he preached the faith until his martyrdom, Oct. 31, 287.

RUPERT.—A Frenchman of royal blood, who labored for the Church among the Bavarians, and was chosen Bishop of Worms. He died early in the eighth century. Feast, March 27.

SEBASTIAN.—A native of Narbonne and an officer in the Roman Army. He converted multitudes to the faith, the Prefect of Rome included. A false disciple betrayed him and he was condemned to death. Soldiers pierced him with arrows until they thought him dead. He survived, however, but only to be beaten to death with clubs. Feast Jan 20.

SIGFRID.—A priest of York, who revived the faith in Sweden. Through him the twelve tribes of South Gothland were converted and many churches founded. After becoming Bishop he fixed his See in Gothland, where he died Feb. 15, 1002.

SILVAN.—A native of France, who flourished in the Courts of Childeric II. and Theodoric III. before he decided to renounce the world. He became a priest, afterward a Bishop, and did great missionary work in the North of France. He died Feb. 17, 718.

THILLO.—A Saxon who, when captive, was ransomed and baptized by St. Eligius. He was sent to an abbey, became a priest, and labored for the Church in Holland. He died a recluse near the Abbey of Solignac, Jan. 7, 702.

TITUS.—A disciple and beloved companion of St. Paul. It was through him that St. Paul sent his Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and strengthened the faith among them. While on this mission Titus gained almost entire control over the people and made his undertaking a complete success. Feast, Jan. 4.

ULPIAN.—A young Christian of Tyre, who, being encouraged by the example of the Christian martyrs, boldly confessed his faith. As a result he was put to the tortures and finally drowned. Feast, April 3.

VALENTINE.—A priest of Rome, who was martyred Feb. 14, 270. Pope Julius I. erected a church to his memory. Most of his relics were kept in the Church of St. Praxelles. Feast, Feb. 14.

VIVIAN.—A monk of an abbey in Fifeshire, Scotland, who succeeded to the abbatical and afterward to the episcopal dignity. He is renowned as the worker of many miracles and founder of the famous Abbey of Holyrood. He died Jan. 21, 615.

WISTAN.—A Prince of Mercia, in England. He was a child at his father's death, and on account of the Danish wars, Bertulph, his relative, was placed on the throne. Berfert, desiring to be heir to the throne, and encouraged by his father, Bertulph, murdered St. Wistan June 1, 849.

NAMES FOR GIRLS.

AGATHA.—Renowned throughout her native Sicily for beauty and wealth. The Governor sought to marry her, and, being rejected, had her put to the tortures and finally slain. Her body is still preserved in the tomb at Catania. Feast, Feb. 5.

ANGELA.—A virgin and the foundress of the order of the Nuns of St. Ursula, who was martyred at Brixen, in Austria. The feast of this holy virgin, Jan. 27, was made obligatory by Pius IX.

AURELIA.—A holy virgin who suffered for her faith at Anagni, a town in Italy. Feast, Sept. 25.

BARBARA.—Born and educated a heathen, she was for a long time secluded from the world in a tower which her father had built for that purpose. Secretly she obtained instructions from a Christian priest and was converted. When her father heard of this he became her executioner and beheaded her, after inflicting most bitter tortures. Feast, Dec. 4.

BEATRICE.—A martyr of Rome who suffered early in the fourth century. After the martyrdom of her two brothers she concealed herself in the house of a friend, but was discovered and impeached by a pagan kinsman. Feast, July 29.

CAMILLA.—A martyr who suffered for the faith in Northern Africa in one of the early persecutions.

CECILIA.—A Roman maiden who renewed her vows of perpetual chastity on her wedding day. She converted her husband and his brother, who were afterward martyred. She alone remained, and after being miraculously preserved and unharmed through the tortures, was beheaded Nov. 22, 177.

CELESTA.—A martyr who suffered with St. Vincentius and many others for her faith at Rome. Feast, April 16.

CLARE.—Received the habit of religion from St. Francis and established her order in a miserable house near Assisi, Italy. There her mother, sister, and many other noble ladies joined her and spent a life of prayer, constant silence, and poverty. She died Aug. 12, 1253.

CLAUDIA.—A virgin who suffered martyrdom for her faith at Ancyra, in Galatia. Feast, May 18.

CONSTANCE.—A martyr who recived her crown during the persecution of Nero at Rome. Feast, Sept. 19.

DELPHINE.—Born of a noble family at Glenderes and given in marriage to St. Elzear, Count of Arian. Both publicly took vows of perpetual chastity, though Delphine had before made a secret one. She died as a recluse Sept. 27, 1369.

DOROTHY.—A native of Caesarea, in Asia Minor, and the daughter of martyrs who fell during Diocletian's persecution. At the Governor's order she was stretched upon the rack and beheaded. Feast, Feb. 6.

EDANA.—The titular saint of the Parish of New Tuamia, Ireland. A well which bears her name was very famous and much resorted to by the sick. Feast, July 5.

EUGENIA.—Martyred at Rome Dec. 25, 257. We have no authentic accounts of her suffering.

EUNICE.—A martyr for her faith in Thrace. Feast, March 7.

EUTHALIA.—A virgin of Lentini, in Sicily, who was martyred by her brother, Sermilian, because she was a Christian. Feast, Aug. 27.

FAITH.—Daughter of St. Sophia, and sister of Sts. Hope and Charity. She was martyred at Rome in the reign of Adrian. Her mother gave her that name out of devotion for the virtue. Feast, Aug. 1.

FLAVIA.—A niece of St. Flavius and of the Emperor Domitian, who banished her for her faith into Pontia. There she lived for some years, and on her return was martyred by Emperor Trajan. Feast, May 12.

GENEVIEVE.—The patron saint of Paris, lived in the fifth and died early in the sixth century. During her life she greatly benefited the people by good work, and after death by her powerful intercession, which on three occasions preserved Paris from siege and plague. Feast, Jan. 13.

GERTRUDE.—Born of noble Saxon family and educated in the Abbey of Rodelsdorf. She entered the abbey, became Abbess, and died Nov. 15, 1334.

ISABEL.—Daughter of Louis VIII., King of France, and only sister of St. Louis. Having consecrated her virginity to God, she refused to marry Conrad, the Emperor's son, and led a retired life in prayer, reading, and working. She built a nunnery at Longchamp, and died Aug. 31, 1270.

JULIANA.—Trained under the care of her uncle, Blessed Alexius, at the age of fourteen she entered the Order of the Servants of Mary. She received the habit of religion from Sir Philip Benizi, drew up the "Mantellate," a code of rules for novices, and died June 19, 1340.

KINGA.—Daughter of Bela IV., King of Hungary, and wife of Poleslas the Chaste, sovereign of Lesser Poland. By mutual consent she and her husband lived in perpetual chastity. After his death Kinga entered the Monastery of Sandecz, which she had built for the nuns of St. Clare, and died July 24, 1292.

LUCINA.—A lady of Rome who led a most charitable and holy life. She constantly visited the Christians detained in prison, and buried the martyrs, for whom she built an immense crypt. Feast, June 30.

[illegible]CRETIA.—Martyred at Merida, in Spain, during the persecution of Diocletian. Feast, May 23.

MARCELLA.—A Roman woman, who became a widow seven months after her marriage, and devoted the rest of her life to the service of God. When the Goths plundered Rome she was cruelly scourged by the barbarian soldiers, and died in August, 410. Feast, Jan. 31.

MARICA.—Joyfully participated in the sufferings of St. Cyria and other saints, and obtained with them the crown of martyrdom at Caesarea, in Palestine. Feast, June 5.

MIDA.—Virgin and abbess, who was of the royal blood of Ireland, and so renowned for her virutes as to be ranked among the most illustrious woman saints of Ireland. Feast, Jan. 15

MILDRED.—The granddaughter of Penda, King of Mercia, England, who entered the monastery of Chelles, in France, and on her return to England was made Abbess of Ministrem, in Thanet. She died toward the close of the seventh century. Feast, Feb. 20.

NATHALIE.—Martyred in the persecution raised by the Arabs at Cordova, in Spain. Feast, July 27.

NONNA, the mother of Blessed Gregory Nazianzen, is honored on this day, Aug. 5.

OCTAVIA.—A martyr who suffered for the faith at Antioch, in Syria. Feast, April 15.

PATRICIA.—A virgin of Naples who is named in the Roman martyrology with those saints whose feasts fall on Aug. 25.

PRISCILLA.—A Roman lady who lived in the first century and was connected by blood with many saints and famous people of that time. Feast, Jan. 16.

ROSALIA.—Born of a noble family and descended from Charlemagne. When young she left her home, in Palermo, Sicily, and passed her life in a cave on Mount Pelegrino, where she died Sept. 4, 1160.

SYLVIA.—Mother of Pope Gregory. We have no authentic accounts of her life. Feast, Nov. 3.

THEODORA.—Empress of Constantinople, who by her husband's death was left Regent of the empire. She crushed the iconoclast heresy and greatly benefited the Church. She was banished by her son, and died Feb. 12, 867.

TRIFINA.—Numbered among those old English saints whose proper feast days have not been ascertained.

URSULA.—Revered by the Church as the model of teachers and patronesses of the young. She lived in England, and had many persons, both old and young, under her guardianship. The country was then harassed by Saxons, and she with her followers sought a more peaceful abode near Cologne. They were massacred by Huns, Oct. 21, 453.

VALERIA.—Wife of St. Vitalis, martyred at Milan. Her two sons, Gervasius and Protasius are saints. Feast, April 28.

VERONICA.—Born of poor parents in a village near Milan, she had to toil hard from childhood. She was received into a convent after three years of patient waiting, and died Jan. 13, 1497.

WALTRUDE.—Daughter of St. Bertille and wife of Madelgaire, Count of Hainault. She induced her husband to enter a monastery, and, having herself taken the veil, formed a community near Mons, where she died April 9, 688.

*THE CHILD'S NAME. A Collection of Nearly Five Hundred Uncommon and Beautiful Names for Children. With an Introduction on the Tasteful Use of Christian Names. By Julian McCormick. 16mo. Pages 137. New York: William H. Young & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Newberry and His Critics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I emerge from the welter of kicks and cuffs that your amiable correspondents are so ready to deal round the land on each they judge their foe with my fancy lightly turning to thoughts of arnica and court plaster, but still unconvinced that "Les Miserables" is anything but the "colossal inanity" that Mr. W. B. Dupree happily calls it.

I have had my say on the subject of "Les Miserables," and have no desire to continue the controversy, but I must publicly acknowledge my egregious blunder in narrating the Valjean-Thenardier incident, for which I am very properly "called down" by Mr. N. Lawson Lewis. That's what comes of trusting a treacherous memory instead of verifying the incident, as I should have done. I read "Les Miserables" seven years ago, and promptly gave away my copy—to a man against whom I had a grudge. My recollection of the Valjean-Thenardier encounter, however, seemed to me so clear and vivid that I never thought of verifying it. The paragraph on the battle of Waterloo was copied not from "Les Miserables," but from an extract thereof that I read in a volume of prose selections.

Answering Mr. H. A. Bruce's question as to whether I read "Les Miserables" in the original French or by means of a translation, I would say that if I hadn't read a translation I should in all probability never have read the book at all, as I know nothing of the French language. I do not even remember the name of the translator of my copy of the book. But surely Mr. Bruce will not seriously maintain that the glaring absurdities and worse that "pervade and animate" "Les Miserables" spring from the difficulties inherent in translation. De Maupassant's tales are known to me only through translations, and they are among the best short stories I have ever read.

Mr. Benjamin Lander, who makes the startling discovery that "The Scarlet Letter" not being a humorous story, I am therefore "comically inconsistent" in calling it a masterpiece while deriding "Les Miserables" merely because it was "not written as a jokebook," is hereby informed that there is a preface to "The Scarlet Letter." If he had written nothing else, that preface proves Hawthorne the possessor of a sense of humor singularly subtle and delicate. It is a literary truism so trite that I am almost ashamed to repeat it—but I will for Mr. Lander's benefit—that the springs of tears and laughter lie side by side. It is Hawthorne's fine sense of humor that makes the pathos of "The Scarlet Letter" so true and convincing. The precious gift of humor enabled Hawthorne to see things in their true proportions, and never once did he stumble into the bog of bathos and bombast in which Hugo is continually floundering. In all the agony, spiritual and physical, of the conscience-stricken, tortured minister, Arthur Dimmesdale, he doesn't attempt to wrench his own head off—a fact that Hugo makes one of his grotesque characters essay, with indifferent success.

HENRY A. NEWBERRY.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 24, 1899.

Grateful to Mr. Newberry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In view of the storm of protest which was raised by Henry A. Newberry's opinion of the prose writings of Victor Hugo, allow me to quote a short extract from a letter of Ivan Turgeniev to M. Stassov, which appeared in The Atlantic Monthly for November, 1899, to show that some writers of distinction, besides Mr. Newberry, do not rate Hugo's prose works very high. He says: "I read the 'Rappel,' and I have also read the new articles by Victor Hugo. I regret that I do not possess sufficient powers of expression to tell to what a degree I despise these articles and the whole of his prose in general." (Page 703.)

To my mind, instead of receiving Mr. Newberry's communication with an outcry of horror, it should have been welcomed with open arms. Whether his criticism was true or false, just or unjust, it was not only very readable, but was a gem of humor and quite a relief from some of the dreary "Cynic" letters and their ilk.

Besides, I think, grown people should be able to receive an honest difference of opinion with equanimity, even if it does run counter to their cherished likes and prejudices.

I do not at all agree with Mr. Newberry's views as to the humor of Scott, Frank Stockton, Mark Twain, &c., or with his strictures on Hugo's novels, though I am no worshipper at the great French poet's shrine; but I have more respect for the man who frankly acknowledges that he does not like the works of some author, though his reputation may be firmly established, than have I for the weakling who does not enjoy them, but pretends that he does, for fear of what others may think.

I hope Mr. Newberry will be a regular contributor to your excellent SATURDAY REVIEW, though in his criticisms he may attempt to break some of my own idols.

WILLIAM H. KELLER.

Lancaster, Penn., Jan. 1, 1900.

A Theme a Century and More Old.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Anent the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, which, as William Chrystie Miller in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 9 says, commenced in 1856, it is interesting to note that in the last century the authenticity of some of Shakespeare's plays was an inter-

esting theme for magazine writers, as the following letter to the editor of The English Magazine for March, 1797, will show:

Sir: As it seems to be the rage that nothing shall be attributed to Shakespeare but what actually came from his pen, and as Mr. Malone and others learned in black letter have bestowed immense trouble to prove that which was easily discovered even by the critics of the one-shilling gallery, it were to be wished that the play which the same critics, were it performed, would likewise discover not to be Shakespeare's were omitted in all the editions of his works; for it is full as gross an insult to his memory to attribute to his pen the miserable tragedy of Titus Andronicus as to suppose him the author of Vortigen.

Some critics have said that there are passages in the former play which demonstrate that if Shakespeare did not write it he at least inserted those passages and revised the whole. This may be true, and it may, perhaps, be said with equal truth of "Arden of Feversham," and yet that play is universally rejected by all the editors of the great poet.

CONSISTIENS.

Brooklyn, Dec. 26, 1899.

Questions and Answers.

Miss Alice A. Smyth, New Haven, Conn.: "Kindly tell me something about Harriet Martineau."

Harriet Martineau was born in Norwich, England, June 12, 1802, and was educated in Norwich and Bristol. She contributed to The Monthly Repository from 1821, and was engaged on her well-known "Illustrations of Political Economy" from 1832 to 1834. She traveled in the United States from August, 1834, to August, 1836, and on the Continent in 1839. She lived in Tynemouth from 1839 to 1845, and in Ambleside, Westmoreland, from 1845 till her death. From August, 1846, to July, 1847, she traveled in Egypt and Palestine. She was a contributor to The London Daily News from 1852 to 1866, and to The Edinburgh Review from 1859. She died in Ambleside June 27, 1876. Her first book, "Devotional Exercises," appeared anonymously in 1823. Among her best-known works are these: "Illustrations of Political Economy," 1832-4, nine volumes; "Poor Laws and Paupers Illustrated," 1833-4; "Illustrations of Taxation," 1834; "Society in America," 1837; "Retrospect of Western Travel," 1838; "The Martyr Age of the United States," (under initials,) 1840; "The Hour and the Man," 1841; "Letters on Mesmerism," 1845; "Household Education," 1849; "The Factory Controversy," 1855; "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft," 1861; "Biographical Sketches," 1869. Her "Autobiography" appeared in 1877, and her "Life," by Mrs. Fenwick Miller, in 1884. Her translation of Comte's "Positive Philosophy" was published in 1853.

"S. M. S.," 1,819 Portland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.: "What are the value of the following: 'New Testament,' Beza's, London, Barker, 1597; 'The Causes of Scandal and Persecution,' published 1673 by William Assheton, D. D., bound in morocco, and an Indian medal given by Thomas Jefferson in 1801, 4 inches in diameter?"

The medal should be taken to a dealer in or a collector of coins. The "New Testament" is worth from $10 to $20; the second book named has no value whatever.

"A. L.," Greenport, L. I.: "I have a book called 'The Real Shelley,' by J. C. Jeaffreson. Who is or was this author?"

John Cordy Jeaffreson, barrister, author, archivist, was born in Framlingham, England, Jan. 14, 1831, the son of William Jeaffreson, F. R. C. S. Educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, he was for some years a mathematical and classical tutor, and in 1874 became one of the inspectors of ancient writings, under her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts. His first book, "Crewe Rise," was published in 1854; "A Book About Doctors," in 1860; "A Book About Lawyers," in 1866; "A Book About the Clergy," in 1869; "The Annals of Oxford," in 1871; "A Book About the Table," in 1875; "The Real Lord Byron," in 1883; "The Real Shelley," in 1885; "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson," in 1888; "The Queen of Naples and Lord Nelson," in 1889; "Victoria, Queen and Empress," in 1893, and "A Book of Recollections," in 1894. He has written several novels, among them "Live It Down," 1863; "Lottie Darling," 1873, and "The Rapiers of Regent's Park," 1882.

"A. A. P.," Waterville, Me.: "I have a copy of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' (Boston, John P. Jewett & Co.; Cleveland, Ohio, Jewett, Proctor & Worthington, 1852.) Is it a first edition, and if so with whom could I correspond if I wished to sell it?"

This is apparently the first edition. Books of this nature are purchased by Dodd, Mead & Co. and Charles Scribner's Sons, in New York; by George E. Littlefield of Boston, and by every dealer in rare books, in fact.

"Danny Deever," New York City: "Please recommend a good book on Rudyard Kipling."

An admirable book is Frederic Lawrence Knowles's "Kipling Primer," Boston, Brown & Co., 1899, $1.25.

"R. B. R.," New York City: "What is the value of 'Monuments of Art,' in two volumes? The text is by William Lubke and Fr. A. Von Lutrow, published by Emil Seitz."

$10 or $15.

"Henry," Brooklyn, New York: "Would you kindly inform a delighted reader of your SATURDAY REVIEW of Gilbert Parker's address, and also please print a list of his works?"

Gilbert Parker, novelist, born in Canada, Nov. 23, 1862, was educated at Trinity College, Toronto. He was associate editor of The Sydney Morning Herald, Sydney, Australia, in 1886, and traveled among the South Sea Islands and extensively in Northern Canada. He has written the following books: "The Vendetta," 1889; "No Defense," 1889, "Round the Compass in Australia," 1892; "Pierre and His People," 1892; "Mrs. Falchion," 1893; "The Trespasser," 1893; "The Translation of a Savage," 1894; "The Trail of the Sword," 1894; "The Chief Factor," 1893; "A Lover's Diary: Songs in Sequence," 1894; "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," 1895; "An Adventurer of the North," 1895; "The Seats of the Mighty," 1896; "The Pomp of the Lavilettes," 1897; "A Romany of the Snows," 1897; "The Battle of the Strong," 1898; "The Hill of Pains," 1899; "The Liar," 1899. In 1898, Macmillan published in five volumes at $1.25 each a uniform edition of Parker's works, including "Pierre and His People," "A Lover's Diary," "An Adventurer of the North," a continuation of "Pierre," "A Romany of the Snows," (second series of "An Adventurer,") and "When Volmond Came to Pontiac." His address is 7 Park Place, St. James's, S. W., London.

"C. E. H.," Brooklyn, New York: "In your issue of Dec. 16 I see that 'A Picture of New York,' 1828, sold for $20. I have one for 1846. Also the Boston Directory for 1805, and 'A Chaine of Scripture Chronologie from the Creation of the World to the Death of Jesus Christ,' by Thomas Allen, London, 1659. What value have these, and was there a regular Directory of Boston earlier than the above, aside from the Business Directory of 1786 or 1789?"

"The Picture of New York" for 1846 has no great value. The Boston Directory for 1805 is worth from $5 to $15. The "Chaine of Scripture Chronologie" is worthless. The Boston Directory was first published in 1789, next in 1796, 1798, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, &c. See Adams's Boston Directory for 1852 for an account of the work.

"A Subscriber," Ocean Grove, N. J.: "Can you tell me the value of Purchas's 'Pilgrimage,' 1617, black leather binding; also 'Thornton's New History of London,' (100 copper-plate illustrations,) 1784, brown leather; both in good condition; and where they can be disposed of to the best advantage?"

"Purchas's Pilgrimage," 1617, is worth about $10. A copy brought $9 at the Pratt sale last Spring in Boston. Thornton's, London, sold for $4.50 at Libbie's auction rooms in Boston last April. Rare books are bought by Charles Scribner's Sons, Dodd, Mead & Co., W. E. Benjamin, and others.

"R. H.," New York City: "Kindly tell the correct pronounciation of Stanley J. Weyman's name—Is it Wi-man, or Wa-man?"

The "Wey" has the sound of way.

"Senex," New London, Conn.: "Will you please tell me in your SATURDAY REVIEW whether 'Trilby,' bound from Harper's Monthly, has any enhanced value over all subsequent editions?"

Bibliographically considered, "Trilby" in this shape is important as the earliest edition and as the only edition that contains the suppressed matter in relation to Whistler. Its value in money, however, is not quite $5, and it has sold at auction for $1.25 and less.

J. C. Brown, 246 Grand Street, Newburg, N. Y.: "What is the value of 'Letters from Europe and West Indies, 1843-1852,' by Thurlow Weed, published in 1866 by Weed, Parsons & Co?"

It has very little value.

"Amateur," Chicago: "What is the present value of the edition of Chaucer printed by Morris at the Kelmscott Press. A friend tells me it is worth £100 in London."

A copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer sold for £64 at auction in London the other day. This is the record price. Other copies have fetched £63, £62, and £60 recently. A copy brought £44 Feb. 15, 1899, and the value has steadily advanced since then. It will be some time, however, before a copy brings such a sum as £100.

"D. H.," Brockport, N. Y.: "In Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair' I came across this sentence: 'So our little wanderer went about setting up her tent in various cities of Europe, as restless as Flysses or Bampfylde Moore Carew.' Who was Bampfylde Moore Carew, and what about him?"

Bampfylde Moore Carew, king of the gypsies, belonged to the Devonshire family, and was born in July, 1693, at Bickley, near Tiverton, England, where his father was long rector. He ran away from school when a boy and joined the gypsies, returning home after a year and a half, but soon rejoining his companions. He was then in Newfoundland for a time, but returned and was elected chief of the gypsies on the death of Clause Patch. Transported to Maryland as an idle vagrant, he escaped and made his way into Pennsylvania, and soon returned to England, where he continued his career of swindling and imposture. About 1745 he is said to have accompanied the Pretender to Carlisle and Derby. He is said to have died about 1770, though a writer in Notes and Queries places the date about 1758. There have been many editions of Carew's "Life."

G. H. Smith, New York City: "Where can I purchase the following books: 'Cupid and Campaspe,' by John Lyly, and 'Euphues,' by John Lyly; 'Tamburlaine,' by Christopher Marlowe, and 'Forget Not Yet,' by Wyatt?"

If our correspondent wishes to purchase

"C. C.," Chattanooga, Tenn.: "Will you please give a brief biographical note concerning Richard Whiteing, author of 'No. 5 John Street' and 'The Island'?"

Richard Whiteing was born in 1840 in London. He came from good Yorkshire stock. He was privately educated, and, while still in his teens, he achieved some success as an engraver. His initial article, "Night in Belgrave Square, by a Costermonger," published in Justin McCarthy's paper, caused him to drop forever the magnifying glass of the engraver and to pick up the pen of the journalist. Besides serving as special foreign correspondent on a number of the great dailies of the world, in various parts of Europe, he once went on a mission for The Century Magazine to Rome, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. Finally he became a leader writer on The Daily News of London. He read a good deal of the literature of the Fabian Society, and with the suggestions that thus came to him he wrote "The Island." Mr. Whiteing, both during his early career in London and later in the cities of Continental Europe, saw a good deal of the life of "the other half." It was a recreation as well as study for him to note constant contrasts. When quite a young man he made up his mind to live among "the other half" and write about them. As he grew older the carrying out of this plan became impracticable, nevertheless he had a mass of material, and by placing himself in fancy among outcasts he wrote "No. 5 John Street." A brief autobiography of Mr. the original editions of these works, he has set for himself a difficult task, for they are of the extremest rarity, and practically unprocurable. Modern editions, however, can be secured though any prominent bookseller. By "Cupid and Campaspe" is meant, we suppose, the play, "Alexander and Campaspe," (in which occurs the famous song, "Cupid and my Campaspe played,") first published in 1584, and reissued as "Campaspe" in the same year and in 1591. "Euphues" appeared in two parts—"Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit," 1579, 1581, 1585, &c., and "Euphues and His England," 1580, 1582, 1586, &c. The only copy of "Tamburlaine" that has appeared at auction in many years fetched £17 in 1893. It had the two parts, 1605 and 1606.

Whiteing may be found in the June number of The Critic, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Wanted and to Exchange.

E. T. Philbin, Box 101, Archbald, Penn.: "I have for sale Volumes I. to IV. of 'The Bibelot,' (two bound in half morocco and two unbound,) which I will sell for $3. Also Cooper's 'Naval History,' (Cooperstown, 1846,) new half morocco, excellent condition, for $2.50, and 'Quarterly Illustrator,' with complete 'Les Miserables' illustrations, two volumes, half morocco, remainder unbound, all new, $4."

H. C. Matthews, 19 West Ninety-third Street, New York City: "I would like to dispose of the following: S. T. Coleridge's complete works in prose and verse, New York, Harper & Brothers, 1856, seven volumes, cloth; works of J. Hookham Frere in prose and verse, with portrait and memoir, New York, A. Denham & Co.; London, Basil M. Pickering; three volumes, cloth."

L. C. Woodworth, Gouverneur, N. Y.: "I would like to secure copies of 'Old Books, Fresh Flowers,' by Graham R. Tomson, in the brochure form as published by the Brothers of the Book. Also any prints or engravings of St. Laurence or books containing same."

W. James Price, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City: "Having for sale a considerable number of autograph letters, I should like to open correspondence to that end with any who may be interested. In example: Walt Whitman, Dr. Weir Mitchell, Thomas Nelson Page, James Payn, H. C. Bunner, S. I. Prime, Bangs, Clemens, Charles Dudley Warner, R. H. Dana, 'Edna Lyall,' Stedman, &c."

E. B. Hill, 432 Fourth Street, Detroit, Mich.: "I will pay cash for the following: 'Week on the Concord,' 1867; 'Early Spring in Massachusetts,' 1881; the same, no date; 'Summer,' 1884; Thoreau's 'Thoughts,' 1890; 'Miscellanies,' 1894. I offer for exchange for Thoreauana or Emersoniana, Carlyle's 'Miscellanies,' introduction by Emerson, four volumes, 1838-9, first American edition; first editions of Thoreau's 'Maine Woods' and 'Autumn.'"

H. C. Leahy, 1,718 North Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia: "I have for exchange four large volumes, heavy cloth binding, of 'The Encyclopædia Dictionary' purchased three years ago from the Syndicate Publishing Company, Philadelphia, for $25. The books have not been opened a dozen times, and are therefore in first-class condition. Not having much use for them I desire to exchange for sets of some of the old masters like Bulwer, Dickens Scott, or others. Books must be in good condition and well bound."

T. M. Glover, Rutherford, N. J.: "I would like to exchange Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 10 of 'American Naturalist' bound in green morocco; a copy of Davidson's 'Introduction to the New Testament,' (two volumes) and 'Introduction to Old Testament, (three volumes;) Felton's 'Lectures on Greece,' two volumes; Hume's 'History of England,' Cadell's 8vo edition, (in excellent condition;) Green's 'Larger History of England,' (paper, 16mo.)"

W. C. Anderson, 400 Biddle Avenue, Station D, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Wanted, a well-preserved copy of Joseph Story's 'Miscellaneous Writings.'"

J. Macdonald, Hillsdale, N. Y.: "I have an entirely new set of the International Cyclopedia, fifteen volumes, Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers, bound in library leather; also, the International Year Book, 1898, a supplemental volume, which I should like to sell for cash."

H. C. Matthews, 19 West Ninety-third Street, New York City: "I would like to dispose of the following works, most of them in excellent condition: Lockhart's 'Life of Sir Walter Scott,' ten volumes, cloth, illustrated, Edinburgh; 'English Writers,' by Henry Morley, three volumes, cloth, London, 1867; Moore's 'Life of Lord Byron,' one volume, portraits and illustrations, London, John Murray, 1892; 'Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor,' London, 1836, three volumes, illustrations by W. H. Bartlett and others; Schiller's 'Complete Works in Prose and Verse,' translated, two volumes, half morocco, Philadelphia, 1861; Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' one volume, half calf, London, 1838; 'Book of Days,' two volumes, cloth, W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh, 1879."

"G. H. S.," Post Office Box 1,915, New York City: "Wanted, good complete set of Shakespeare or Dickens for exchange for nearly new bicycle."

Julia E. Woodruff, Unadilla, N. Y.: "I have a copy of Jay Gould's 'History of Delaware County,' in excellent condition, which I should be glad to sell. A copy once sold at auction, I am told, for $40; but a price much less than that is all I should hope to get."

Appeals to Readers.

H. W. Hagin, 407 Produce Exchange, New York City: "I desire to purchase copies of 'The Gallery of Plays and Players.' I will be glad to hear from anybody who has them to offer at reasonable prices."

If Mrs. Albert Amy Miller of Brooklyn, who wrote the letter in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 23 on "Timrod's Beautifully Pathetic Life," will kindly send her street address to the editor a letter received for her at this office will be forwarded.

W. F. Osborne, Ansonia, Conn.: "Where can these lines be found":

We are the watchmen by an empire's cradle,
Whose infant sinews show like ancient Rome's.

Miss E. F. Turney, 274 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the following poem":

If I had known in the morning,
How wearily all the day,
The words unkind would trouble my mind,
That I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we vex our own with look and tone,
We may never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening,
You may give me the kiss of peace,
Yet it well might be, that never for me,
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth at morning,
Who never come home at night;
And hearts have broken for harsh words spoken,
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for our own the bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best;
Ah! lips with the curve impatient,
Ah! brow with the shade of scorn,
'Twere a cruel fate, were the night too late,
To undo the work of the morn.

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SHAKESPEARE.

On Both Sides of a Great Controversy.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reading your noble issues, (and I am careful, whatever I do, not to miss one,) I see a good deal cropping out among your correspondence about the everlasting Bacon-Shakespeare theory. I therefore take the liberty of sending you the within correspondence which I think may interest some of your readers.

I think the letter from Dr. Morgan (which I have permission to use as I see fit) is an especially admirable résumé of both sides of the famous controversy. Dr. Morgan cannot quite overcome his fondness for heaping up mountains of paradox on both sides of questions and then standing off and grinning at those who endeavor seriously to shovel them away. But in this instance I think he does less of this sort of thing than you do.

HENRY G. LANGFORD.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1899.

Dr. Appleton Morgan:

Dear Sir: I have read with great interest your "Warwickshire Dialect," in which you certainly strongly intimate, though you do not say, that Shakespeare did not write the poems and sonnets called his. I also read your "Shakespeare Myth" of twenty years ago, in which you certainly pretty strongly suggested, if you did not say, that Lord Bacon wrote the dramatic works which the world called Shakespeare's, and I think that, whatever may be your opinion now, that work is generally catalogued and considered as a book maintaining the Baconian side of the Bacon-Shakespeare question. And I also read your "Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism," published in 1888, in which, if I understand it, and the preface to it, you distinctly repudiate your "Shakespeare Myth" and certainly accept Shakespeare of Stratford as the author of the plays.

Will you deem it an impertinence in a stranger, dear Sir, if I ask you frankly what your present opinion as to the authorship of the plays is?

HENRY G. LANGFORD.

To Appleton Morgan, L.L. D.

1,244 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 1, 1899.

Westfield Club, Westfield, N. J., September 20, 1899.

Henry G. Langford, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

Dear Sir: I am very willing indeed to answer your letter, for, although it is almost a quarter of a century since I occupied myself with the Bacon-Shakespeare theory, and although I long since, for myself, accepted the orthodox Shakespeare as the author of the plays, yet I have never ceased to take a lively interest in that theory and in all that appertains to it. As to the "Myth," and the "Fact and Criticism," it was not because I found reason to doubt any of the propositions laid down in the first named book, but because it appeared to me that I had found explanations of them consistent with the orthodox belief, that I wrote the second, which, perhaps, was my "conversion," as you good naturedly style it.

There are, I suppose, three ways of establishing ancient facts: First, by record. Second, by history. Third, by tradition. But records can be impeached by showing forgery or mutilation. History can be denied by other and more reliable histories or by proving bias or misinformation as to its writer. And tradition can be upset by showing that the memory of man hath or can run to the contrary, or that there once existed a motive for imitating such tradition not in accord with the truth. But all these three—Record, History, and Tradition—in the case of Shakespeare, concur in proving that there was such a man, and that the plays traced themselves to him, and no one of the three can be impeached by any of the above methods.

The only question, therefore, which I can perceive, is: Do these three—Record, History, and Evidence—taken altogether, prove too much? That is to say, while proving Shakespeare to have been the man he was, do they prove him not to have been such a man as could compose those thirty-seven plays?

I think whatever strength an anti-Shakespearean authorship may possess is by way of answer to this last question. But supposing the answer be that the records, history, and traditions do prove too much? Can the anti-Sheakespearean be sure of his ground that such an answer disposes of the question of the authorship of the plays? Miracles have happened. Things too strange not to be true are not wanting in the chronicles of mankind. Archbishop Whately, by way of answer to Hume's dictum that "Miracles are impossible because they are improbable," wrote the history of Napoleon I. in the style of the Old Testament chronicle, with Hebraic-sounding names, and the result was prima facie a most incredible fable. What lawyer under the Code Napoleon, or student of the civil law, could have credited a report of the second trial of poor Dreyfus occurring in a civilized community or in a court of justice? And who, twenty years ago, would have believed in a machine to listen to one's words and preserve them and give them back in the very tones and accent of the speaker; or that air could be liquefied, or telegraphs operate themselves without wires? Certainly in Shakespearean matters the most unexpected things are constantly occurring even in modern times. The story of the Ireland forgeries, the work of a lad of sixteen, were too strange for fiction; and who can account for the fact that ten years or so ago a copy of the second folio of Shakespeare, on the fly leaf of which a tracing of the third-will-autograph had been pasted more than 100 years ago, should have turned up in a miner's cabin in Utah? And there are plenty more such curiosities as these. Why is it not the simplest plan to let Shakespeare stand as a simple miracle?

As to Lord Bacon. When once Shakespeare can be assumed as displaced, can Bacon be selected by a process of elimination as the only one of Shakespeare's contemporaries who can take his place as the author? Was he the only great writer of the day? How about Sir Philip Sidney, who certainly had the labor-saving quality of a sense of humor which, in Bacon, can only be laboriously inferred, and which Spenser (in his early Fairie Queen, which George Eliot thought that nothing but a dispensation of Providence could ever end) had not a morsel of? How about a dozen others, in whose writings parallelisms can be found with Shakespeare's plays—and I beg to ask here in what extant literary work of any age or century prior to Shakespeare's plays, or even subsequent and down to the present day, "parallelisms" with Shakespeare cannot be found? Will any one mention one? I think, for that matter, it would be rather difficult to find an editorial page of a New York or Philadelphia newspaper in which a sentiment or idea could not be found to "parallel" or suggest a quotation from some one of the thirty-seven plays.

As to the wonderfully numerous references in the plays to occult and unnatural facts, showing familiarity with, at that time, generally unrevealed explanations of physical facts—the atomic theory; the circulation of the blood; heat as a mode of motion, and the like; revealing an acquaintance with the geography and topography of countries rarely visited by contemporaries and certainly never visited by Shakespeare at all—is it possible that nobody but Sir Francis Bacon knew of or had access to these? How about the then very recent dissolution of the monasteries and learned houses under Henry VIII.? What had become of the hundreds of "learned clerks" who had been left homeless and penniless to wander all over England, but who probably mostly congregated in London and the larger towns? Having spent their lives in the handling or reading of old parchments, or in the editing, copying, or scraping for palimpsests the old vellums and reading what they copied or scraped out, surely these had, or may have had, no other "lease of quick revenues" (as Bacon called it) than to barter the lore they had thus absorbed for bread or shelter. And, certainly, the plays state these matters correctly quite as often as Bacon does. Indeed, I think some of us might claim that there are more exploded theories and impossible propositions to be found in Bacon's writings than in the plays, where it is a sort of a proverb that "Shakespeare is always right, and always prophetic," even as to most modern sensations or discoveries.

This is, as far as I can suggest, an answer to your letter, and it goes only to the old Baconian theory of my youth, viz., that Bacon wrote the plays for "lease of quick revenue;" for money to support himself while waiting for preferment in the State, or in his profession, but concealed his authorship lest he should lack advancement in the State and in his profession if known to be a writer of plays.

With the present Baconian theory, which is, I believe, that Bacon wrote the plays, not for money but as a part of his philosophical system, as a sort of Comédie Humaine, and, so far from wishing to conceal his authorship, was ambitious to be known as the author of the plays; and so inserted a cipher into their text asserting his authorship—with this new Baconian theory I am too uninstructed to cope. Instead of confessing to their authorship in a letter and leaving it to be opened 100 or 200 or 300 years (or at any time he chose) after his death, which would have been the nearest way and the one most apt to occur to a man whose days were full of work like Bacon's, that he took the pains to arrange ciphers and cryptograms in the pagination, letter-press, &c., of the printed editions of his works, and on the stone over Shakespeare's grave, (to the stonecutter of which he found access,) seems to me fantastical and preposterous. And yet, preposterous as it seems to us all, it cannot be denied that those were days of "ciphers" and "cryptograms"; and that cryptographic and enfolded writing was taught as a science, and that books were written about its cultivation, and that important State secrets were inclosed in what we now consider as this trivial performance. And perhaps we can assume that Bacon believed that his authorship of the Shakespeare plays rose to the dignity of an important State secret, though none of us can see that it was criminal to have written "Shakespeare," or that it would not have been the simplest thing in the world to have secured the announcement at any desired date by the simple expedient of leaving a sealed letter in the hands of one's executors. • • •

As a matter of fact, however, it cannot be denied that the "Cipher" claims and the above list have caused many admirers and students of Shakespeare, who were once attracted by the really scholarly and serious side of the old Baconian theory, (as laid down by Judge Holmes, for example,) to abandon it altogether, and to refuse to consider it further. The proposition lately advanced in London that both Bacon and Shakespeare were Freemasons, (or Rosicrucians, as then called,) but that Bacon fell, in some way, into disgrace with the order, while Shakespeare remained in good standing, and that this is why the Freemasons of to-day will not permit Bacon to be substituted for Shakespeare as the author of the plays, is, to my mind, quite as fantastic as the rest of the business. But it is human experience that the brightest and soundest-minded of men can entertain phantasmagoria and chimera equally with the weakest. In my own time I have known two of the most eminent and successful lawyers at the New York bar who accepted supernatural evidence, and even physical and even tangible evidence of supernatural propositions which their brethren and the bar could not recognize.

But when we come to the poems the whole world calls Shakespeare's anybody is at liberty to doubt without troubling himself to cite either internal or external evidence. For it certainly is a maxim of common sense as well as a legal maxim, that where part of a thing is false or doubtful, the whole is false or doubtful. And if we find that some of these poems are falsely called Shakespeare's the presumption is that the others bound up with them are at least doubtful. Open any edition of Shakespeare and we find the poems as follows: "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," the "Sonnets," "The Passionate Pilgrim," "A Lover's Complaint," "The Phoenix and Turtle." Now we happen to know perfectly well that some of these poems are not Shakespeare's at all. The section (VIII.) of "The Passionate Pilgrim," "If music and sweet poetry agree,' &c., and (XXI.,) "As it fell upon a day," &c., are extracts from the collection of "Poems in Various Humors," by Richard Barnfield, (1598;) (XI.,) "Venus with Adonis sitting by her," is from Bartholemen Griffin's "Fidessa," (1596;) (XVIII.,) "My flocks feed not," is from Thomas Weelker's "Madrigals," (1597.) The stanzas (XII.) beginning "Crabbed age and youth cannot live together," occur in several plays by Elizabethan dramatists, (they formed, in fact, a popular song of the day as familiar as "My Lady Green Sleeves.") The "Live with me and be my love" (XX.) is Marlowe's "Passionate Shepherd to his Mistress," and the four lines entitled "Love's Answer," are "The Ladies' Answer to the Shepherd" written by Sir Walter Raleigh; and lines 29 to 38 of (XXI.) were removed from the third edition in 1612 by the publisher, Jaggard, (who first printed the whole collection in 1599,) on Heywood's protest (in his "Apology for Actors," 1612,) against the trespass. • • •

This is a long letter. But I should say and put it all into one sentence, I think that sentence would run something like this:

Shakespeare is a miracle as he stands. But as he stands he is a much simpler and much less complicated miracle than he would be if any of the current explanations of him were accepted. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

APPLETON MORGAN.

What Men of Shakespeare's Own Time Said of Him.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"My Beloved, the Author, Mr. William Shakespeare." This is no modern inscription. It is the phrase of the renowned Ben Jonson, published but seven years after the death of his beloved, and formed a part to the introductory matter of the first edition of Shakespeare's collected plays, printed at London in 1623.

Our wish is to place a cudgel in the hands of those who shall be willing to use it against that small number who, from one or another unjustifiable motive, would impair Shakespeare's claims to the authorship of his plays. It is with a feeling that Ben Jonson would applaud the effort, if sincere, however defectively executed, that we quote his words. That our weapon may have weight, it shall be made up of facts as close-grained as though they related to 1899 instead of the years following 1563.

Shakespeare was one of twenty-six performers who from time to time took part in producing his plays. A full list of these is furnished in the volume mentioned. John Heminge and Henrie Condele were the names of two of these actors who got together the plays of Shakespeare, whom, in their introduction, they style their friend, and publish them in the book of 1623. They say of their author, "Who, as he was a happy imitator of nature, was a most gentle expression of it," and add that "the plays had their trial already, and stood out all appeals." They dedicate the volume to the Earls of Pembroke and of Montgomery, and express the hope that "what delight is in these remains of your servant Shakespeare may be ever your Lordships, the reputation his, the fault ours, if any be committed by a pair so careful to show their gratitude both to the living and the dead." And these fellow-players further say, with much tenderness, of their dead friend, "And what he thought he uttered with that easiness that we have scarce received from him a blot in his papers." His contemporaries, having known Shakespeare as both writer and player, freely dwelt upon his quality in both capacities.

In Shakespeare's lifetime, and before his pen had long been busy, Henry Chettle, a literary man, who edited "Greene's Grotesworth of Wit," in apologizing for an attack by the latter (a dramatic writer) upon Shakespeare, wrote of the latter: "Because I have seen his demeanor no less civil than excellent in the quality he professes, and of his repute as a writer, thus" (to give full weight to the evidence, allow for what seems to us quaint English,) "because divers of worship have reported his grace in writing that approves his art."

Francis Meres, in 1598, writes of Shakespeare's sonnets as "His sugared sonnets, that were handed about by his private friends, and many years before they were printed."

In 1591 Spenser, the poet, published his "Teares of the Muses," and he thus speaks of Shakespeare:

And he the man, whom Nature selfe had made
To mock her selfe, and Truth to imitate,
With kindly counter under mimic shade,
Our pleasant Willy, ah! is dead of late;
With whom all joy and jolly merriment
Is also deaded, and in dolour drent.

Instead thereof scoffing Scurrilitie,
And scornfull Follie with Contempt is crept,
Rolling in rymes of shamelesse ribauldrie
Without regard, or due decorum kept;
Each idle wit at will presumes to make,
And doth the learned's taske upon him take.

But that same gentle spirit, from whose pen
Large streams of honnie and sweete nectar flowe,
Scorning the boldness of such base-borne men,
Which dare their follies forth so rashlie throwe;
Doth rather choose to sit in idle cell,
Than so himselfe to Mockerie to sell.

Says Collier, "The most striking of these lines is:

'Our pleasant Willy, ah! is dead of late.'"

and hence if it stood alone we might infer that Willy was actually dead, but the latter part of the third stanza we have quoted, shows in what sense he used the word 'dead' as far as regarded the admirable dramatic talents he had already displayed, which had enabled him even before 1591 to outstrip all living rivalry, and to afford the most certain indication of the still greater things Spenser saw he would accomplish. He was dead because he

Doth rather choose to sit in idle cell,
Than so himselfe to Mockerie to sell.

It is to be borne in mind that these stanzas, and six others, are put in the mouth of Thalia, whose lamentation on the degeneracy of the stage, especially in comedy, follows those of Calliope and Melpomene, and more than a year before the publication of these lines Shakespeare had risen to be a distinguished member of Lord Chamberlain's company, and a sharer in the undertaking at Blackfriars. It is established that Spenser's lines applied to Shakespeare as regards the date of their publication, and indisputably applied with most felicitous exactness to the works he has left behind him. With regard to the lines which state that Willy

Doth rather choose to sit in idle cell,
Than so himselfe to Mockerie to sell.

It was in 1589 that there was a compulsory cessation of theatrical performances which affected not only offending but unoffending companies. This cessation commenced a short time before Spenser wrote his "Tears to the Muses," in which he notices the silence of Shakespeare. We have no means of ascertaining how long the order inhibiting theatrical performances generally was persevered in, but the plague broke out in London in 1592, and in the Autumn of that year, when the plague was greatest, the Queen made a tour in the provinces and amusements were suspended in London. The earliest enumeration of Shakespeare's dramas made its appearance in 1598, while Shakespeare was alive. In a work by Francis Meres, entitled, "Palladis Tamia Wits Treasury," the author inserts the following paragraph:

As Plautus and Seneca are accounted the best for comedy and tragedy among the Latins, so Shakespeare among the English is the most excellent in both kinds for the stage. For comedy witness his "Gentlemen of Verona," his "Errors," his "Love's Labor's Lost," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice"; for tragedy, his "Richard the II.," "Richard the III.," "Henry the IV.," "King John," "Titus Andronicus," and his "Romeo and Juliet."

The following passages in the same division of the work of Meres contain mention of the name or works of Shakespeare: "As the soule of Euphorbus was thought to live in Pythagoras, so the sweete wittie soule of Ovid lives in mellifluous and honey-tongued Shakespeare. Witness his 'Venus and Adonis,' his 'Lucrece,' his sugared sonnets, &c. Again, as Epius Stolo said, 'The Muses would speak with Plautus tongue,' (if they would speak Latine) so I say the Muses would speak with Shakespeare's fine filed phrase, if they would speak English."

Richard Barnfield published his "Encomion on Lady Pecuma" in 1598, and from a copy of verses entitled "Remembrance of Some English Poets," we quote the following notice of Shakespeare:

"And Shakespeare then, whose honey flowing vein,
Pleasing the world, thy phrases doth contain,
Whose Venus, and whose Lucrece, sweet chaste,
Thy name in Fame's immortal book hath plac'd,
Live you, at least in fame live ever;
Well may the body die, but fame die never."

A ballad was published on the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1602, in the commencement of which Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Thomas Greene were called upon to contribute some verses in honor of the late Queen.

"You poets all, brave Shakespeare, Jonson, Greene,
Bestow your time to write for England's Queene."

Ben Jonson, surviving Shakespeare, published, after the short interim of seven years from the decease of the latter, the tribute in which he called his friend

"Soul of the age,
The applause, delight, the wonder of our stage."

(which, of course, is a recognition of Shakespeare, both as writer and player,) "Sweet Swan of Avon," and "Star of Poets." Again, in 1623, he wrote the following on Shakespeare's picture:

"This figure that thou see'st put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut,
Wherein the graver had a strife
With nature, to outdo the life.
O could he have but drawn his wit,
As well in brasse as he hath hit
His face, the print would then surpasse
All that was ever put in brasse,
But since we cannot, reader looke
Not on his picture—but his booke."

Hugh Holland was a writer who added his tribute, the "Famous Scenic Poet," as

part of the introduction of the volume of 1623:

"Those hands who you so clapped go now and wring
You Britain's brave, for glorious Shakespeare's days.
His days are done that made the dainty plays
Which made the Globe of Heaven and Earth to ring."

The Globe having been Shakespeare's theatre, there is an evident pun upon the name; but, like the recognition of the two-fold character of Shakespeare, is even more evident, and following is a line in which Holland calls the grave "Death's tyring house"—the language of a man writing of one identified with dramatic life for readers and critics interested, and those who perused it.

"J. M.," furnishing only those initials, added some lines to the same prefatory matter, and falls into the same figure, while his tribute is no less earnest, if less graceful and less well known than Jonsons's:

"We wondered, Shakespeare, that thou was't so soon
From the world's stage to the grave's tyring noon.
We thought thee dead, but this thy printed worth,
Tells the spectators that thou wen'st but forth
To enter with applause."

While Leonard Diggs, another writer for the same purpose, commences with a line which shows that the scheme of publishing Shakespeare's plays (those in which he had taken a part upon the stage and which it was notorious he had written) was not out of the minds of those naturally interested, viz., the dramatic writers, critics, minor poets, as well as those persons of literary and other authority to whom reference may have been made by Chettle, in his phrase, "dives of worship," in the interval of seven years between the poet's death and the appearance of the volume. It is as if Diggs had anticipated the trade terms of the modern publishers, and called it the long looked-for volume. He says, inscribing his lines "to the memory of the deceased author master":

"Shakespeare, at length thy pious fellows give
The world thy works—thy works by which outlive
My tomb, thy name must, when that shore is rent
And time dissolves that Stratford monument."

He adds the work will make the poet,

"Fresh to all ages," and

"Be sure, our Shakespeare, thou canst never die,
But crown'd with laurels, live eternally."

The "Stratford Monument," of which Diggs speaks, was erected and placed in the Church of Stratford-Upon-Avon anterior to the publication of the folio edition of his "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," in 1623—and on it was inscribed:

"Judicie, genio Socratem, Arte habet,
Terre legit, populus habet, Olympus."

"Stay, passenger, why goest thou by so fast,
Read, if thou canst, whom envious death hath plast.
Untrue this monument; Shakespeare; with whome
Quick nature died. Whose name doth deck ye tomb
Far more than cast; sieth all yet he had with
Leaves living art but page to serve his witt.
Obiet, ano Dom., 1616,
Aetatis 53, die 23 Apr."

Again in 1614 Charles Best, a well-known poet, published a narrative poem entitled "The Ghost of Richard the Third." It is divided into three portions, the "Character," the "Legend," and the "Tragedy" of Richard III., and the second part opens with the following stanza—which shows the high estimate the writer had formed of the genius of Shakespeare; it is extremely interesting as a contemporaneous tribute. Richard, narrating his own history, thus speaks:

To him that impt my fame with Clio's quill,
Whose magic raised me from oblivion's den,
That writ my storie on the Muses' hill.
And with my actions dignified his pen;
He that from Helicon sends many a rill,
Whose nectared veins are drunke by thirsty men,
Crown'd be his stile with fame, his head with bayes,
And none detract, but gratitude his praise.

The man who, having had an average experience of the jealousy of professional human nature, can deliberate upon each tributary word in the foregoing agitations, and yet claim that with those of his time who were either blessed or cursed with the poetic faculty, and therefore most alive to excellence and most disposed to ridicule mere pretension, Shakespeare did not occupy an exalted position is not of our way of thinking. Shakespeare is the "star of poets." "He will be fresh to all ages"; his plays are "dainty." He will "live eternally." "Crowned by his stile"; and Holland exclaims in the same short piece before cited:

Dry'd is that run, dry'd is the Thespian spring
That corpse, that coffin, now bestick those bays
Which crowned him poet first, then Poet's King.

He was then already before death the bay-crowned, the "Poet's King." But we add what is more to our purpose—keeping in mind the jealousy referred to above merely as a fact which a cautious judge would be bound to take into account, the negative evidence is even more strong than the positive which the citations contain, and no other than Shakespeare could claim truthfully, as no one, in fact, ever had claimed any part in the authorship. Some one may hint that the "tyring room" is the very abode of jealousy. We have so heard, and putting some faith in the report, we are led to make the foregoing copious extracts, showing among other things Shakespeare's prominence among performers. The citations do say in effect that he played and wrote dainty plays. They do not say nor hint that there is any doubt as to his having exclusively written what appeared as his plays.

Is anything needed to make the evidence conclusive to a fair mind? It is furnished whether called for or not. * * *

JEROME BUCK.

New York, Nov. 29, 1899.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The week has not been a particularly exciting one in art circles. The annual exhibition of the Academy of Design in the Fine Arts Galleries has drawn many visitors; the continued display of the works of Julius Rolshoven and the fine and interesting collection of Japanese paintings and color prints selected in Japan by J. D. Millet at the American Art Galleries have been viewed by many art lovers, Mr. Ozias Dodge has had an interesting little exhibition at the Wunderlich Gallery, and Francesco P. Finocchiaro gave a reception at his studio, 1,193 Broadway, on Thursday.

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The American Society of Miniature Painters will hold its first annual exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, beginning Tuesday next, Jan. 9, and continuing until Jan. 20. There will be a press view this afternoon and a private view on Monday morning and afternoon. Unusual interest attaches to this first display of the miniature painters since they have banded together.

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The exhibition of some seventeen canvases by Ozias Dodge, who is a Vermont artist, now living at Norwich, Conn., at present at the Wunderlich Gallery, is interesting in several ways. It shows the artist as a close observer of nature, and a lover of her more sombre moods, possessed of much sympathy, a good color sense, and yet so varying in his moods as to delight in one canvas, to disappoint in the next. His subjects are chiefly found in New Jersey and Connecticut. Two of his Winter landscapes, that painted at Norwich, and "Sifting Snow," are gray tonal studies with much charm, strongly suggestive of the Norwegian artist Thaulow, "the painter of the snow, the night and the stream," whose work Mr. Dodge has evidently closely studied. There are good outdoor feeling and distance effect in the "Flying Clouds, Barnegat Bay. There is also good outdoor feeling in "The Thaw," soft and delicate color in the "June Morning," and a simplicity of subject and treatment in the "Berkshire Hills," which are very attractive. On the other hand, it is difficult to see anything coherent in the weird and sketchy woodland with figure "The Birches," the so-called "Sandwich Notch," a landscape that is simply incomprehensible, and "The Return of the Fisherman," is hard and cold in color. Mr. Dodge strikes the writer as an artist who has more of promise than fulfillment, but who has enough of the former to make it worth his while to study assiduously. Through such study and continued application he can probably correct the faults which now mar so much his work as a whole.

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The press view of the William T. Evans collection, which will be placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries about Jan. 25 will probably be on Wednesday, Jan. 24. Mr. Evans is preparing a small and handsomely illustrated catalogue for his exhibition and sale.

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The press view of the Mosler collection of pictures and studio effects will be next Thursday, Jan. 11. The sale of Mr. Mosler's pictures will take place at the American Art Galleries on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 18, and of his studio effects on the afternoon of the succeeding day. Lovers—and there are many—of genre, or, as they are better known to the general public, "story pictures," should not fail to attend the exhibition and sale of Mr. Mosler's canvases. He has been perhaps the best exponent for many years in this country of the Munich and Dusseldorf schools of painting, and a number of his works are far better painted than those of the earlier masters of these schools, which American picture collectors and art lovers of a few years ago so much admired. Mr. Mosler has given new life to the rather inanimate art of the earlier Dusseldorf and Munich men. He, like them, selects story subjects having universal human interest, and then paints his stories with a knowledge of composition, strong drawing, and good color that makes them attractive and valuable. Many collectors of American pictures consider it necessary to have a Henry Mosler in their collections.

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The collection of some 620 Japanese paintings and color prints, selected in Japan by Mr. J. D. Millet and Prof. Ernest Fenerosa of Boston, represents the combined attempts of these two men to revive the old Japanese arts of color printing and water-color painting. The attention of art lovers is strongly directed to the display, which will delight the soul of any one with a decorative sense. Some of the paintings are on silk, but the majority are on paper, and all have mats of appropriate tone and color selected by the artists themselves. It must be confessed that these prints and paintings grow tremendously upon one. When first seen, and especially those which show more or less successful attempts at the rendering of perspective and atmosphere, in which Japanese painting and decoration have always been lacking, there is a sense of disappointment; a feeling also arises that Prof. Fenerosa and Mr. Millet had far better have left the old boatman on the Sumida River, who they found had been an artist, to his more prosaic occupation than to have recalled him to a work which is influenced by modern methods and ideas, and which, consequently, must lose some of its quaint and distinctive charm. As one looks closer into these productions of the old boatman and his companion artists one sees, however, that the characteristic Oriental subtlety of taste, grace of line, and sureness and delicacy of touch and charming and indefinable delicious decorative sense are all here, and cannot be taken away. Then one turns to the catalogue to read how Mr. Millet, who knew that the old school of color painting had passed away in the revolution of 1865, returned to Japan in 1886, found that three artists who had learned the process were still living, gave an order for several hundred prints, and returned to Japan in 1890 to find awaiting him those shown in the present collection.

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Mr. Millet says:

"Such an undertaking as this, the revival of a dormant, if not dead, art, was attended with many novel and interesting experiences. For example, it was learned that one of the old boatmen on the Sumida River, whose wages for poling craft up and down with the tide could not exceed thirty-five cents a day, had been as a boy an engraver and printer in color. He was found, and admitted that the old art was his profession and that his love for it was still absorbing. He had abandoned it many years before to find any work he could, when he first realized that his art had lost its hold upon the people and was being prostituted by the ordinary demands of commerce. This man became at once the head workman in the new undertaking, and under his guidance the prints here exhibited were produced. Some of them are entirely his work, from the engraved block to the finished print. The search for the artists who are now at work with him was quite as interesting. Incidentally it was demonstrated many times that refined artistic ability is a common inheritance of even the lower orders in Japan.

"It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the method must be called printing, because the word is associated with a mechanical process. A brief description will show the distinguishing features:

"The engraver first draws the outlines of the original on thin paper. This he transfers to blocks made of cherry wood, cut with the grain and not across it, as in our wood engravings. If the reproduction be unusually difficult, most of the printing will be done by the head printer, or, perhaps, the engraver. At least enough artist's proofs will be made to enable others to follow. The printer does not print one color on top of another in order to obtain a third, as we do in lithography, but uses as many blocks as there are distinct tones, no matter whether 30 or 130 blocks be required. The result is that the finished print has a purity of tone that cannot be obtained when one color is superimposed upon another.

"The aim of the printer being to reproduce a water color, he uses a soft, absorbent paper, and inks that are practically water color paints. These inks he mixes as he wants them, exactly as an artist mixes color on a palette.

"There is no printing press. The printer sits upon the floor with the various blocks all around him. He takes one in his lap and carefully paints it with a small, stiff brush. If any shading be required he partially wipes off the color with his thumb or a damp cloth. Upon the skill with which this shading is done depends the success of his picture. When the block is inked a sheet of paper is placed upon it, guided into position by rectangular notches in the block to corresponding with two of the corners of the sheet. This secures the exact placing of the colored portions of the picture. The printer then rubs the back of the sheet with a soft pad or with his hand, varying the pressure in order to transfer more or less ink as may be desired in light or dark portions. As a final touch, the sheet is sometimes embossed in certain places, in order to secure the delicate shading or tracery that the shadow of an embossed surface gives."

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It is impossible to mention in detail even those prints and paintings which call most loudly for attention. There is a landscape, one of several painted in lacquer, by Biyo, (No. 30,) "Some Swallows"; (No. 322,) by Rinsen, "A Kingfisher"; (No. 349,) by Risu; five coast scenes and one view of Fujima from the coast, by Shoin; a study of "Breaking Waves," (No. 463;) a "Lotus and Yellow Bird," on silk, (No. 468;) a study of "Cranes," (No. 472,) and "Storks and Fishing Boat," (No. 476,) by Shou, which must be noticed as being particularly good. Geikosen is especially clever in his rendering of flocks of birds in monochrome, and Kosen in his pictures of fish, while Hotel is perhaps the best painter of birds, fish, and flowers. But all must be seen and studied by the individual, as all are attractive and artistic. A number of these prints or paintings would decorate a room in the most novel and artistic way.

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The first notice given in this supplement of the annual Academy exhibition was devoted more to portraiture and the prize pictures. The display has a number of good landscapes and a few excellent marines. In the Vanderbilt Gallery there is a charming landscape by Gustave Wiegand, "Springtime," very delicate in color and tender in feeling. E. L. Henry shows a large canvas, "Waiting at the Ferry," one of his characteristic and carefully and thoroughly studied historical subjects, telling, as usual, a good story and full of interest to the historical student. There are as usual, delicious sentiment and soft and pleasing color in C. Harry Eaton's "Along the River." Edward H. Potthast's "Ox Team" is a thoroughly well-painted canvas, having soft and lovely light, good color, and well-drawn oxen. Arthur Parton strikes his usual high note in his Springtime study of an "Old Orchard," and Irving R. Wiles's "Long Island Road," soft and sweet in color, is full of air and light. Mr. Wiles should follow up the note he strikes in this good canvas. There is much of force in Lockwood De Forest's "Sunset," with its simple composition, good distance, and harmonious color. Mr. De Forest's color is less hard than of yore, and his landscape work is steadily improving. J. R. Brevoort's "Showery Day on a Moor" has good distance and air. Gilbert Gaul's "War" is a strong but morbid study of a battlefield after a conflict, the few guards pacing up and down, while the yellow moonlight falls upon the maimed forms and distorted, bruised, and bloody faces of the dead and dying. There are good composition and careful painting of details in this canvas, but the light is unnatural and the color not effective. George H. Bogert has a strong marine in the "Approaching Storm." H. Bolton Jones's "Early Autumn" is not up to his standard. It is shown, perhaps, in too strong a light, and has a chromo-lithographic effect. R. M. Shurtleff's "Woodland Pool" is characteristic and good, and Robert C. Miner's "Near New London" has charming distance, and is rather a departure in treatment for this able painter. Charles H. Miller sends his usual good Constable, "Autumn on Long Island," and in his landscape "At Cotuit, Cape Cod," George H. Smille shows a landscape that no one could mistake, with its color, distance, and composition, all of which are thoroughly characteristic. There is of course good painting in J. Francis Murphy's "Landscape," and Carleton Wiggins sends a virile and finely painted study of a Swiss bull. There are delicate color and good sentiment in Charles Warren Eaton's "September Moonrise." F. K. N. Rehn has a rather mixed-up canvas in "Shorebound Waves," and there is rich, warm color in Frederick Ballard Williams's "Landscape." R. W. Van Boskerck has a fairly good study of some "Old Oaks at East Lyme, Conn.," and our good friend J. B. Bristol is to the fore with five or six of his silvery sunlight mountain lakes and valleys. Notice of other landscapes and marines in the east, middle, and south galleries will be made next week.

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A new periodical published by Ernest Knauff entitled The Little Artist, and which is intended to instruct children, as Mr. Knauff's other publication, The Art Student, instructs those of more advanced years in the method of drawing pursued by trained artists, opposed to the method of the old-fashioned copy books, with their more mechanical drawings.

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The largest contract for figure stained glass ever given out in this country was that for the windows in the chapel of the Leland Stanford, Junior, University of California. The work was ordered by Mrs. Stanford some months ago from the firm of J. & R. Lamb of Sixth Avenue, and a large number of windows are already in place. There are to be fifty-nine of them in all, and each will contain one or more figures. Judging from the cartoons for portions of the work the glass will be among the most successful works of its kind ever produced in this country. The fact that the whole contract was given at one time, and to a single firm, has enabled the artists to undertake a consistent scheme of color, design, and subjects, and Mrs. Stanford was so delighted with the windows already in place that she sent a congratulatory letter to the Messrs. Lamb. The same firm has also nearly completed the series of mosaics for the Gage Memorial Apse in the chapel at Cornell University, which will be the largest series of subject mosaics ever produced in America. Speaking of mosaics, it is not improbable that there will soon be a rival in this city of the Tiffanys and the Lambs. A well-known art craftsman has secured the rights of a new material for mosaic, and is making arrangements to put it on the market. Judging from specimens of this material it contains all the characteristics that should produce good work—depth of color, a surface just sufficiently transparent, and infinite variety of tint and tone.

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